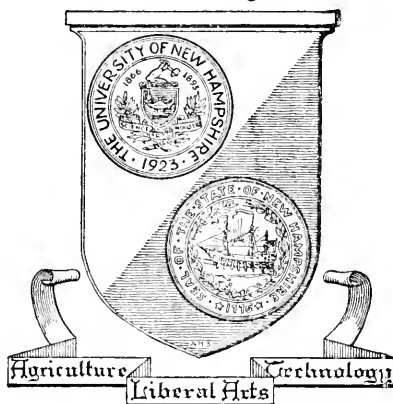
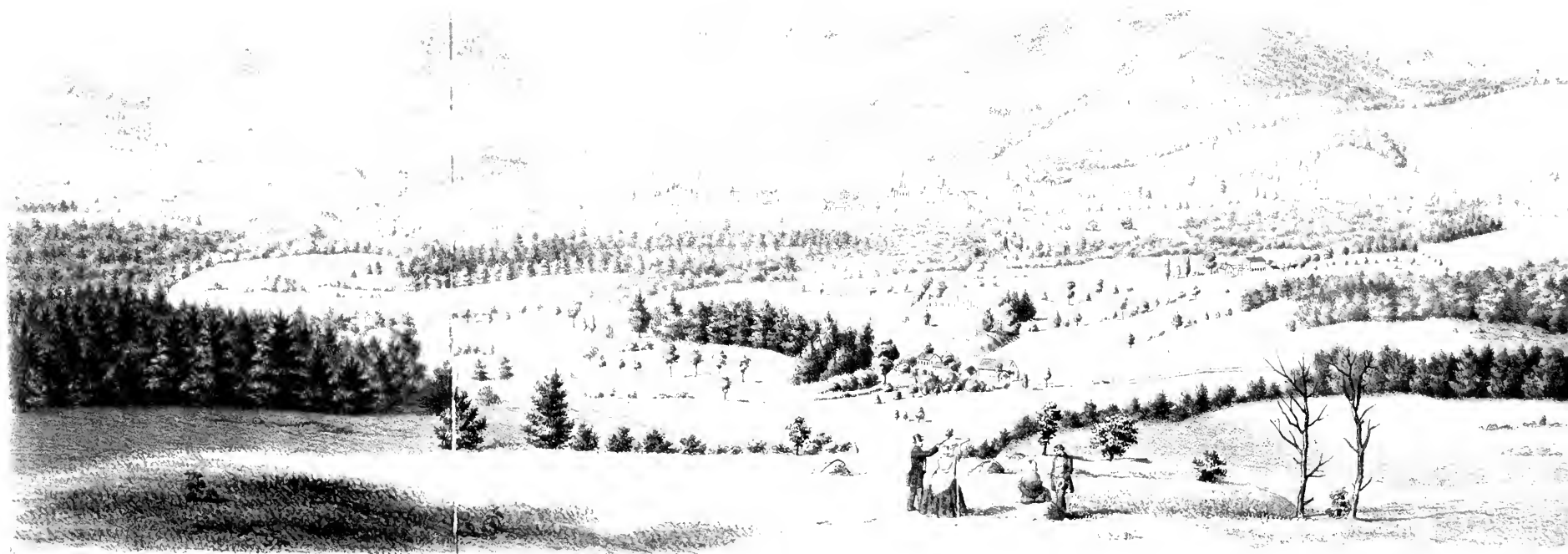




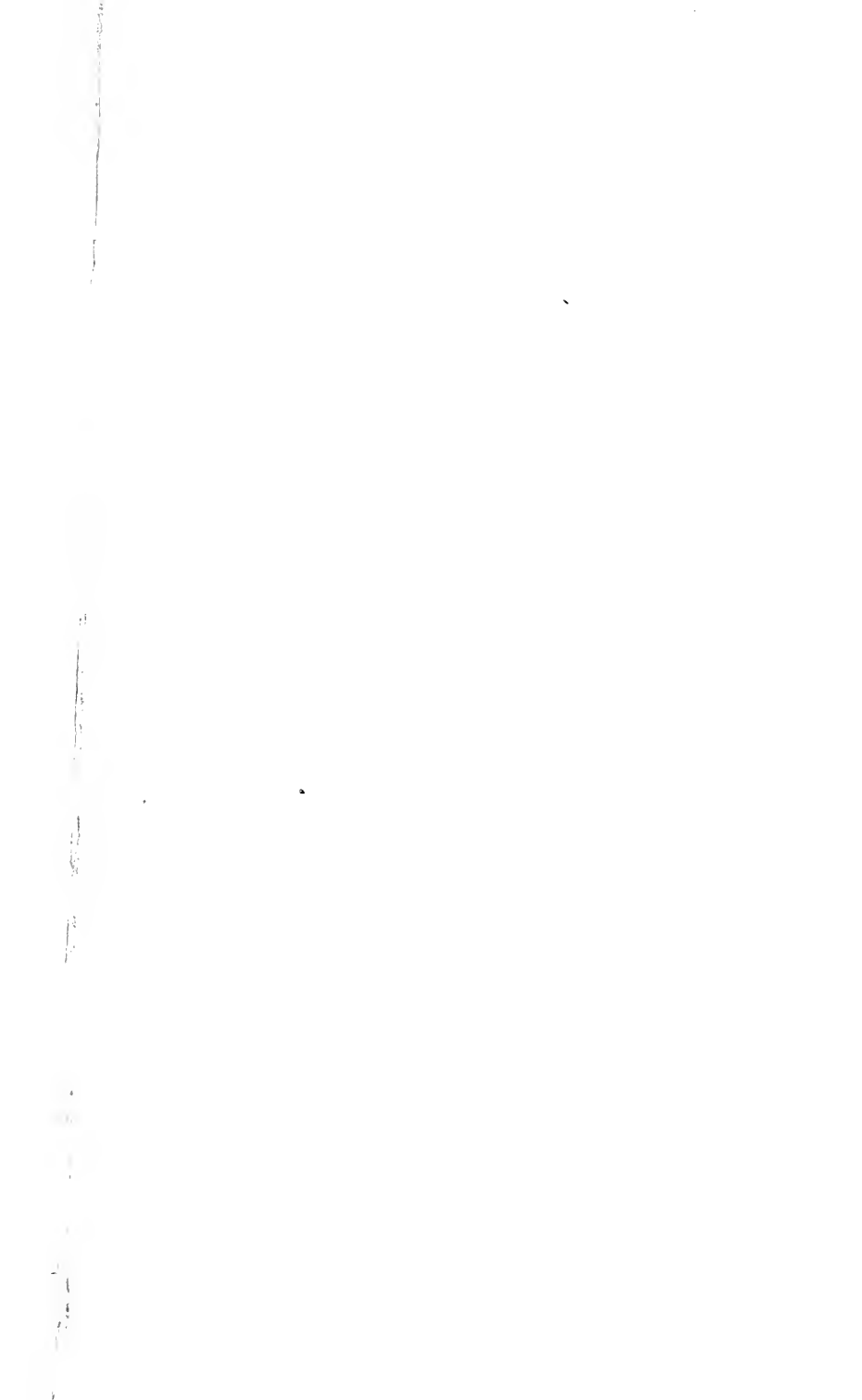
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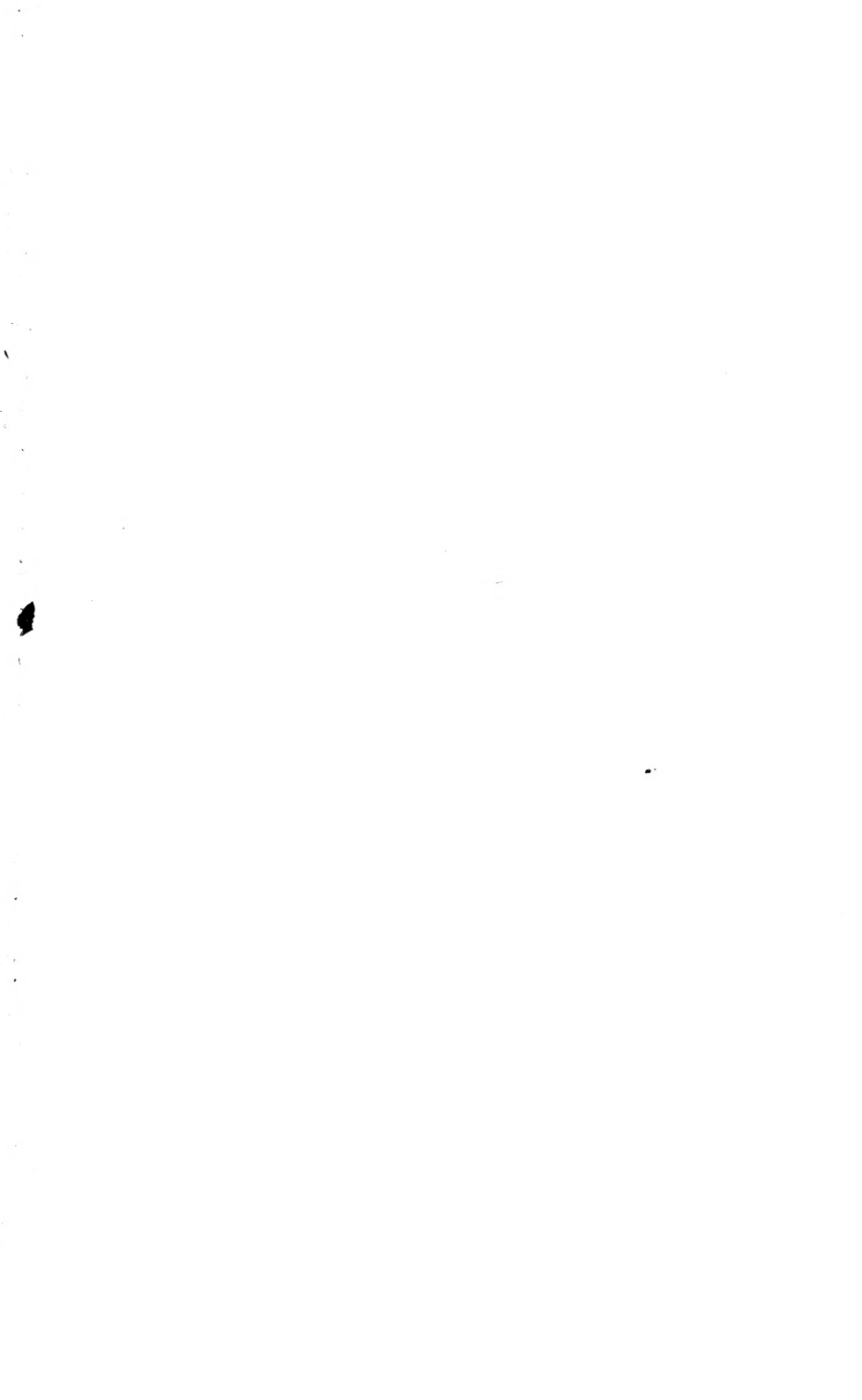


The University
of
New Hampshire











THE
HISTORY OF TEMPLE, N. H.

BY

HENRY AMES BLOOD.

"In faith, I'll break thy little finger, Harry,
An if thou wilt not tell me all things true!" — LADY PERCY.

"I can truly say that of all the Paper I have blotted, which has been a great deal in my Time, I have never written any Thing for the Publick without the Intention of some publick Good. Whether I have succeeded or no, is not my Part to judge : and others in what they tell me, may deceive either me or themselves. Good Intentions are at least the Seed of good Actions, and every Man ought to sow them and leave it to the Soil and the Seasons whether they come up or no, and whether he or any other gathers the Fruit." — SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY GEO. C. RAND & AVERY.

1860.

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P R E F A C E .

HAVING been elected by the entire unanimity and highly flattering approbation of the Committee of Arrangements for the late Centennial Celebration, to prepare a History of the Town of Temple, N. H., we considered it our bounden duty to perform the labor devolved upon us, with the most scrupulous and impartial fidelity. To this end, we have devoted the constant time and opportunities of more than a year to the collection and arrangement of well authenticated facts and data, discarding, for the most part, all traditional matter whatsoever. By the admission of such, to be sure, we might have enlarged our book beyond all corporate dimensions; but, entertaining the belief that most people would be better satisfied with an ordinary compilation of facts in octavo, than a whole dark mountain of the twilight, thousand-and-one stories that are "handed down," we have endeavored, as far as possible, to abide by that conviction.

In our arrangements with the publishers, we restricted ourselves to a definite number of pages. Being obliged, therefore, to compress our matter, the literary merit of the work is not such as might have been expected under other circumstances.

We desire to express our particular obligations to Rev. John Langdon Sibley (Librarian of Harvard University, and author of that work, prepared and published *industriâ mirabili* — "The History of Union, Me.,") for a multitude of kind offices which he has done for us, from time to time, with the utmost sympathy and cordiality.

We remember with gratitude the various assistance rendered us by the Librarians of the Boston Athenæum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, in Boston, and the New Hampshire Historical Society, in Concord; the Secretaries of State of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Judge Chandler E. Potter, of Hillsboro, Frederic Kidder, Esq., Wm. H. Montague, James Patten, and Dea. N. D. Gould, of Boston; Samuel Hewes, of Roxbury; David Stiles, Esq., Elbridge G. Cutter, Esq., Dea. N. Wheeler, Wm. H. Howard, Nahum A. Child, and Rodney A. Killam, of Temple; Josiah W. Walton, and Oliver Boynton, of New Ipswich.

The lithographs of estates, in the volume, (with the exception of one) were done by John H. Bufford, (Lithographer, 313 Washington street, Boston,) from sketches by himself. Mr. Bufford visited Temple twice, for this purpose, accompanied by Horace Howard, Esq., of Lowell, who most generously undertook the whole matter of the engravings, and sustained the expenses of the artist.

The panoramic "View of the Valley and Village of Temple," the frontispiece of the volume, is the free and unsolicited gift of Mr. Howard, to all persons interested in the History. The same view has been produced, with a much higher sky, on heavy plate paper, and adapted to be framed for the parlor. [Any gentleman may secure one or two copies for the common price, by addressing Mr. Howard, at Lowell, Mass., within a limited period. They may also be obtained of John H. Bufford, 313 Washington street, Boston, and of Wm. H. Howard, at Temple.] The lithograph of Sir John Temple, (from a portrait in possession of Hon. R. C. Winthrop,) was furnished by Rev. Leonard Jewett, of Hollis, N. H.; the plan of the Town, p. 68, by Sullivan Howard, Esq., of Kewancee, Ohio.

We are requested by the "Committee of Arrangements" to acknowledge the reception of \$5.00 each, from the following named persons: — Hon. James M. Keith, Ezra P. Howard, Mrs. Hul-

dah M. Clapp, Ephraim Brown, Charles Maynard, Benjamin T. Foster, Samuel Burnap, Sewall G. Burnap. Also, \$3.00 each, from Dr. James Crombie, Milly Patten, Mrs. J. J. C. Woode, Daniel Foster, William Boynton, Charles Edwards, Oliver Heald; also, \$2.00 each, from Joel Powers, James Ferguson, Dr. Nathaniel Kingsbury, Ira Holt, Warren Keyes, Betsey B. Dutton, and \$1.00 from Joseph W. Killam. Other sums are acknowledged in the printed letters. Whatever moneys remained after deducting the necessary expenses of the "Celebration," were devoted to the purchase of a certain number of Copies of the "History of Temple." Every person who subscribed \$1.50 or more, is entitled to one volume at the hands of the Committee.

Certain names, which have at different times, or with different persons, a various orthography, such as Spofford, (Spafford,) Child, (Childs,) and others, will be found, in general, to agree with those in the original documents.

We would say, finally, that if the preparation of this book has been a "labor of magnitude," not the less has it been a "*labor of love*," and, considering that our remuneration has been so slight, people can all the better afford to cover our faults with the veil of charity.

HENRY AMES BLOOD.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1860.

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ADDRESS

BY HENRY AMES BLOOD.



J. H. BURNETT LITH BOSTON

Henry Ames Blood

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE RESPECTED COMMITTEE; FELLOW-CITIZENS
OF THE TOWN OF TEMPLE; MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN : —

Our Century-plant, that we planted a hundred years ago, has latterly arrived to its perfect bloom. We omitted not to select for its permanent home as beautiful a spot as the whole earth affords; over it and around it we have since built a blessed protecting TEMPLE, and our God himself has roofed it with Ionian air. When the Tulip-mania raged in Low Holland, they offered thousands of ducats for a single bulb, — but *our* dear flower, we would not sell it for the whole of *Deutschland*, we would not part with it for ducats, florins or guilders. Have we not sunned it with our prayers, watered it with our tears, given it growth with perpetual benedictions? Did not Joshua Todd, an excellent man of a homely name, preside at the mysteries of its first interring? Were we not for the last eight years of the first quarter century thereafter, perpetually baptizing it with the blood of certain of our townsmen? Did we not also, just another quarter of a century after the inauguration of our first President, George Washington, re-baptize it with our valor, at Fort Erie, at Chippewa, and at Lundy's Lane? Yes, yes, that was our *century-plant*, and you and I and all of us have come up here to-day to behold the luxuriance of its primal flower.

They tell me I must recite the biography of that century-plant to-day; that I must tell you who first committed it to the earth, who fostered its most early and tender increase, who afterward raised an everlasting *Temple* to overshadow and protect it. Feeling deeply, then, Gentlemen of the Committee, the great responsibility which you have imposed upon me, and Ladies and Gentlemen, hoping to meet with your kind indulgence, I will proceed to demonstrate as accurately as I can, whence was that beginning and what were the anomalous phases of that *Life* and *Existence*, whose full and happy consummation thus far, we enjoy for the first time on this Centennial celebration day of our various but nevertheless in some sort unitized fortunes.

In the year 1758, the dense primeval forest covered every acre of that territory which was afterward incorporated under the name of the Town of Temple. In the early days of October, of that year, Joshua Todd,¹ *our* revered ancestor

¹ Parties are divided upon the subject, whether Joshua Todd or the Heald brothers first settled in Sliptown. The Daniel Heald papers say, "AMONG the first settlers of Temple were Peter, Ephraim and Oliver Heald. Peter and Ephraim commenced in the year 1758." They also say, "During the French and Indian war, a road was cut through the N. E. part of the town for accommodation of soldiers with pack horses, extending from Portsmouth through Londonderry, Wilton, Sliptown, Peterboro: thence to No. 4, now Charlestown. Another road was made from Groton through Townsend, New Ipswich and Sliptown to Peterboro. *Settlements were commenced on and near the two roads about the year 1758.*" Now the first mentioned road was the one on which the Heald brothers settled, and the last mentioned road was the one on which Joshua Todd settled, no matter whether sooner or later, as far as locality is concerned.

Ephraim Heald's deed is dated July 24, 1756, and Joshua Todd's August 29, 1758. Either of them is early enough for us; then mark that no claim is set up for any settlement whatsoever previous to 1758, and also note that Joshua Todd lived in *Peterboro* at this time, the town next adjoining *Peterboro Slip*, and I see no reason why their respective claims to first settlership are not about equally good. All parties must be satisfied if they will read the Daniel Heald papers as they are, without applying to any other source, than which, none can be more reliable. On what theory of interpretation the words "*Among* the first settlers," can be made to mean *all but the "among,"* I am at a loss to know. Being confident that the worthy descendants of Ephraim and Peter Heald will bear me out in this only possible interpretation of the MS. of that excellent man, Daniel Heald, I subscribe it as my own opinion, that the parties in question were each of them settled here in 1858, though upon different roads, and so distantly, indeed, as not to know, perhaps, of each other's whereabouts.

and our *town's* respected pioneer, penetrated the wilderness as far as one of our western mountains. He was then a young man, probably about thirty years of age, and is supposed to have had some family at that period. He had purchased certain lands in that direction of the original proprietors and he went to them on a brave man's errand, and that was to conquer penury and starvation with his axe and bury them with his spade and shovel after all was over.

Let us lift the veil of a century, if you please, and look in upon poor Joshua Todd; I believe we can see him as he was. Behold, then, a man of ordinary size and dimensions, indued upon with the costume peculiar to his day, and busily engaged in the felling of trees, burning of brush, and the few other pursuits which can belong to a pioneer in a new country and a dense wilderness. His faithful dog, who bears him constant company, lies near the ever-present rifle, pricking his ears and hoarsely growling, perhaps, at intervals, as he scents ungainly Bruin, or overhears the stealthy pace of the travelling wolves. Why does Joshua Todd grapple with those giant trees, and hew away at them as if for dear life? Why, bless you, Joshua Todd has hardly seen the sun for a week; a few stars, only, twinkle at night through the interstices between the tree-tops, here and there is a handbreadth of sky; but, alas for Joshua, that small handbreadth of sky constitutes, for the time being, his whole field of vision. But a little hundred feet over his head rolls and stretches away to the four quarters of the heavens, an endless, boundless and magnificent sea of forest foliage, green and golden in sun or shadow, and just flushed with the rich-hued blood of Autumn. Woe to poor Tantalus Todd! that little hundred feet is ten thousand miles higher than his possibilities! Even now, as we smile, we cannot but sympathize with the bare hands of our first great ancestor; we cannot but admire those heroic mortals in the past; they were all faithful doves, out upon a flood of waters, and they brought us home the olive branch when dry land appeared.

Mr. Todd was a very eccentric man, they say. You will readily admit it, when you learn that in his later years, he changed his religious creed as many as half a dozen times, commencing with Calvinism, and going on from there through the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal and *Transcendental* states, for aught I know, till he finally entrenched in Universalism. He entered the chrysalis every time as a poor caterpillar, and as often came out butterfly, with more exceeding gauze. Perhaps he was fickle; perhaps he went honestly plodding along after truth; for it often happens that the best and wisest of men are laughed at and misapprehended. Maybe his religious faith was ever as brittle as the glass they subsequently manufactured on the mountain where he lived: maybe, that like the lightning which played about the summit of that mountain, it was but seemingly capricious, while, in reality, it conformed to the eternal laws of Nature herself.

His last will and testament was signed and sealed on the 6th day of June, 1795, in presence of Caleb Maynard, Jonathan Marshall and Francis Blood. His children numbered certainly ten in all, whereof the greater part were daughters; and eight of his children were living when he made his will. How long subsequent his death occurred, I am unable to state; probably but a short time in the ordinary course of nature, for the testament commences thus:

“In the name of God, Amen: I, Joshua Todd, of Temple, in the County of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, yeoman, being weak as to bodily health, but of a sound disposing mind and memory, blessed be God for it, but calling to mind the mortality of my body, and that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, as follows:”

The legacies that “follow” are exceedingly disproportionate; the largest being \$150.00, and the smallest, the paltry sum of ten cents;—a strangely unequal system of rewards and punishments, we should say, and one that hardly comported with his last articles of faith and profession.

Peter and Ephraim Heald, whom we must designate as "Settler No. 2," because they came here together, hailed from Townsend, Mass. They bought and cleared what were then called Lots No. 4 and 5, Range VIII., in the north part of Peterboro Slip or Sliptown, as our territory was at that time denominated, Lot 'No. 4;' being now occupied by Nathan Avery, and 'No. 5' by James Heald, grandson of the first occupant, Peter Heald. Peter is more commonly known by the name of *Deacon* Peter Heald,—he is remarkable in our history for three considerations. He begot the first male child that was born in town, and named it after himself; he erected the first framed building in the town; he was the first of the sect of Universalists in the town. That first male child lived to the good old age, which has been so common to our townsmen, of more than threescore and ten. That first framed house was known as a hostelry at a later date, and but recently torn down by his grandson to make fair room for the moderns. Deacon Peter being quite the only Universalist in the parts at that period, was for a long time regarded with a sort of horror by the urchins, and I am told by one of them whose head is now silvered with age, that when he saw the Deacon coming, he would steal round and jump over the wall and lie there until the fearful man was gone quite out of sight. Ephraim Heald, his brother, more commonly known by the title of *Major* Heald, was a perfect Nimrod in those days, and is said to have amassed quite a property by chaffer in the hides of foxes, bears, wolves, and other animals which he killed in his constant pursuit of forest game. His favorite hunting-grounds were the wildest he could find, and we hear of his peregrinations in distant Maine, (then considered by most people as the Ultima Thule of known Eastern territory) still vigilant, on his everlasting trail; still fresh and elastic, Daniel Boone-like, honest, fearless, and high in native nobility. Having killed Susup, an Indian chief, in self-defence, and fearing the vengeance which he might have stimulated, he fled to

Temple and here spent the remainder of his days in his favorite pursuits of hunting and fishing.¹ Major Heald was appointed by the Governor of the Province to call the first town meeting, was chosen first selectman of the original board, and one of the selectmen and town-treasurer for several years thereafter.

Holding a commission under the king at the time of the Revolution, he refused to fight for the Colonies, and remained a Tory¹ throughout the war. His townsmen seem to have respected him notwithstanding, for we hear that when a crowd of red-hot militia-men, fresh from similar operations in the border towns, came here to tar and feather him,² they were dissuaded by Francis Blood, principally on the score of Heald's good citizenship. He died in 1815, aged 81 years.

Oliver Heald, a cousin of Peter and Ephraim, came from Acton, Mass., in the year 1759. He settled on "Lot No. 4, Range VII.," a part of the farm now owned by Horace Wilson. If it were possible, the other portions of Sliptown seem to have been a "Paradise of Wildernesses" compared with this: their only guide-boards were marked trees; they could keep no stock of any kind for want of provender, and when they went to church they were obliged to go on foot, all the way to New Ipswich, it being a distance of six statute miles.

Francis Blood, a native of Concord, Mass., came to the town in the year 1763. He settled on "Lot No. 5, Range VII.," and so became "next neighbor" to Mr. Heald. A record states that Mr. Blood *owned a horse*, and that after he came there to settle, Mrs. Heald and Mrs. Blood went to New Ipswich to church, by what they called in those days the "ride and tie" method, — one rode a certain distance, dismounted and tied the horse, leaving it for the use of the other; there was considerable romance about it, after all.

¹ Neither of these statements made to me at the time is correct. Susup was not killed. [S. C. Heald, Lyam, Mass., Wm. H. Howard.] And a single line in the Town Records would show an accurate observer that Ephraim Heald was not a Tory. *Peter Heald* was the Tory.

² I. e. Peter Heald. See last note.

I suspect that most of their *hay* came from New Ipswich, for it is narrated¹ that one of Mr. Blood's daughters drove the cows to pasture all the way from home to what is now the farm of Benjamin Clark, Esq., of New Ipswich, *by marked trees*. Mr. Heald is said to have been a man of strict integrity and respected by all who knew him. He was one of the selectmen several years, and held sundry other offices of trust in town. He died in the year 1790. His oldest son, *Daniel*, was the second male child born in Temple. The first deaths which occurred in town are supposed to have been those of three infants, children of Mrs. Heald, all of which she was pleased to have had at a birth.

Francis Blood, now recognized by the name of *Gen. Francis Blood*, and so called to distinguish him from a son of his, Maj. Francis Blood, settled on the two Lots, "5th and 6th, Range VII.," now in the possession of Mr. James and James O. Killam.

He is represented as being a man of superior mind, sagacity and information, and possessed of considerable property at his arrival. He was made the first Town Clerk, and one of the first board of Selectmen, in which, and other responsible positions, he officiated until disqualified by age.

He was also the first Justice of the Peace in town. When Temple, Sharon and Peterboro were classed together, or during the whole Revolutionary war, he was elected Representative to the General Court. He was subsequently a Senator, a Counsellor, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; and when Judge Underwood's term expired with his disqualifying age, Mr. Blood became Chief Justice; and in the military line he attained the rank of Brigadier General. In the year 1775 he was chosen delegate to the convention at Exeter, which was called to take into consideration the state of affairs between the Colonists and the mother country.

He acquired a very handsome property, owning at his death Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in Range VII., and parts of others in the town, besides lands in Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and others in neighboring New Hampshire towns.

Of this man, who was my great ancestor on the father's side, I shall be obliged to speak more frequently than might seem to comport with modesty, because, as the record states, "In most cases where any difficulty occurred, he was chosen as agent and acted in the capacity of a lawyer, and was generally successful, and looked well to the interests of the town." But you will excuse me, I trust, when I confess to you that with the double exception of him and my immediate progenitor,

"—— my ancient but ignoble blood
Has coursed through scoundrels ever since the flood."

And indeed I am not so sure that the old General himself was not the "biggest scoundrel of them all," though far be it from me to make that charge, and I humbly ask his pardon for insinuating it. Yet after all, as Sterne's "Uncle Toby" says, "What is the character of a family to an hypothesis?"

I have information of but two other settlers on our territory prior to the incorporation of the town:—John Cragin, Jr., hailing from what is now Carlisle, Mass., purchased in 1764 Lot No. 3, on Range VI. The same property now belongs to the heirs of a grandson of his, recently deceased. He was a person of worth, a frequent Selectman in the town, a Deacon of the Church, and highly respected.

Joshua Foster, in the year 1765, brought from Boxford, Mass., a wife and three children, and settled upon Lot No. 8, Range IV., now occupied by Howard Sheldon. He was a carpenter by trade, and architect of the first meeting-house which was erected in the place. Sept. the 7th, 1773, when the people of Wilton were raising a meeting-house, one of the "supports" gave way, and fifty-three persons were precipitated a great distance to the ground; none escaped injury,

and some were killed instantly. Mr. Foster was among those who were only injured by the fall, and he lived to serve his country a while in the wars: we shall have more to say of him before the conclusion of this address. His family is known to have been the *fifteenth* which came to the town; there were then, *seven* other families, beside those I have mentioned, residing here previous to 1765; what were their names I am unable to state; few of their descendants, probably, remain in these parts—if they do, they will have an opportunity to record their ancestry, I venture to say, in the “History of Temple.” I find, however, in an old deed, only three years subsequent to 1765, the names of Ebenezer Drury, Zedekiah Drury, John Swan, Jr., and John Marshall: in deeds of a date *four* years subsequent I find the names of Joseph Richards, Jonathan Searle, James Lakin, and Jonathan Avery. In all probability some of the heads of those *seven* remaining families bore certain of the names which I have mentioned.¹

All these *first settlers*, whom I have in a manner sketched to you, with the single exception of John Cragin, Jr., (who was doubtless of Scotch origin) seem to have descended from English ancestry: so it appears that our town, unlike some others in the vicinity, did not

“——— leave its issue
Made up of several pieces, one part *Scarlet*
And the other *London blue*,”

but all the inhabitants can boast the same national origin.

Fellow citizens, it is time we were “out of the woods of Sliptown.” That is what John Cragin, Maj. Heald and Gen. Blood thought *ninety years ago*. “But if we get out of Sliptown,” they said, “we must find something larger than Sliptown to get into again:” and so they started a theory of annexation, or of “manifest destiny,” as you please to call it, and they said to Lyndeboro, “Begging your pardon, Mr. Lynde-

¹ At the time the oration was made there had been very little research amongst the established records, and consequently, he who seeks more than a mere outline of the facts in our story, must consult the latter pages of this book.

boro, we are a very small people, but if you would give us a portion of your territory, we think we should know what to do with it; and then they turned round to Mr. Peterboro and very politely made a similar request of Mr. Peterboro, and in the same way they interrogated Mr. Wilton: "Pray, Mr. Wilton, we want a range of lots belonging to you, *one half a mile wide and five miles long*;" but they couldn't get any farther with the question, for Mr. Wilton stood so aghast at the proposition that I think they had almost begun to repent having asked him. But Mr. Peterboro, Mr. Lyndeboro and Mr. Wilton, as you might expect, made a very decided refusal, and are said to have called it infamous, and a very astounding piece of presumption on the part of the people of Slipdown, to once think of such a thing.

Well, the time came round for getting the town of Temple incorporated. Gen. Francis Blood having been chosen to procure the charter, quietly slipped over to Col. Towne's in New Ipswich, and borrowed the Colonel's horse, hat, wig, and costume throughout. Meanwhile, Mr. Wilton had set his watchmen on the great road to Exeter, to look out for Gen. Blood. Perhaps it was Col. Towne, and perhaps it wasn't Col. Towne that rode by those watchmen only a few hours after, entirely unsuspected; arrived at Exeter and procured the Act of Incorporation, (including a slice of Mr. Peterboro and Mr. Lyndeboro,¹ and another measuring one way just one half a mile, and the other way just five miles, of Mr. Wilton) signed and sealed by "John Wentworth, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire." Is deception of this character ever justifiable? "Give out your strength to be twice as great as it is!" said Gen. Washington, and we applaud him to the echo for it every fourth day of July that comes round to us.

They named our town, *Temple*; it is a very love of an

¹ This is not strictly true: the "slices" of Peterboro and Lyndeboro here referred to were added to the town at different periods subsequent to the incorporation.

appellation ; it signifies a shrine, an adytum, a Holy of Holies ; it is a beautiful hypæthral temple, open to the skies ; the old Athenian theatre was typical thereof, while *it* is typical of all other nature. Tacitus tells us that the old Germans thought it unworthy of God to worship him in houses made with hands. When they sang him jubilee, they did it in the open air ; they prayed, looking up where their forest trees directed them, serene stars looking down upon them all the while. So, my dear townsmen, is *our Temple* carpeted with your unrivalled and luxuriant farms, walled and frescoed by the everlasting mountains, high-roofed and embowèd by God's most architectural azure. We can say to-day, what the old borderers on the Rhine said to a great conqueror, when he asked them what most they feared,—“ *We fear nothing but the falling of the skies.*”

Immediately on the incorporation of the town commenced its ecclesiastical history. In the autumn of 1769, the first meeting-house was erected. It was a very inferior structure, being but “ 20 by 30 feet and 12 feet post.” When devout men, as mankind commonly go, erect a church, the larger they can get it, and the more finery they can put in and outside of it, the holier they think they are, and they imagine themselves to stand in the favor of the God whom they worship in the same ratio. Either our ancestors were an exception to this universal character of mankind, or else they had n't money enough amongst them to prove the contrary. At the expense of a fine compliment to them, I fear we must decide upon the latter alternative, for we read that the price of a day's labor for one branch of work was only 2s — 8d, and for another two pistareens, (or 40 cents,) while the inhabitants of the town found the materials, some of them furnishing shingles, some boards, and others round timber.

The Congregational Church was organized Oct. 2d, 1771, and at the same time Rev. Samuel Webster was ordained its pastor. He was a native of Salisbury, Mass. He graduated

at Cambridge University in the year 1762, in the same class with Jeremy Belknap, (the man who wrote the first history of our beloved State) Judge Ebenezer Champney, of New Ipswich, Joshua Atherton, Esq., Judge Dana, and the distinguished Vice President, Elbridge Gerry. Temple has as much reason to be proud of her first minister as any other town in New England. *Samuel Webster!* — the very name is an epic! No more zealous, no more sacrificing, no more heroic patriot lived in the days of the Revolution; alas, that we must aver, — no more courageous, holy and heroic man died in the days of the Revolution. Having thus briefly indicated the establishment of the church, the building of the meeting-house and the settlement of Mr. Webster, in the order of chronology, I must defer the main history of the church and pastor to a later portion of this address.

But a month or two subsequent to the building of the church, and during the harvest-time of 1769, an event occurred which deserves to be recorded on as many as three several accounts. The loss of the boy, Thomas Maynard, deserves to be recorded in the first place, by way of evidencing how almost entirely covered by forests our native territory was at that period; in the second place, for the remarkableness of its being the only instance of the kind that ever occurred in this section of the country, notwithstanding the great liability to such a misfortune which must have existed in this and all the neighboring towns, and, in the third and last place, on account of a very ancient and unique ballad on the subject, which was written by one of our first settlers.

Thomas Maynard was a boy not yet five years of age. His father lived on the place where the lately deceased Daniel Searle, Esq., resided. On the morning of August 7th, 1769, the father took little Thomas with him, a distance of three miles, to the farm which Captain Jonathan Spaulding now occupies, whither he went for the purpose of reaping. They had been there but a little while, before Thomas wanted to

go home and see mamma. Wonderful to relate, the father "set him on the road,"—a road, remember, whose direction was distinguished by marked trees alone,—and went back to his labor. On returning home, he called at Mr. Oliver Heald's, and inquired if they had seen the boy. Mrs. Heald had seen him approaching the house at or about 11 o'clock.

I think Mrs. Heald must have supposed his father to be with him, else her woman's anxiety would never have allowed the child to travel the distance home on so wild a track, thus inexperienced and unattended. The father seemed to be entirely satisfied with the answer, for he sat down and talked with the family a long time, and afterwards returned home at his leisure.

Night came,—the night of the 7th of August, 1769! The sleeping century has forgotten the character of that night! Whether it was night, the jewelled and beautiful, the dusk innamorata of poets, the gentle mistress of devout astronomers, the voluptuous royal queen whom Marc Antony might have worshipped; or night, the grim, black and horrible, the unutterable dome of Hecate, rattling with last thunder, rifted by the lightning, and instantly seamed up again by the same terrible agent, the poor dumb years cannot utter to us. Whatever may have been the character of the night of the 7th of August, 1769, in Temple, be assured it was sufficiently fearful to parents who had lost their child. Before the pitiful moon had taken her sad, sorrowful plunge into that midnight, the whole country round was electrified by the tidings that a little boy, a son of Artemas Maynard, was lost, and in the wilderness, and on the mountains and the Lord knew where. "Lost! lost! lost!" "You've seen the little fellow, John," says Betty; "what a sweet look there was in his eyes!"

"Yes, I've seen him," says John, "and I'll find him before day after to-morrow, or perish!" "I'll go with you," says Jacob; and many like scenes there must have been for miles around. "Go!" says the aged grandfather, "of course

I shall go ;” and he did go, and all the people went, young and old, and, to their honor be it said, the people of Wilton, so lately bereaved of their lands by our forefathers, on the very next Sabbath after the boy was lost, left their meeting-house empty, save of one old man, and came over to help find the boy.

The 8th of August dawned. No trace of Thomas Maynard, save that Major Heald’s wife thought she heard a child crying just after dark, but her husband said it was only an owl hooting in the distance ; and two sons of Lieutenant Foster, who were clearing out some brush, supposed they heard a bear, and ran home ; whereas, it was probably the child.

Night came again. No trace of the child. “Night bringeth rest, night bringeth solace,—rest to the weary, solace to the sad ; but, to the *desperate*, night brings *despair* !”

Imagine the excitement, imagine the scene. There was still hope ; little over a day had elapsed, but the night of the second was setting in, and as yet there were no reliable tidings of the unfortunate boy. The lanterns glimmer in the distance. Here comes a party in more than usual haste. “Have you heard anything ? have you got any trace of him ?” One says, hoarsely, “We are going this way ;” but the torch flashes of a sudden on their faces, and you read little but a strange agony in the lineaments thereof, and you hasten away on your private search, hoping and fearing.

And thus there went, one after the other, over Temple, in the autumn of 1769, a sad and solemn procession of twenty days, slow as a funeral : and the last of those days were quite desolate of hope, and the very last of that weeping procession was clothed upon with weeds and wan-colored woe, for a token to the bereaved parents of the child, and a strange equivalent to the last sad offices.

Nearly two months after the loss of the child, a part of his clothes were found by some surveyors on one of our northern mountains. This was a greater surprise, inasmuch as the

people entertained what they thought good reason to suppose that the child had wandered into the southerly portion of the wilderness, and, as a consequence, comparatively little search had been made in a northerly direction.

I close this narrative with a specimen verse or two of the famous ballad which was written on the occasion. It consists of thirty-three verses, and serves to give one an idea of

“The stretchèd metre of an antique song.”

Here is a verse describing the boy :

“He was a youth of worthy fame,
And Thomas Maynard was his name;
And now behold, with bleeding heart,
How he and his dear parents part.”

Two other verses celebrate the generosity of the citizens :

“But now behold, my friends, and see
A spirit generous and free,
In gentlemen of high renown,
In Temple and its neighboring towns!

“No real pains they did withhold,
Parting with silver and with gold,
The wants of them to satisfy,
Who sought the child most faithfully.”

And the last one, the 33d, runs thus :

“If you the truth of this would know,
To Temple, in New Hampshire, go;
I take that town to testify
Whether I speak the truth, or lie.”

No doubt the author of this curious ballad was blessed, for the moment, with a prophetic vision.

“The poet’s eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,”

saw, somewhere between heaven and earth, and through the cloud of years, our “Centennial;” and if the town will allow me to testify for them, I would satisfy the troubled ghost of the poet, “*hic et ubique*,” and “from this, forever,” that we are none of us disposed to doubt the truths of his poetry,

however much some modern critics might take him to task for the poetry of his truths. They might not set it down in their "brief" for very tragical mirth, but I think they would somehow manage to get a good deal of mirth out of the tragedy.

With this mournful narrative, closes the pregnant history of 1768 and 1769. During that short period, the people of Temple had beheld the almost fabulous success of their incorporation; their limits enlarged by almost or quite one-fifth of their original territory, thereby presenting a unique exemplar of what is everywhere possible to strong wills joined with the craft and cunning of execution; they had experienced their first and original town election; they had accomplished, with their own hands and native materials, the erection of a meeting-house capable of accommodating themselves and their families, and lastly, though not least, they had endured a month's campaign of incessant watch and travel and exposure in the wilderness,—a campaign whose daily progress was marked only by still increasing sorrow and disappointment, whose very hopes were the apples of Sodom, or a "song of willow," and its consummation as when the daughters of Babylon sat down and wept.

There is little record of unusual occurrences between the years 1769 and 1775. One or two saw and grist mills were established, whereof the first in order may be mentioned to the honor of David Searle¹ the builder and proprietor. You who are interested in the curious, remark this! Not a channel, not a rivulet, not the smallest thread of water courses through the fertility of Temple, to beautify and make glad its proprietary meadows, but that channel or rivulet or small thread of water, could it trace back its descent to the primal source, would find that source within our own territory, and generally on some one of our numerous mountains. I must confess, then, that I have been surprised on looking over records to ascertain the number of saw and grist mills, either one or both together, which have at one time or

¹ Esq. Stiles.

another been established in this town, to be, in the aggregate, *sixteen*. We must have made the most of our advantages. Our ungrateful brooks, that are born, and nursed, and brought up here in the best of circumstances, are no sooner able to run a little, than off they go to help the people of the other towns. Every individual one of them, like "*unmannerly Kent*," is bound to "shape his old course in a country new."

If there is any native by the name of Brooks, and "to the manor born," at the dinner, I hope he will apologize, to say the least, for this most unnatural disposition in his family.

You might look at this thing in another aspect. They who have just accomplished that stupendous affair of the Atlantic Telegraph, must have been very powerful and intellectual men; but the hand that balances the ocean, where that consummate thing of life in death so calmly and beautifully reposes, must have been true to its trust, or, with all their skill, they could never have succeeded. And in the same way, sundry colossal manufacturing establishments, in the neighboring towns, are certainly beholden to those runaway children of ours—the brooks—for a considerable share of their prosperity. This is but a small part of our consolation. Look you to the condition of manufactures for the last twelve months; consider the treachery of trade; the instability of the corporations; the utter ruin and desolation of so many manufacturing capitalists! Behold on every side abandoned hamlets and deserted villages! *Where is the life gone*, that was dexterous and nimble here but a few short months ago? It has fallen back for subsistence upon those dear and beloved spots where alone it could find it,—the *farms* of New England!

The factories in New Ipswich ceased operation a year ago; what was the result? Every store of any consequence in town was selling at auction and reduced prices, only a few months afterward, while some would sell out altogether, and go elsewhere. The village that held the greatest number of

operatives, took so sudden and so large a vomit, that for several weeks it seemed to the relics as there were a "gap in Nature." Where before there was a flourishing society of the Methodist persuasion, no bell has knolled to church for the last six months!

These, and such as these, are the revolutions incident to manufacturing communities. How is it with us? We are agriculturists; we carry agriculture to the perfection of a fine art; no man who has seen your farms can doubt for an instant that Temple is the best agricultural town for miles around; and here we are holding two celebrations on a large scale, within as many weeks of each other, this very year of distress, 1858; but I must hasten on and leave you to complete the parallel.

It was during those halcyon five years that preceded the breaking out of the great war with England that our farms began to acquire shape, tenor and the lines of beauty. Those five years were a perpetual Georgie in our history, too soon, alas, to be half forgotten in the all prevailing Epic which was everywhere chanted through the eight succeeding years, to the martial sound of drums and clarions.

The people of Temple must have attended pretty closely to their business during the afore-mentioned *five years*, for there is not a single joke recorded of the time,—not the most distant approximation to one, nor any matter out of which it were possible to make a joke. Like a certain poet, whom Mr. Poe treats of in one of his reviews, the time is noticeable for nothing in that line except the markedness by which it is noticeable for nothing. The English novelists of that period were accustomed to send all their outstanding characters over to America to seek their fortunes, just as they now do to Australia; it is highly probable, however, that no one of those characters ever found his way to Temple, else we might have had as many witticisms to record as are *possible* to some other towns.

Our ancestors have very appropriately been denominated matter-of-fact men, but I am not aware that the sense of the term has ever been taken as it ought to be taken, and that is, in a manner to contradistinguish them from those individuals who might just as properly pass for *matter-of-fiction men*; it is sufficient if the term is rightly understood hereafter.

True matter-of-fact farmers they were here on the eve of the Revolution. The time was just in front of them, when facts and figures were destined to become of far greater significance than the most regal tropes or all the similes of the parliaments. The sinews of the coming war, on the English side, were to be the old story, *money*; on the American side, *men*!

English soldiers, in gaudy red coats, to be pitted against American men in no coats at all:—his majesty's regulars, that looked as smooth, and comely and beautiful as rows of ciphers, to be matched with those most anomalous and ill-conditioned columns of Continentals, that resembled the nine digits just as much, huddled together in all possible combinations, and no one dared to believe at the time that the riddle meant something, but they found out, eight years afterward, how much it meant, and they all had to come to an agreement on the new arithmetic.

In the year 1775, a convention of New Hampshire men was called at Exeter, to take into consideration the claims of Great Britain on the Colonial States. Gen. Blood was one of the delegates to that convention. In regard to those exorbitant and unparalleled demands they came to the same conclusion that Capt. Absolute did in Sheridan's play of "The Rivals," when his father, Sir Anthony, required of him that he should marry a lady with only one eye,—Capt. Absolute remarked, that "though one eye might be very agreeable, yet as the prejudice had always run in favor of two, he would not wish to affect a singularity in that article," and in a similar way the conventioners put it, that, notwithstanding

the Stamp Act and the Boston Port Bill, and all that, might be highly beneficial, yet as the prejudice was pretty general amongst them in favor of Free Trade, rather than affect any singularity on the subject, they would wave the whole matter of the Port Bill, and go on just as though there were no such thing in the world.

Already in July, 1774, about a year previous to the convention at Exeter, the people of Temple had voted to enter into some agreement among themselves not to purchase any articles of British import, and passed resolutions against upholding any commerce whatever with Great Britain. On February 21st, 1775, Samuel Webster, the patriot minister of Temple, at the request of the officers of the companies of minute-men in Groton, Mass., delivered a sermon of extraordinary power before them, on the relations then existing between this and the mother country. The sermon was published in a pamphlet of 30 pages, by Edes & Gill, Queen Street, Boston, 1775, and was doubtless a great topic of conversation in Boston and vicinity for many weeks. The sermon is entitled "Rabshakeh's Proposals Considered." The text is to be found, 2 Kings, xviii. 30-32. Here is a passage that equals in hard logic almost any of his immortal namesake, Daniel.

"It is urged that our fathers came from Britain a century or two ago, and that being subjects of Britain before they came here, they and their posterity to all generations, must and ought to remain so; though it is observable that if there is any force in this, it is either in a great measure lost by our fathers coming directly from another country, Holland, where they had long lived as subjects, or else the argument will recoil on themselves and oblige them to this entire submission to the inhabitants of *Asia*, from whence, assuredly, *their fathers* came. But instead of this, they attempt to enslave them as well as us!"

In one passage he anticipates the famous warning of

George Washington against "entangling alliances" by a score of years.

"From foreign alliances, always precarious and frequently mischievous, we have but little help to expect," — a sentence that displays all the grasp and felicity of a statesman three score and ten.

Hear now the following passage, conceived in the very spirit, and delivered almost in the very language of Patrick Henry, in that famous speech wherewith he first confounded and then fired with patriotic enthusiasm the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 23d of March, 1775, — Witness the parallel of language! Mark that Patrick Henry's speech was pronounced all of thirty-one days subsequent to Mr. Webster's, and hence, if there *could* be manufactured a charge of plagiarism, it would be against Henry, and not Webster.

"Shall we then be idle, when under God, we must depend only on ourselves? *Duty to Almighty God*, who has commanded us 'not to be the servants of men,' *forbids it*. *Benevolence to mankind*, who in opposition to the laws of nature and of God, are almost divided into the ignoble characters of tyrants and slaves, *forbids it*. Gratitude to the nation that *once* taught us how to prize freedom, *forbids it*. *Justice to our fathers*, who so dearly purchased these blessings for us, *forbids it*. *Justice to ourselves* and unborn millions, *forbids it!* No doubt much is to be suffered, rather than enter on the horrors of war. But though the issue of war be ever doubtful, equal horrors of slavery are not doubtful. If just Heaven should call us to the field, we know not yet all the enemies we shall have to encounter!" and so he goes on. It is almost impossible to conceive, ladies and gentlemen, that this passage can belong to any other than that great and eccentric orator, Patrick Henry. Nevertheless, nothing can be truer than that this passage is Mr. Webster's, and that it was delivered on the 21st of February, 1775, and nothing can be truer than that Patrick Henry delivered his speech (commencing, as you all

remember, with the words, "Mr. President, it is natural for men to indulge in the illusions of hope," on the 23d of *March*, 1775. It would seem as though the two men might have changed places in the world, and the world have been just as well off for the change; but Mr. Webster was destined to leave these scenes of the Revolution almost in the beginning of the first act, while Mr. Henry saw the whole drama through, and lived to the close of the century. Alas, how is it that *circumstances*, like so many airy devils, are permitted to make mankind their sport, and the object of their infernal laughter. Surely,

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women *merely players!*"

In May following, the town voted to enlist thirty-two men, a portion of them to march immediately, and the rest to be ready at a minute's warning. The stipulated pay was £2. per month to each individual. In 1776 they also voted a bounty of £5. 8s. 8d. to "each man who shall enlist in the Continental army, to go to Crown Point or elsewhere;" \$100.00 also to every man who would enlist in what were called "The Three Battalions." A committee was also chosen to see to the farms and families of the soldiers. I have the names of some thirty, who enlisted at one time or another, but I suppose the actual number, which will probably be found considerably greater, can be ascertained only from the State records at Concord.

Joshua Foster, whom we have already in this address commemorated as one of the first and most useful settlers in town, and who was injured three years previously, by the falling of the meeting-house at Wilton, now in 1775 goes with a young son of his to Ticonderoga. A fever that reigned in the camp subdued the energetic man so that he died in August of that year, while his son, of the age of 18, returned safely home.

Moses Child, some of whose descendants, as likewise those of Joshua Foster, remain in town to this day, receives

in Nov., 1775, a commission from "George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States," to repair with one other person to Nova Scotia "to enquire into the condition of that colony, the disposition of the inhabitants towards the American cause, the condition of the fortifications and dock-yards, the quantity of artillery and warlike stores, and the number of soldiers, sailors, and ships of war there, and transmit the earliest intelligence to General Washington." This was about the same as a spy's commission, the very giving of which implied the utmost confidence on the part of Gen. Washington in the patriotism and fidelity of the recipient thereof.

Little more than two years after Mr. Webster preached that powerful and patriotic sermon to the militia of Groton and the vicinity, and on a Sunday afternoon, while he was preaching another sermon, probably of a similar character, up rode a courier to the church door, covered with perspiration, and almost breathless with haste. Every eye was turned toward the stranger, and every heart presaged the character of the tidings which the herald was about to utter. Mr. Webster anticipated the whole, however, herald and all, by loudly hailing, "What are the news?" The man cried out as well as he could, — "Crown Point, — Ticonderoga, — as many men as you can send, — the country behind me is on fire with excitement and all marching!"

"Let us go immediately!" said Mr. Webster. A man in the back pews, a Tory, rose and cried out that "he seemed to hear a voice from Heaven that they should not go." — "That voice is from *Hell*, sir!" thundered Mr. Webster; "we are called upon to go!" but there was no need of the last, for every man was electrified, and Mr. Webster¹ seized his gun, which he always of late carried with him to his pulpit, and led them off, not exactly as a shepherd would lead his sheep, but

¹ Dea. N. Wheeler.

more as a lion might be supposed to officer the less formidable lords of the forest.

Again it is related¹ that our ancestors were suddenly called upon to "*march to the death for their native land.*" Mr. Webster was bidding them farewell for the women and children who must remain at home, and was just closing the valedictory with a heartfelt and impressive prayer that they all might be returned safely to their families, when "Old Priest Trowbridge," as they called him, rode up to the company and shouted out in the voice of a Stentor, "I'll be bondsman for every man of them!" Their countenances, before gloomy with apprehension, now instantly lighted up with hope, and however insignificant a bond the poor human assurance of "Priest Trowbridge" might have been to them, it nevertheless did as good service, on this occasion, as might have been accomplished by the seal and signet of some more responsible person. Mr. Webster faltered in his prayer, and became so much affected that he could not go on. He afterward took the venerable interpolator to task for thus covering with confusion his younger and more bashful brother. "Why!" exclaimed Mr. Trowbridge, "they looked as though they would die, and I wanted to cheer them up!"

It was not long subsequent to this sad event that Mr. Webster volunteered his services as a chaplain in the Northern army. Contrary to the wishes and entreaties of both officers and soldiers, Mr. Webster persisted in sharing both the ordinary fare and fatigue of the camp. Wearied out at length by long-continued exertions in the cause of his country, and having contracted — by his habitual sleeping out of doors and without shelter — a violent cold, which resulted in hemorrhage and consumption, he reluctantly left the army and returned home. His life lingered with us only a few weeks after his return; but I think, that however rapidly he seemed to near the last inevitable bourne, his existence on earth was a good

¹ Oliver Boynton, New Ipswich.

deal protracted by his ardent desire to live some longer for the benefit of his country. He expired on the 4th of August, 1777, at the early age of 34, in the house of Gen. Blood, with whose family he had resided ever since his first coming into town. "*Spurge flores; sparge breves rosas!*"

"In the meantime, we may depend upon it, Trim, for our comfort," said his Uncle Toby, "that God Almighty is so good and just a governor of the world, that if we have but done our duties in it, it will never be inquired into whether we have done them *in a red coat or a black one!*" Here was a man, certainly, that had done his duty in a *black* coat; a man that would have done his duty in *no coat at all*. "Fight the good fight of faith!" said Mr. Webster, at the close of the sermon which he preached to the Groton militia men, "and then, if called to risk or even lose your lives in the service of your country, you shall assuredly triumph!—in death ye shall conquer, and beyond the dark valley, in the service of that God whose exclusive prerogative it is to bind 'in all cases whatsoever,' in a world where *universal love* is the *universal law*, and vain ambition finds no admittance, you shall enjoy the noblest freedom!"

The grave is conspicuous in yonder churchyard, where they buried Mr. Webster. It were well worth the pilgrimage to that grave to feel the emotions which must be natural to every American, as he stands by the sacred dust of one of the saviors of his country. Go there, parents of Temple, and on that holy grave swear your children to the eternal principles of freedom! Swear them to live as he did live, and to die as he did die, if necessary, receiving their last unction at the hands of the Goddess of Liberty.

The last battles in the war of the Revolution were confined, almost without an exception, to the middle and southern portions of our country. The people of New England, therefore, found some opportunity during those years of comparative quiet to attend to their domestic prosperity. In the year

1780, Nathaniel Griffin¹ erected an establishment on Lot 7, range VIII. for the manufacture of pottery of various descriptions. In the same year, a Mr. Hewes, of Boston, projected and commenced, on or near the place where Joshua Todd settled, the first glass-manufactory that was ever built within the limits of what are now the United States.

He finished the structure on a very magnificent scale, and hired from Germany *thirty-two* men to make his ware.

The affair would most probably have succeeded, but before the year was out the entire concern was destroyed by fire. These *thirty-two Dutchmen* were consequently thrown out of employment. The phlegmatic fellows were lying around the old manufactory, doing nothing but to smoke their kiefekill dodecens, and the vast fuliginous cloud that hung portentously on the skirts of the mountain must have alarmed the people here mightily, for we are told that one Maynard was the first to make a deal of noise about them, and the whole people were at last awakened to the possibility of all these *thirty-two* glass-blowing, smoke-puffing Dutchmen falling on the town for subsistence. The cry arose to "*warn them out of town.*" This "warning-out" process was peculiar to the times, but not to the place, for we hear of its being common to all New England. It was an excellent provision against pauperism, and a plan of social defence worthy of the best reformer.

But here was a case all in all without a precedent, and probably destined to be the last of its kind.

The discarded employés of a large and unique establishment, claiming as it did the peculiar title of the *first* and *only* glass manufactory in America, and an honor to the town where it was located, to be dealt with in the identical manner that common paupers only had a right to expect, and "ragged misery" seemed hardly to deserve; valuable artists to be classed with wretched loafers who were out at elbows; emigrants, who had left the old world to make more prosperous

¹ Esq. Stiles.

the new, thus to be paddled back from the shores of safety into the seas of doubt and uncertainty:—it was truly a consummation whence a loud appeal might be addressed to the principles of justice in every heart. It was the custom, to be sure, but the question arose whether at this particular crisis it were not a custom to be “more honored in the breach than the observance.” So the tax-collector thought, at all events, and declared that *he* would never serve them a warning on any account. But opposite counsels seem to have prevailed; and, whether it were true or not that these Germans came over from Europe, “leaving their country for their country’s good,” I think the sequel proved certainly enough that they left Temple for Temple’s good, and as for the tribulation of the tax-collector and the rest, it no doubt eventuated that “the tears might live in an onion that should water their sorrow!”

Not a phlegmatic soul of them retaliated: some think, however, that they refrained from so doing only on the principle that “they who live in glass houses must n’t throw stones.”

Six weeks after, Mr. Blood happening to be at Esq. Codman’s office in Boston, a man came in and asked Codman if he could tell him how he might send a letter to Temple; “for,” said he, “there are several Germans here on the town, who cost us pretty roundly; and they belong to the town of Temple, and I want they should pay costs, and take them off.” “This man is from Temple,” says Codman, inclining to Mr. Blood, “and one of the selectmen, too, for aught I know: he will carry it up for you, perhaps.” “Are you one of the selectmen of Temple?” says the Bostonian. “I am;” was the answer. “Well, you may have to stop with us awhile, then.” “Indeed,” says the General, “take my arm, and I’ll find bail in three minutes’ walk with you. Furthermore, these fellows were all warned out of Temple six weeks ago, according to law!”

And here endeth the story of the Glass-house, save that it

was afterward found out that the Boston people sent all the way to Amherst¹ by a fast courier, to ascertain whether Blood spoke the truth or a lie.

This was probably the most signal instance of "warning out" that ever occurred in New England. Whether or not our ancestors are to be justified in their proceedings, let casuists and financiers settle among themselves. All we know is, that the best way they could make it up to them, was to consecrate that good, old, German, Temple-manufactured bottle to the everlasting use and graces of hospitality. *This they did*; and ever since that time hath our Festive Genius sipped her free and delicious nectar, sitting in our Temple.

When we were used to read in our old geographies about people and nations far away over the waters, we were most pleased to learn how *hospitable* they were. To our young eyes, the word "*hospitable*" was illuminated on the page, and appeared a much larger word than its fellows. The growing years serve only to make us love it just as much, and appreciate it a great deal more: we unconsciously repeat, with still increasing emphasis every day of our lives, "How incomparable is a good fellow!" The whole philosophy of it is, that we here find a soul which gives more than it receives. There is a largeness of possession about these which attracts us toward them; you will see them everywhere overflowing with kindnesses; not beakers drained to the dregs, but always mantling with pure and genial wine. They come to all of us like the refreshing showers, the benediction-dropping priests of summer; we breathe their incense, we feel the glow of the coals on their altars! If a geography of New Hampshire should be gotten out to-day, in the ordinary style of what is called geography, it would not be perfect if Temple wasn't set down in it for one of the "most hospitable towns in the State." "Bed!" exclaimed John Browdie to Nicholas Nickleby, "I wish thou couldst sleep in fower beds at once; by the Lord,

¹ Esq. Stiles.

thou shouldst have 'em a'!" And that is the spirit you will find in this town, every where you go.

The population of Temple must have increased very rapidly in the eleven years intervening between 1769, (the year when they built their first meeting-house,) and 1780; for we find the town choosing a committee, in November of that year, to procure materials for building a new house, 42 by 55 feet, and 24 feet post. In June, 1781, a building committee was chosen, consisting of Ezekiel Jewett, Benjamin Cragin, Aaron Felt, Ebenezer Edwards and Abijah Wheeler. They commenced raising the church Sept. the 11th, 1781, with the help of fifteen men from each of the towns — Wilton, New Ipswich and Peterboro — and five from Sharon, then called, as Temple formerly had been, "Sliptown." In accordance with their principles of hospitality, the inhabitants provided three or four barrels of New England and West India rum, and sugar by the cask, for the framers and raisers. The house was not thoroughly finished before 1783; but I find certain deeds of "pews," that are dated in 1782.

Simultaneously with the erection of the new meeting-house, Rev. Noah Miles was ordained pastor of the church. The ordination sermon was preached Oct. the 2d, 1782. Previously, however, to the settlement of Mr. Miles, there came a minister from Berwick, Me., into the parts to seek employment, and the people here hired him for four sabbaths. When they undertook to give him a call, there was so much opposition that he left town, and soon after settled in Nelson.¹ While there, he sued the town of Temple for an equivocal debt, but lost his action. The town then sent Gen. Blood to Connecticut, to hire a man by the name of Hale.¹ Mr. Blood found him at the house of a certain deacon where he was calling at the time, and had just effected an engagement with him, when in came three men of the place, to hire Mr. Hale for another term. Mr. Hale told them "*they were a trifle too late,*

¹ Esq. Stiles.

as he had just engaged to go to Temple, N. H.," whereupon the three men "fell upon Blood like tigers," as the story goes, "and abused him with the worst of language, for stealing their minister; and told him," (with how much authority you can imagine,) "*to leave the State!*" The people were so furious against him, that he couldn't find any lodging place in the whole town, and was obliged to leave with the minister that night. Other clergymen, by the names of Foster, Shaw, Nathaniel Gaylord, Seth Payson and Joseph Emerson, preached a few Sundays apiece, before Mr. Miles was ordained. Mr. Miles was about thirty years of age, at his first coming into town: and just as if there was to be no end to church lawsuits, Mr. Miles had been here but a little while, before over there came from Westminster, Mass., the place of his former residence, two or three men to trustee the town for a debt¹ which Mr. Miles, (as very often happens to students at college,) had contracted in the pursuit of his education. Somehow or other, the trustee-process was avoided by the people, but they assured the men that they would pay the debt, though without cost to Mr. Miles. The creditors swore; the Temple-men brought them before the court on a charge of profanity, and recovered the customary fine: the creditors swore a second and a third time; two more fines, similar to the first, were accordingly levied.

By this time the Westminsterians had probably enough of it, and went away, after having agreed to take their pay in cattle, which should be delivered to them at Westminster. The cattle having been collected, Colonel Wheeler was appointed to conduct them to the place of destination. Before he started, Gen. Blood took him one side, (in a fatherly way, I suppose, as Wheeler was a son-in-law of his,) and told him *to remember that those were his* (that is, Colonel Wheeler's) *cattle, and nobody's else* when he should arrive in Westminster.

¹ Dea. N. Wheeler.

Well, Colonel Wheeler had hardly got into Westminster, when the creditors came with the sheriff to attach the cattle. "This is my property," said the Colonel, "and you will do full as well to let it alone; but I will pay Mr. Miles's debt, however, with these cattle, if you will give me up the notes; otherwise, collect it as best you can!" They were not long in deciding to surrender the notes, and the Colonel returned home, having done the business to the eminent satisfaction of his employers.

Mr. Miles's ministry here continued fifty years. During that time he must have preached the funeral sermons of most if not all the old settlers. He is said to have been a very eccentric man, and no doubt many anecdotes are extant concerning him, but I have not been fortunate enough to secure any that would be of extraordinary interest.

Mr. Miles was settled upon a salary of £60, "lawful silver money." After the war terminated, an addition was made which brought it up to nearly £70, and some years later, on the occasion of a small corner of Lyndboro's being annexed to Temple, it was again increased.

He also enjoyed the improvement of the "ministerial lot," as the term went, said lot being the gift of Mr. Webster to the church for the residence of their future ministers.

And now in 1783 our fathers had completed an edifice, which although perhaps the Russian counsellor who carried Kotzebue into exile, might not have deigned to notice, (for he paid no regard whatever to any but stone-built churches,) was, nevertheless, something on the palatial plan for those days, to say the least.

I don't know what the color of it was, but if I might be allowed to hazard a conjecture, I should say it was *yellow*; — *sunflower*, perhaps, or *saffron* yellow; at all events, if it was not yellow, it could n't have been our father's fault, for they would surely have had it yellow, if the British tax on painters'

colors or something of that sort had not prevented. If the builders were not indeed,

——“singing masons building roofs of gold,”

they were certainly *singing carpenters* building roofs that were destined to *very much resemble* gold.

You who have actually beheld a meeting-house of that period, must all have come to similar conclusions respecting the taste of the architects.

To whatever town you go, the builders of the “old meeting-house” seem to have been

“Opining to revise a structure new
Where art surpassed itself and nature too!”

Ladies and Gentlemen:—As I come down in my narrative from date to date and from era to era, I am ludicrously reminded of a certain practice of the Chinese actors.

“If a General, on a Pekin or Canton stage, is ordered on an expedition,” says Davis, “he brandishes a whip, or takes in his hand the reins of a bridle, and striding three or four times around a platform in the midst of a tremendous crash of gongs, drums and trumpets, finally stops short and tells the audience where he has arrived.”

We have arrived, then, at the end of the Revolutionary war. It is the year 1783, just one quarter of a century since Joshua Todd settled himself and his family within the limits of what is now *Temple*.

We have this year finished the first baptism of our century-plant in the precious blood of certain of our sons. We have a history! was there ever a more entertaining one? Is it not unique? is it not various? is it not incomparable?

While we rejoice here to-day at the fair story of our ancestors, let us at the same time feel highly grateful to those earnest gentlemen of the committee, who have taken such a deal of pains to collect the numerous facts in the history of the town.

My personal thanks are also due to other gentlemen beside those of the committee, whose names I need not mention. I cannot forbear referring, however, to a man some years

deceased, without whose admirable foresight our address to-day would be more feeble than its wont. Daniel Heald was a worthy representative of that class of men, who in proportion as they come near to leave their own worldly enjoyment, become more anxious to enhance that of the generations to come after them. A few weeks before his death, this good man caused a record to be made of all the interesting facts which he remembered in the history of the town; *requiescat in pace!* The few remaining facts, mostly statistics, which we have time to present to you, are also referable to the same sources. "Children are never too tender to be whipped" says one, — "like tough beef-steak, the more you whip them the more tender they become," — a remark preëminently true of the olden time. We find accordingly that our wise fathers, as early as 1771, voted several pounds sterling for the purpose implied in the above quotation; though to be candid, I suppose the appropriation was more particularly intended for the intellectual improvement of their sons and daughters. The first teacher of any of our schools, whose name I learn, was Samuel Appleton, of New Ipswich. His entire wages for the winter were probably about \$18.00. It is a curious reflection that in after life he sometimes made a single donation of more than a thousand times that amount. The name of Thomas Cunningham occurs, as a teacher in 1796. David Stiles taught some years, I believe. Here is a receipt which he gives in 1803:

TEMPLE, Jan. 1st., 1803.

Rec'd of Maj'r Francis Blood \$18.00, in full for teaching school in sd town six weeks.

DAVID STILES.

Ancient school records are so rare a thing that we ought to be thankful for the few data which we have.

The record of crime in Temple, we rejoice to say, would find a great deal of room in a nut-shell. I think there is only one case of superior crime made out against any citizen of this town, which can be called reliable. A certain man was

proved to have been accessory to some counterfeiting,¹ the main share of which was carried on in a neighboring town. But the people here washed *their* hands of the crime by putting the culprit in the pillory, and if you will pardon us to the extent of a brace of puns, we may say, that like a large and well-cultivated corn-field, our counterfeiting friend was prematurely blessed with a magnificent *crop of cars!* He immediately left the town in disgust, and has not returned to this day. This happened in 1786.

The catalogue of pauperism is comparatively briefer even than that of crime. Jonathan Stevens and wife were the first who fell upon the town for subsistence, and since that time there has rarely been more than one person in that condition at the same period.

Even *Death*, that common visitor of us all, stalks more slowly up this way than he does in most other directions. The average age of those who have died in this town during the last *thirteen years*, is more than 47, or nearly half a century.

This perfect salubrity of our climate is mostly due, no doubt, to the airy, Hygeian mountains in our Physical Geography; and also to our want of ponds and rivers, and the consequent absence of miasmata and deleterious fogs in summer and autumn; and above all is our *longevity* to be ascribed to that so far fortunate want of water-privileges, which has necessitated agriculture for our common employment.

“ That guest of Summer,
The TEMPLE-haunting martlet, does approve
By his lov'd mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here:” ——— “ Where they
Most breed and haunt, I have observed the air
Is delicate.”

If Nature has been in our favor, we have also had the most widely-celebrated Physician in the parts to rely upon. Dr. Nathaniel Kingsbury has been our resident for many years. When indeed Nature could no longer keep up alone, she has found an efficient helper, and Human Life in Temple has often-

¹ Esq. Stiles.

times owned her only savior in the person of Dr. Nathaniel Kingsbury. "May he live a thousand years!" The Oriental hyperbole was never more worthily expressed of any man that has lived on the planet. "Our ancestors were very good kind of folks," says the man in the play, "but they are the last people one would choose to have a visiting acquaintance with!" and I am much mistaken if the Doctor has n't always managed it that the visit should be deferred as long as possible.

We have had good men to save our property for us as well as our lives: not, indeed, men regularly educated in that much abused profession of the Law, but men of tact and clearness, who were commonly sure of success. Gen. Blood acted in that capacity until his death in 1814, when his mantle fell upon David Stiles, Esq., who has worn it, with as good a grace, from that time to this day.

Among other of the leading men who have lived in town may be named, Daniel Searle, Ebenezer Edwards, Abijah Wheeler, Nathan Wheeler, Daniel Heald, Francis Blood, Jr., Archelaus Cummings, Samuel Howard, James Crombie, and the Cragin brothers, John, Benjamin and Francis.

Hon. William Appleton, reputed the wealthiest of that princely family, passed five years of his youth with us, as a clerk,¹ in the store of Artemas Wheeler. I am told that he visited the town only a few weeks ago, in company with his cousin, Nathan Appleton, and felt peculiar pleasure in meeting with some of his early friends here, and recognizing the places familiar to his younger days. Here first saw the light that munificent Alabaman millionaire, Hon. Daniel Pratt, the man who first proved what manufactures could do for a Southern State. A. S. Thornton, Esq., a very wealthy merchant of Manchester, in England, and recently deceased, was a native of this town. Here lived during the last years of a protracted life, Brigadier General James Miller, the hero of three American battles, and Governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

¹ See chap. xvi.

Whoever has travelled the summer road to Wilton, which conducts one by the new cemetery, cannot have failed to notice, soon after passing that lone resting-place of our ancestors, a charming little cottage, surrounded by arbors and trellisses, and withal such a sweet and tasteful residence, that it might seem to have been imported from some one of the beautiful suburban towns of Boston. It was here in this house that Gen. James Miller lived and died.

The tessellated gardens, where thousands of flowers in their handsome uniforms are disposed in squares and columns, the long and formidable looking lines of hawthorn, the parapets of trim shrubbery, all remind us that the spot is cherished just as it ought to be cherished. Look down the airy lawn, in front, which invites you to its prospect, and behold where Nature surrounds the very trunks of the magnificent elms with branches, to show how families ought to love and embrace the sacred memory of a worthy and distinguished ancestor. About the first news that came through our Post Office, which was established in the year 1812, were the news of the battle of Brownstown, wherein Lieut.-Colonel Miller took a part of the greatest prominence. From that time until his death, which occurred in 1851, the people of Temple were proud to hear of his continued successes, and rejoiced to hail their military townsman as one of the first patriots of the age. His remains were conveyed to Salem, Mass., to be deposited beside those of his wife in the beautiful cemetery of Harmony Grove.

The year 1832 saw a new religious society formed here, consisting mostly of Universalists, which went under the name of "The Union Society." The distinguished Hosea Ballou was the first clergyman they employed. After him, preached Russell Streeter, and then, in order, the Rev. Messrs. Cleverly, Wellington, and Laws. A commodious church was erected soon after their organization.

A new Congregational church was built in 1842. Ever

since the death of Mr. Miles, Rev. Leonard Jewett had preached to this society. In 1844, he was dismissed at his request, and Rev. Walter Follet succeeded him. Mr. Follet having asked a dismission in 1855, the Rev. George Goodyear was installed in his place.

Fellow Citizens:—This is the ultimate and crowning fact in our history, that we celebrate, in a becoming manner, the lives and fortunes of our ancestors. The 7th of October, 1858, belongs equally to the Future and the Past. This celebration is the first of those “accomplishments of many years,” all of which some future annalist will turn “*into an hour-glass.*” To us alone belongs its immediate perception; to us alone the sweet and endearing recollections of the time; while to those who shall come after us, we can only commend this day and its proceedings as a fair memorial of our present state and fruition.

Simultaneously with the commencement of our second century of existence as a little town in New Hampshire, is inaugurated a new era in the world’s history, altogether dissimilar to any that have gone before, being acquainted with the secret, just now divine, but presently human, of annihilating both space and time. Hereafter, the simplest thought of the moment strides, like a Colossus, over half the world. The distant antipodes, both halves of this mighty planet, are to be electrified with tidings of weal or woe, at one and the same instant. And while Europe, Asia, and Africa kindle the night with bonfires and illuminations, and burn the midnight with commemorative beacons, all America will celebrate the same event, at noonday, from deep-throated ordnance, and the sounding lips of her distinguished orators. The Titans of earth having at last outwitted the lightning, fearlessly

“ascend

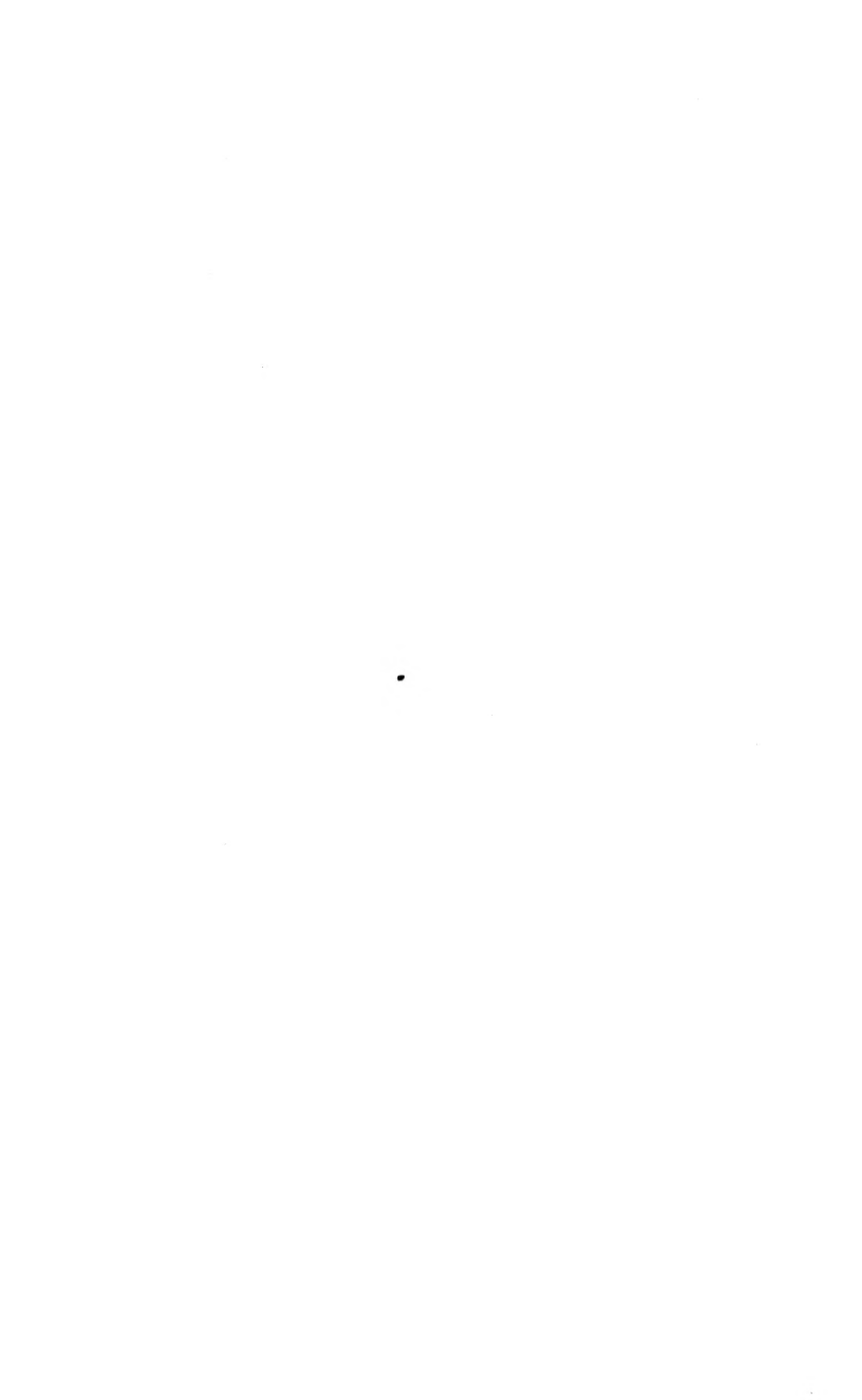
The brightest heaven of Invention.”

When our descendants shall go up, one hundred years from to-day, to behold the second blossom of our century-plant,

what will be the report of that day's testament, I ask, which they shall render to the lightning? Will it be one mixed with foolishness, crime and pauperism? Let the coming generations look to it, for we deliver them a parchment yet unstained. Will the Temple of our honor and our sacred adoration have been shamelessly violated? Will our hospitable fires have ceased to burn upon the altars? Will the altars themselves have been torn down? — or rather, will not our sons still continue brave and genial, and our daughters honest? Will not our Temple some day become a shrine to be resorted to by the fainting children of earth, wherein to renew their faith in progress and their hopes of humanity?

If the first be true, then had we better sink to-day, with all our fair history and our memorable examples; but if the last be true, then can we well afford to pause a century for the reply.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.





J. H. BUFFORD'S LITH. BOSTON.

Abner G. Butler

PROCEEDINGS.

JUNE 18, 1858. Several inhabitants of Temple met at the Congregational Church, according to notice, and acted as follows:

1st, chose Dea. N. Wheeler, Chairman; 2d, chose Wm. H. Howard, Secretary; 3d, *Voted* to choose a Committee to consider the expediency of celebrating, this year, the Centennial Anniversary of the first settlement of the Town of Temple.

A Committee was then chosen, and the meeting adjourned to the 26th inst. Notice being posted, the inhabitants met at McClure's Hall on the 26th, and were called to order by E. G. Cutter, Esq. A report was made in favor of the celebration. One man of each Sch. Dist. was then chosen to obtain subscriptions to defray the necessary expenses of the celebration; two men of each Sch. Dist. were appointed to collect historical matter. At a third meeting, held on July 3d, at McClure's Hall, Elbridge G. Cutter, Supply W. Edwards, Joshua Foster, Nahum A. Child, Isaiah Wheeler, Theodore Barker, and Isaac N. Wilson, were elected a Committee of Arrangements and Invitation. The following circular was issued by the Committee:

TEMPLE, N. H., Aug. 16, 1858.

Dear Sir:—The inhabitants of this town propose to celebrate the CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY of the first settlement of the place on Thursday the 7th day of October next, by appropriate ceremonies and festivities. They invite the presence and co-operation of all who, from circumstances of birth, education, connexions, or otherwise, feel an interest in the history of the town or its former or present inhabitants.

We would therefore express the hope that you will favor us with your personal attendance, together with such friends and connexions as may find it convenient and pleasant to accompany you on the occasion.

ELBRIDGE G. CUTTER,	} <i>Committee of Invitation.</i>
SUPPLY W. EDWARDS,	
JOSHUA FOSTER,	
NAHUM A. CHILD,	
ISAIAH WHEELER,	
THEODORE BARKER,	
ISAAC N. WILSON,	

The officers chosen to conduct the exercises were—President, Isaac Kimball, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Nathan Colburn, Jr., Augustus Cragin, James Child; Chaplain, Rev. George Goodyear; Orator, Henry Ames Blood; Toast-master, Isaiah Wheeler; Chief Marshal, Supply W. Edwards; Aids, Danforth Farrar, James D. Heald.

Saturday, the 7th of Oct., 1858, appointed for the day of celebration, turned out an unpropitious one. It was cloudy all the morning; and the expectation of rain kept many people of the neighboring towns, who would have else attended, at home. The concourse was, nevertheless, very large. The rostrum, where the exercises were to be conducted, was erected three or four rods east of the Congregational Church, and everything here proceeded with as far as the middle of the oration, when a considerable shower of rain drove the multitude under shelter of the meeting-house. A large number were unable to get in; but, in consequence of recurring showers, a return to the rostrum was impracticable.

The Procession was formed opposite the Universalist Church, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. The "Order" was—Marshals—Band of Music—Committee of Arrangements—Orator and Chaplain—President and Vice-Presidents—Invited Guests and former Citizens of the Town—Citizens of Temple—Citizens from other Towns. The course of the procession was directed from the church down the street opposite the hotel, thence south on the street east of the old cemetery, and continued north-west to the rostrum. Excellent music was discoursed by the Band (under direction of P. H. Clark) until the assemblage was composed by the Marshals.





J. H. BUFFORD'S LITH. BOSTON.

Prof. H. Cramb

The first exercise was "Singing by the Choir." The chaplain, Rev. GEO. GOODYEAR, then offered Prayer. Third, the Band performed a "Voluntary." Fourth, the President, ISAAC KIMBALL, Esq., delivered a short and appropriate address;¹ on concluding it, he introduced the Orator, HENRY A. BLOOD, to the audience. The Address, contained in the first pages of this book, then followed. Fifth, an Ancient Hymn, selected for the occasion, was then sung by the Choir. Sentiments, Responses, &c., succeeded. Gov. STEELE was the first speaker; mingled humor and earnestness characterized his remarks. He contrasted the fashions of old time with those of the present in a very graphic manner, and his anecdotes elicited much mirth from the audience.

JOHN H. GOODALE, Ed. of the "Manchester American," was called upon to speak in place of Ephraim F. Miller, Esq., who was absent. He related an interesting visit he once made at Hon. Daniel Pratt's (in Prattville, Ala.)

SENTIMENT: *The Fathers of Temple* — True to their God, their Country, and their Children, they brought their Bibles from afar and left them to their posterity.

Rev. GEORGE GOODYEAR responded; he was listened to with deep attention.

Adjournment for one hour.

An excellent dinner was served up at McClure's Hotel during the recess.

Having re-assembled in the church, the second sentiment was read —

This Bible of our Fathers — 250 years old, — their choicest inheritance and richest legacy.

Rev. WALTER FOLLET responded. His remarks were very impressive. During his speech he exhibited a Bible printed in the 17th century, and followed, in imagination, the history of the volume from that period down to the present time.

SENTIMENT: *The Early Settlers of Temple* — May the fabric of their ambition and valor ever be preserved sacred in the memory of their sons and daughters.

Dr. JAMES H. CROMBIE responded. He related some very interesting anecdotes of the early settlers and earnestly

¹ There was no special reporter present at the celebration. The rain and other causes prevented many speeches being made; and only one of all that were made, viz., Mr. Joel Powers', of Lowell, has been forwarded to me, — quite anomalous, truly, but we trust that other matter will partly compensate the deficiency.

exhorted the present generation to *preserve* the "fabrie" (referred to in the sentiment) as beautiful as the past had made it. He closed with the sentiment —

Good old Temple! — God bless her! Our maternal home, — the home of our venerated and departed sires, — our own natal home, — although we shall not meet here again upon a like occasion, may we meet "where congregations ne'er break up," in that upper and better Temple whose Builder and Maker is God.

SENTIMENT: Our Generous Donors.

JOEL POWERS, of Lowell, responded —

Mr. President, — Justice to myself demands that I should say to this audience that I was notified but a few hours since that I might *possibly* be called upon to speak to a sentiment to be proposed in honor of several liberal gentlemen from abroad, whose presence among us contributes so largely to the success and pleasure of the occasion.

This act of your Committee, sir, in thus calling upon me to reply to the sentiment of "our generous donors," may at least be of questionable propriety, as I have but a feeble claim to be classed in that category. I therefore hope I shall not be deemed presumptuous in offering a word or two in their behalf, for I charitably assume that natural modesty, rather than physical inability, has deterred the distinguished gentlemen from Boston, Lowell and elsewhere, from responding to your flattering compliment.

Sir, it is, I believe, a truism that the more effectually the principle of benevolence becomes enlisted in social enterprises, in the same ratio, will be the experience of mental enjoyment, — can the extent of pleasurable emotions, which must fill the hearts of the gentlemen alluded to, be truly estimated? I almost envy them that wealth which prompts to such noble and generous impulses. Bear with me, Mr. President, while I say a word on my own account. You will doubtless acquit me of the charge of egotism when I declare myself no public speaker; nevertheless, the inspiration of the hour and the place stimulates me to add a feeble echo to the magnificent outburst of eloquence and patriotism which has been elicited here to-day.

An interesting occasion has called us together. One hundred years have passed away since the first white man pitched his tent in this then wilderness. Our sympathies invite us to pause and consider the fruitful consequences of that eventful day, to think of our hardy pioneer when solemn Night first

drew her mantle slowly around him, self-expatriated, as he was, from all human society, with no neighbors but the wild beasts of the forest, with no friend at hand to succor but the great Omnipresent. The emotions of that hour cannot be appreciated, much less described by us. Yes, one hundred years have been added to the long catalogue of things that were. In that time, what varied events, what changing scenes crowd together, daguerreotyping themselves upon the mind.

But I will retire from a contemplation of the stately images of the past,—I will not presume to glean a single flower from the gorgeous fields of the imagination, after they have been so effectually shorn of their glories by the keen scythe of the orator of the day. Permit me, Sir, to allude to a few of the advantages of these and kindred celebrations. They serve to check that spirit of recklessness so characteristic of our race, by turning back our thoughts upon the numberless trials and hardships endured by our forefathers in their persevering endeavors to secure a comfortable home for themselves, and a competency for their children. They tend to curb that insane scramble for wealth and fame, because they call back the wanderer to his birthplace, to his ancient hearthstone, the center of youthful hopes, joys and sorrows, there to call to mind the stern virtues of industry, frugality, and temperance, as well as the pious faith so truly illustrated in the lives of our ancestors. In fine, these social reunions serve to revive old and pleasing associations, and to renew past friendships, nearly corroded by the tooth of time. True, some of us have come hither with our heads bleached by the relentless frosts of many a winter, here to find no near relative or dear friend to welcome us to an intimate social brotherhood,—still it is our privilege to turn aside to yonder graveyard, there to linger in silent sadness around the tombs of our well-remembered, but now departed associates.

But a truce to melancholy musings on the past,—the rosy aspect of the present and future is before us ; and now, when from this pilgrimage to our native Temple, we return to our respective homes, our various duties and avocations, the memory of this scene will often recur to us,—it will cause our hearts to overflow with gratitude to God for these social privileges, and fill our minds with the fragrance of enduring recollections."

SENTIMENT: *Our Adopted Sons*—May they be in future, as in times past, an honor to their fatherland, and a blessing to us.

Rev. SOLOMON LAWS responded. Marked attention was paid to his address.

SENTIMENT: *The Daughters of Temple*—Respected at home and honored abroad,—models of virtue and intelligence.

JOHN G. DOLAND, of Lawrence, Mass., responded. Mr. Doland proved no unworthy knight to take up this glove. His delightful melange of prose and poetry sparkled with brilliants, and was rapturously applauded.

SENTIMENT: *The American Flag*—Beneath the protection of its ample folds we are assembled here to-day.

HON. HOSEA EATON responded with his customary eloquence and persuasion.

SENTIMENT: *The Orator of the Day*—Born in our midst, but nurtured abroad,—he has proved this day that Temple blood flows in his veins.

The ORATOR briefly responded.

SENTIMENT: *The Place of our Birth*—Nature's Temple! where the Fathers worshipped, and where, on this natal day, her sons have come from far to lay their offering upon the altar.

HENRY H. KIMBALL responded. Mr. Kimball was the last speaker.

During the afternoon the following centennial hymn, (composed by James O. Killam, for the occasion) was sung by E. B. Barrett, of Mason, in response to the sentiment:

The Early Settlers of Temple—Their privations, toils, and self-denials, gave us our privileges, comforts, and homes.

'T was here amidst these verdant hills,
One hundred years ago,
With zeal a few brave men began
To lay the forests low.
'T was then a forest dark and wild,
Around on every side,
But nothing daunted, on they pressed
In manhood's strength and pride.

Among this noble-hearted band
Had gentle woman come,
To gladden with her cheerful song
The settler's cabin home;
A father's house, a mother's love,
And friends and kindred kind,
And e'en the much loved scenes of youth,—
She'd left them all behind.

For many years this brave band toiled
 The forests to subdue,
 And many hardships they endured
 While yet they numbered few;
 But as the years rolled slowly on,
 Quite off a settler came,
 And many a giant forest oak
 Was given to the flame.

Where now the men whose toil procured
 Our homes and liberties,
 Before whom lofty forests bowed,
 No more on earth to rise?
 Alas, they've passed away from earth,
 No more to labor here,—
 Blest be the land that gave them birth,—
 That land we still revere.

Ye children of that noble race,
 Go view the paths they trod;
 Think of the hardships they endured
 For their country and their God.
 And may these thoughts inspire your hearts
 With filial reverence true,
 To pay to these, our fathers dear,
 The honor to them due.

Whene'er their sons prove false to hope,
 Or recreant to trust,
 Ah, let them think those noble forms
 Lie mouldering in the dust;
 They rest in yonder grave-yard drear,
 O'er which the storm-king raves.
 Forever cherished be the spot,
 And sacred be their graves.

The following toast, from Mr. WM. BOYNTON, of New Ipswich, though by some oversight not read upon the occasion, is too good to be lost:

The Sons and Daughters of Temple!—(By the scion of a son,)—THE SONS! May they be *Hale* and hearty, their *Blood* pure and healthy, and their character so spotless as to need no *Whiting*. In dress and address may they imitate good *Stiles*, and in bravery '*try*' to rival a Miller. THE DAUGHTERS! May they never languish for a *Buss*. Let the beau *Killum* with kindness—always greet them with a love-*Patton*, and Foster virtue, goodness and truth. When in wedlock united, may they be blessed with a *Child* who in piety shall exceed an *Edwards*, and in philanthropy equal a *Howard*;—in short, never be caught at a *Ball*, but rear in their hearts a Temple worthy of travelling *Miles* to worship in, and finally, in every good and righteous cause may their influence always be *Felt*!

Mrs. HULDAH M. CLAPP, of Albany, N. Y., (daughter of Rev. N. Miles) enclosed a Poem to the Committee:

The passing years of life glide on apace,
 With changing home-scenes in a distant clime
 To dim the vista of our native place,
 And names familiar in the olden time.

But when like this, an *episode* occurs,—
 For such it is to all, whate'er our lot,—
 With gushing gladness our whole soul recurs
 To dwell in thought on things almost forgot.

The ancient church, where Father stood and spoke,
 For many years, in humble thought and tongue,
 Which from the sleep of moral death awoke
 The slumbering souls of sinners old and young—

The school-house, too, beneath the cropping hill,
 Where first in line beside our teacher's knee,
 With lifted voice, the welkin wide to fill,
 We stammered o'er the mystic A, B, C,—

The ride, the walk, the spinning-bee and ball,
 The wedding party, birth, and burial train,
 Each in its place, and in their turn, come all,
 To touch the heart with joy or sorrow's strain.

O thou, my native town! shall I forget
 Whose maiden feet o'er all thy bosom trod,—
 Whose father, mother, brother, kinsmen, yet
 Are lying 'neath thy emerald sod?

No! while the tablet of the mind remains
 Unbroken by disease or lapsing age,
 As seen in girlhood, I will thee retain
 Securely shrined upon the golden page.

And you, my friends of youth, who here to-day,
 Though long estranged, do now in common meet,
 To Temples past your homage 'gain to pay,
 Though absent far, in sympathy I greet.

I would that I could join your social band,
 To mingle in the acts of jubilee,
 And give the greeting with extended hand,—
 But present duty calls,—this may not be!

Perhaps 't is entered now in Heaven's decree,
 That on this side the limits of the grave,
 The *one* the *other* never more may see,—
 May all, as God's elect, that pleasure have!

A troop of masqueraders assisted greatly at the celebration. They were Charles W. Felt and wife, Geo. D. Felt and Esther H. Foster of Greenfield, N. H. Their costume was that "of the fathers." S. B. Heald kept on exhibition during the day, a collection of Glass-house, Revolutionary, and various other relics, belonging specifically to Temple. The various exercises of the day were, at the same time, rendered distinct from each other and melted together in one, by the magic of Mr. Clark's well-directed music.



Yours Respectfully

Daniel Pratt

L E T T E R S .

Letter of Hon. William Appleton.

BOSTON, 11th Sept., 1858.

Gentlemen,—I am much obliged by your invitation to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the first settlement of Temple. I regret that engagements for the next month will prevent my having the pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. APPLETON.

Mr. E. G. CUTTER, and others,
Committee of Invitation.

With this you have a check for fifty dollars¹ to aid in meeting the expenses of the celebration.

From Hon. Daniel Pratt.

PRATTVILLE, ALA., Sept. 8, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 15th inst., with an invitation to attend your Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Temple, has been received. I should be much pleased to be with you on that interesting occasion; but the distance is such, I could not conveniently attend.

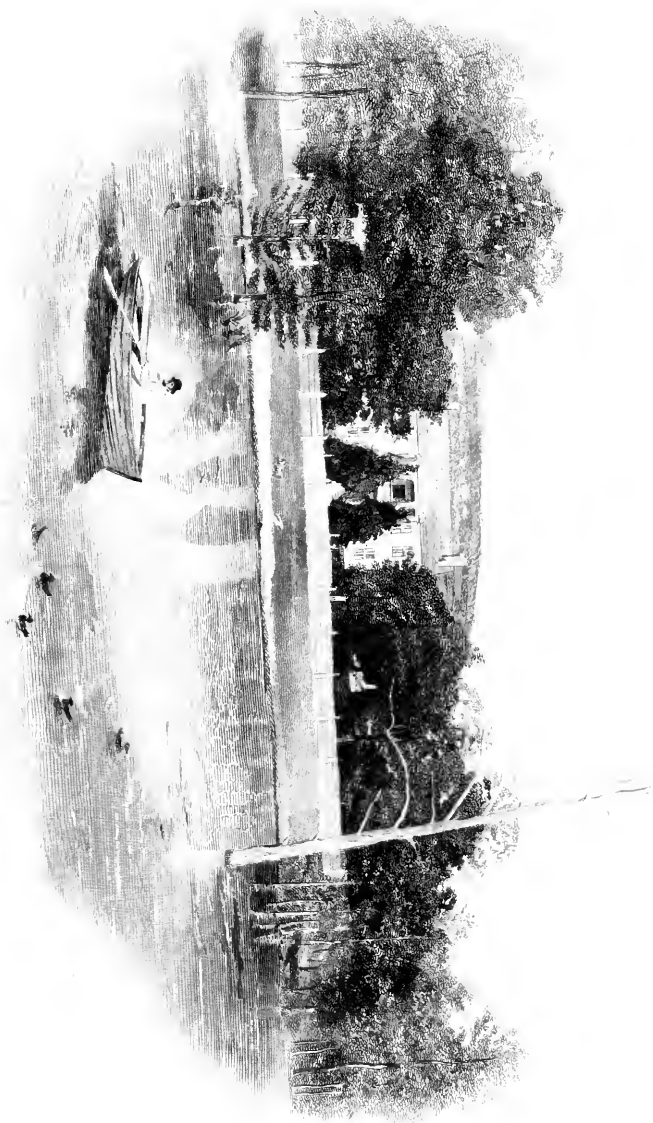
Will you allow me to say a few words on this interesting occasion? It is nearly forty-three years since I left the town of Temple, the place of my birth, and thirty-eight years since I left New Hampshire and came South. Notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed, I still look back with pleasure to the time when I lived in your town, and bring to mind many of its inhabitants. I also remember the great rocks and hills which, on my last visit there, appeared much more natural to me than the people I met. The former I found much as I had left them, but sad to reflect, most of the old inhabitants had passed away. I shall soon follow them. When I first settled in Alabama the distance in point of time between here and New Hampshire was great. It took me between two and three weeks to travel it. I can now do so in one-fourth part of that time, and with much more ease.

¹ Smaller donations are acknowledged in the "Introduction."

This is certainly a great improvement: it is, however, almost lost sight of when we consider the lightning speed at which we can communicate with our friends and with business men. When we reflect on the great advantages we enjoy as a nation, and the superiority of our privileges over those of any other people on the globe, ought we not to be grateful to that Being who, by a special Providence, has granted us these blessings? And furthermore, ought we not, by all the means in our power, endeavor to perpetuate these precious privileges through all time? We are the most independent people on earth. We have a great variety of climate and soil,—can raise and manufacture every article we actually need, as well as the luxuries of life. The New England States are blessed with a healthy location, excellent water-power, and an enterprising, energetic people. Their soil is nothing to boast of; that, however, is compensated by their excellent water-power and the health of their location. Nature seems to have designed them for manufacturing States. Its inhabitants have so assisted Nature with railroad facilities, that it probably is now the most desirable country in the world for that purpose.

After all, what could New England do by herself, disconnected from other portions of the country? A large portion of its inhabitants would be obliged to leave for more fertile regions, or starve.

What was the great Western country designed for? Was it to raise Wheat, Corn, Beef, and Pork, all to be consumed at home? What were the Southern States designed for? Was it to raise Cotton, Sugar, Rice and Tobacco, for their exclusive consumption? If so, what would become of the manufacturing States? Was California to dig gold, and keep and use it all herself? It seems to me that it needs but little reflection to decide that this great and fertile country was intended for a great and united people. We were made dependent on each other for the purpose of securing strength, and developing the agricultural and mechanical skill and resources of the country. A happier people does not exist on earth. The laboring classes are better fed and cared for than in any other portion of the world. We have a population better adapted to the various climates and occupations of the country, as a whole, than any other. We are certainly a happy, thriving, and prosperous people,—and but one thing is necessary to secure the perpetuity of these blessings; that is, for each division of the country to attend to its own indi-



vidual interests; the North to manufacture, the South to provide the raw material, the West to furnish the provisions, and California the circulating medium. In conclusion, I would offer this sentiment:

May God continue to bless us as a nation, and may we appreciate the blessing and strive to retain it.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL PRATT.

MR. NAHUM A. CHILD,
Temple, N. H.

Mr. Pratt sent his check for \$50 to aid in the expenses of the celebration.

From James M. Edwards.

Boston, September 18, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I received sometime since a circular inviting me to the Centennial Anniversary you propose celebrating. If it is in my power to leave my business at that time, you may depend on seeing me. I see you intend to publish a history of the town. If a file of old diaries, which my father left, can be found, they will be of some service to the author.

My father never failed writing in a book, every night, what had occurred during the day, from long before I was born, till within a year of his death, and, if those diaries could be found, they would, no doubt, serve to fix dates to many transactions, with a certainty which would be serviceable to the author of the history. If I am not able to be present, you have my best wishes that you may have a good celebration.

Yours truly,

JAMES M. EDWARDS.

MR. ELBRIDGE G. CUTTER.

From Aaron Mansur.

LOWELL, September 13, 1858.

Gent,—I have received your kind invitation to be present at the celebration of the first settlement of my native town, in October. I should be much gratified to be able to accept it, but the infirm state of my health puts it out of my power to do so. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

AARON MANSUR.

To ELBRIDGE G. CUTTER, Esq., and other Committee.

From Horace Howard.

LOWELL, September 2, 1858.

Gent, — Your circular, inviting me and my friends to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of the first settlement of the town of Temple, on the 7th of October next, was received last evening. It cannot fail to be an interesting occasion to all who have been connected with the past or present history of the town. We shall therefore endeavor to do ourselves the pleasure to be present on that occasion. I send you \$10 toward defraying the expenses of the day.

Be pleased to accept for yourself, and through you for the other members of the Committee associated with you, my sincere thanks for your kind invitation.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

H. HOWARD.

To Messrs. NATHAN A. CHILD and others,
Committee of Invitation.

SENTIMENT: — *The Town of Temple* — The well-cultivated farms on the east and south, to the mountain range on the north and west, emblems of her prosperity, — may the honor of her sons be as lasting!

From Josiah Stickney.

WATERTOWN, September 30, 1858.

My dear Sir, — Your favor of the 16th inst. came duly to hand. I notice your object in making this call is to perpetuate the memories of the first settlers of your town. I regret that I am personally acquainted with scarcely an individual in Temple. But it is the birthplace of my partner for life, and the resting-place of her parents, whose names we revere, and whose long and useful lives are fresh in the recollections of all who knew them. To aid this object, we have enclosed you \$20, our humble offering, sincerely trusting your laudable project will be crowned with entire success.

We remain, most truly, yours,

JOSIAH STICKNEY and WIFE.

N. A. CHILD, Esq.

From Mrs. Emily S. Gilmore.

BOSTON, October 2, 1858.

Gentlemen, — You will pardon my delay in answering your letter. With the enclosed contribution¹ towards your festivities, you have my best wishes, and with you my native town, on the happy occasion of its centennial anniversary.

¹ Mrs. Gilmore's contribution was \$20.



Horace Howard

My son-in-law, Dr. H. R. Storer, contributes this toast,¹ desiring thus to acknowledge, in as appropriate a manner as possible, his indebtedness to the good old town.

Sincerely yours,

EMILY S. GILMORE.

MESSRS. CUTTER, EDWARDS, FOSTER, CHILD,
WHEELER, BARKER and WILSON.

From James Patten.

BOSTON, September 15, 1858.

Dear Sir, — I have the pleasure of receiving your favor of 16th ult.; also a circular from the Committee, inviting my participation in the Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of Temple. I beg to assure the Committee that I shall take great pleasure in being present on so interesting an occasion, and hope to avail myself of their kind invitation.

You will please accept \$25.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES PATTEN.

N. A. CHILD, Esq.

From Rev. Leonard Jewett.

HOLLIS, October 4, 1858.

Dear Sir, — A few days since I received a line from you, inviting me to attend the Centennial Celebration at Temple, on the 7th of this month. I am not insensible to the honor done me in extending this kind invitation. But I am sorry to say that I shall not probably be able to be present on that interesting occasion. For a week or two past I have been afflicted with a cold, attended with the ague in my face, and this, with other local difficulties, must be my apology for not being present to mingle with you and my other Temple friends in your centennial festivities. I want you to inform Mr. N. A. Child, from whom I have also received an invitation, and others of the Committee of Arrangements, of this.

I hope the good people of Temple will improve this interesting occasion to their mutual improvement and prosperity, both in their *temporal and spiritual interests*, and be reminded by it of the rapidity of time, and of the importance of wisely spending the fleeting moments of life.

Yours respectfully,

L. JEWETT.

TO WILLIAM KIMBALL, Esq.

¹ Dr. Storer's toast was to "THE GRAND-DAUGHTERS OF TEMPLE." We regret to say that, on the eve of going to press, we find it has been mislaid.

From N. B. Miles.

ALBANY, October 2d, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 10th of September came duly to hand, and it has been my absence that kept me from answering before.

I would gladly avail myself of the pleasure of being at the Centennial Celebration at Temple, Oct. 7th, but circumstances will not permit. That spot holds a very conspicuous place in my memory. My boyhood was passed among those hills, and it is endeared to me as the place where the dust of my honored parents lies.

Permit me to offer the following sentiment:

Old Temple—Placed among the granite hills. May it ever nurture the strong, the brave, the virtuous; and when the wanderers, and those that remain upon its soil shall again be gathered, may it be in that Temple made without hands, eternal in the heavens.

With much respect, I remain yours truly,

N. B. MILES.

WILLIAM KIMBALL, ESQ.

From Nathaniel Shattuck, Esq.

LYNN, Mass., October 1, 1858.

Your line and circular, kindly extending an invitation to me to be present at your contemplated Centennial Celebration in Temple, on the 7th inst., is before me. To every one, the best country on the globe is his own, and the spot upon it, the most dear, is the place of his birth. Distance does not lessen its charms. Temple has ever been noted for its spirit of emigration. There is probably no State of the Union in which Temple is not represented.

Like the oak of the forest, I have withstood the storms of more than eighty winters, even fourscore and four. God be praised for his goodness. In excuse for not attending your celebration, many days should speak, and a multitude of years should teach wisdom. Though absent in body, I shall be present in mind.

Respectfully,

N. SHATTUCK.

P. S. My sentiment on this occasion, shall be,—

The Town of Temple—May it be a Temple indeed! be lasting as time, and its worship remain pure and constant, so long as the sun shall continue or the moon shall endure.

N. S.

MR. JOSHUA FOSTER.

From Oliver Whiting Blood.

CONCORD, September 6th, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your circular, extending to me an invitation to be present at your town's Centennial Anniversary.

I will say in answer, that it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to meet you on that occasion, but I am so situated in business at present, and expect to be at that time, that I am unable to give you a definite answer now, whether I shall be able to come or not.

If, when the time arrives, I can possibly make arrangements to leave my business, I will with much pleasure, and join with you, hand and heart, in the celebration.

Yours very respectfully,

OLIVER W. BLOOD.

NAHUM A. CHILD, ESQ.

From Abel Boynton.

NEW LISBON, Wis., September 8th, 1858,

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the first settlement of my native town. I regret exceedingly that the pressing duties of life prevent my being present on this most memorable occasion; but my sympathies and whole soul are with you. When I contemplate the lives, manners and customs of the first settlers of Temple, it awakens a lively sensation of my youthful days, and calls in a whole train of incidents and events, where back-logs, bean-porridge, cordial jokes, and artful tricks were prominent, and where the stranger was always welcome to their hospitable homes.

For quick perception and clear intelligence, they were not surpassed. They were self-made men, able to vindicate their own cause in a speech, or, (if necessity compelled it,) in a fight. They were generally robust, healthy, and strong, and the custom was, at any gathering, to see "*who was the strongest man?*" and after considerable contention among the heroes, the palm of victory was generally borne off by Abel Blood, son of Gen. Francis Blood.

They were honorable and generous in their dealings, and the sick-bed not only found the sympathy of the healthy, but it found them in person, with baskets laden with charity,

bestowing words of comfort and consolation upon the desponding hopes of the invalid. I will now close with the following sentiment :

The First Settlers of Temple — Like the stars in the heavens, whose brightness space doth not limit, nor darkness shroud; so will their lives continue to shine, from generation to generation, until time shall be no more.

Yours, with much respect,

ABEL BOYNTON.

TO ELBRIDGE G. CUTTER, SUPPLY W.
EDWARDS, JOSHUA FOSTER, NAHUM A.
CHILD, ISAIAH WHEELER, THEODORE
BARKER, ISAAC N. WILSON, Committee.

From Ephraim F. Miller, Esq.

SALEM, Mass., September 30, 1858.

Gentlemen, — I take great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of Temple; and trust that nothing unforeseen will interfere to prevent my attending. I am, very respectfully, your obt. servant,

EPHRAIM F. MILLER.

TO MESSRS. ELBRIDGE G. CUTTER, SUPPLY
W. EDWARDS, JOSHUA FOSTER, NAHUM
A. CHILD, ISAIAH WHEELER, THEODORE
BARKER, ISAAC N. WILSON, Committee of
Invitation.

From Nathaniel Kingsbury, M. D.

Dear Sir, — I had the pleasure of receiving your note, last week, inviting me to the celebration, at Temple, on the 7th. I had indulged the hope and expectation of being able to attend, till this morning. But, having engaged to attend a patient, who is now in so critical a condition that I cannot leave, I must forego the pleasure.

It is barely possible I may yet be with you, but not probable. Allow me to express the hope that the *Blood* of Temple, whether native or transfused, may have free Circulation, and be preserved pure and untainted. I send the committee a light tonic¹ for the occasion. Very respectfully,

N. KINGSBURY.

WILLIAM KIMBALL, Esq.

¹ A sum of money.

From Hon. James M. Keith.

BOSTON, September 18, 1858.

Dear Sir, — Your circular and accompanying note, inviting me to attend the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of the town of Temple, was duly received. I have never been a resident of Temple, as you are aware, nor, indeed, had I ever the pleasure of a visit even, to her health-invigorating and romantic hills, until within a few weeks. But, notwithstanding my brief and imperfect acquaintance with your town, I feel a lively interest in her history and welfare: an interest incited and fostered by the constant companionship of one of the fairest of her daughters, who presides over and is enshrined within the penetralia of my home. Hence, Temple justly shares my love, and has my best wishes for her continued prosperity.

It would certainly afford me great pleasure to attend the approaching anniversary; but, so far as I can now see, engagements in court, at that time, will deprive me of that pleasure.

I enclose a sentiment, which you can offer at your centennial dinner, if you deem it worthy of the occasion. Please accept the enclosed trifle towards defraying your expenses, and believe me,

Truly yours,
J. M. KEITH.

NAHUM A. CHILD, Esq.

Mr. KEITH's sentiment:

To us here gathered.—The *Temple* in which our infancy was cradled, our youthful vows of social and religious devotion were offered, and our manhood matured, — the Temple of our memories and of our hopes; endeared by our personal experiences, by the labors, the joys and the sorrows of our fathers, and consecrated by their sacred dust sleeping within its portals. To-day we offer in it the grateful tribute of our affection, and our devout invocation that it evermore may be *The Temple* on which the smile of Heaven shall rest.

From Francis K. Cragin.

WOBUEN, September 17, 1858.

Dear Sir, — Your letter, inviting me to be present at the Centennial Celebration of Temple, on the 7th of October next, came duly to hand, and I must say nothing would give me more pleasure than to comply with your invitation; and I shall most assuredly do so, if it is in my power. I have great regards for your good old town of Temple, not only as being my birth-place, but also that of my father, and many of

my kindred, my great grandfather, John Cragin, having removed or emigrated there from Acton, Mass., with three of his sons, as early, I think, as 1775, or thereabouts.

Francis was my grandfather, and Stephen my father, who was born in Temple, in 1777. Enclosed please find \$5 towards defraying expenses, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. K. CRAGIN.

To Mr. FOSTER.

From Mrs. J. J. C. Woode.

MARLBORO HOUSE, BOSTON, October 1, 1858.

Sir,—The circular, together with your complimentary note, came to me in due time. Please accept my thanks for both, and an apology that your note has not received a more prompt reply. It gives me much pleasure to learn of your contemplated meeting. To me there is no place on earth around which cluster so many sacred and tender memories, as Temple. It was the first home of my venerated, but departed parents; where they commenced their journey of life together; it was the birth-place of their children. The spirits of the two eldest “rest in heaven,” their remains in your churchyard. It was the “home of my childhood,” that

“Spot of earth supremely blest,—
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.”

My parents' high regard for the interests of Temple, and their esteem for its inhabitants, was identified with their existence, and was parallel with their lives, and left its influence on their children. Many who commenced life with me, or nearly so, and were the companions of my childhood, now “sleep in death,” but their memories live. Many years have passed away, and time has left its impress of change on our persons, and on all that surrounds us, yet my love and veneration for my birth-place, and the associations connected with my early home, can never be forgotten till memory is dethroned.

It would give me much pleasure to be with you at your Centennial Festival, but the prospect now is that circumstances, beyond my control, will prevent me. Should you succeed in publishing a book, the “History of Temple,” as you suggested in your note to me, might be possible, and the lithographs of individuals be added,—if agreeable to you, we will furnish you with one of my father, who, I believe, was a prominent man in the town, in his time.

Very respectfully yours,

J. J. C. WOODE.

From Martin Heald Fiske, A. M., President of Paducah College, Ky.

PADUCAH, KY., September 15, 1858.

Gentlemen,—Your polite note, inviting me to be present at the Centennial Celebration in Temple, October 7th, has been duly received, and I regret very much to state that it will be impossible for me to be present. I feel a deep interest in the welfare of Temple, for I believe there are not many towns, if any, in New England, that can boast of a more sober, enterprising and industrious class of people, and I doubt if there is a town in the country, in proportion to its population, that has produced a greater number of school-teachers, and better scholars, or where education is more generally diffused.

Let us then feel a just pride in being derived from such a place. Let us cherish its interests as the people of old did the "Temple of the living God," and transmit them untarnished to posterity.

Hoping you will have great success in the celebration,

I remain yours respectfully,

M. H. FISKE.

To E. G. CUTTER, and other gentlemen
of the Committee.

From Hon. Aaron H. Cragin.

LEBANON, N. H., September 20, 1858.

Gent,—Yours of the 16th ultimo, inviting me to attend the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the first settlement of the town of Temple, was duly received. I have delayed my reply for a month or more, hoping, as the time approached, that circumstances would allow me to say, "I will come." I hardly know of anything that would give me more pleasure, than on such an occasion, to visit the town, which, nearly a hundred years ago, was the home of my ancestors, and the home of many of the first settlers of my native town; but business at court on that week, and urgent duties at home compel me to decline the invitation, and to forego the pleasure. I cannot even write such a letter as the occasion, or my interest in the same requires.

My grandfather, Benjamin Cragin, was, I think, a native of Temple. Sure am I that he moved from there, many years ago, to Weston, Vt.

He was one of the first settlers of the latter town, and died there about fifty years ago. Several of the early settlers

of Weston were from Temple, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with their history to enter into any details. They were men of noble mould, brave, intelligent, and full of energy. They have gone the way of all the earth; but they have left descendants in nearly every State in the Union, filling honorable places in society.

Thanking you for your kind and polite invitation, and regretting that I cannot attend your celebration, I am

Very truly yours,

A. H. CRAGIN.

To E. G. CUTTER, N. A. CHILD, and
others, Committee.

From S. C. Heald.

LYNN, September 13, 1858.

Dear Sir — I received a note from you, stating that you were proposing to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Temple. I shall heartily coöperate with you if it is possible for me to be with you. Please find enclosed \$5 as a small pittance towards defraying the expenses.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. HEALD.

N. A. CHILD.



J. H. BUFFORDS 11TH BOSTON

Stephen C. Gould

HISTORY OF TEMPLE, N. H.

HISTORY OF TEMPLE, N. H.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

Latitude and Longitude — Boundaries — Mountains — Streams — Arboreal products — Annexations — Cemeteries.

TEMPLE, New Hampshire, is on the meridian about $71^{\circ} 40'$ W. from Greenwich, and in N. latitude about $42^{\circ} 50'$. It is bounded N. by Peterboro, Greenfield, and Lyndeboro; E. by Lyndeboro and Wilton; S. by New Ipswich and Mason; W. by Sharon and Peterboro.

MOUNTAINS. — The Pack Monadnock mountains [so called, says Mr. F. Kidder (a man well versed in New England archæology,) from their likeness, when considered with reference to the "Grand Monadnock," to a *Pack of wolves* or hounds,] extend from the N. E. to the S. W. part of the town.

Searle's Mountain was so named from Ens. Jona. Searle. Solomon P. Miles pronounced it to be 980 feet above the common, or 1,916 feet above the sea level. A Mr. Tufts, civil engineer, varied four feet from the above in his measurement.

Whiting's Mountain. This is the highest peak or crest of the range. Mr. Rodney A. Killam makes it 1,061 feet above the common, and 2,002 feet above the sea level. N. lat. $42^{\circ}, 52', 35''$. Long. W. from Greenwich $71^{\circ}, 40', 54''$. It is said that more than twenty meeting-houses can be seen from the summit.

Heald Mountain, so named from Maj. Ephraim Heald, occupies the northernmost Lot of "Borland's farm." Mr. Killam makes it 1985 feet above the sea level.

Spofford Mountain occupies Lot 13, R. III. Jackson, in his "Geology of New Hampshire," estimates it to be "814 feet

higher than the ground at Whiting's Hotel, or 1,750 feet above the sea. This mountain consists of Mica-Slate and Gneiss, the strata of which dip to the N. 'W.'

Fuller Mountain occupies Lot 8, R. VI. Besides these are less elevations. Snow Hill, named from Mr. Josiah Snow who lived there, stands upon Lot 6, R. I. Oak Hill, or Back-bone Hill, stands on Lot 5, R. V. Blood Hill, named from Gen. F. Blood, who lived there, stands upon Lot 5, R. VII. Cummings Hill, named from Lt. Arch. Cummings, stands on Lots 7 and 8, Wilton Range. It is now often called Fisk's Hill, from Mr. Jeremiah Fiske, the present owner. Melvin Hill stands on Lot 5, R. III.

Brooks. — All the small streams in Temple originate upon the eastern water-shed of the Pack Monadnock.

Whiting Brook, the most northerly, flows through the Whiting farm, eastwardly to the Souhegan river.

Blood Brook rises in Lot 11, R. VI., and flows N. E. then E. to the Gambol Brook.

Barnes Brook rises on Searle's Mt. and flows S. E. to the Gambol Brook.

Gambol Brook, (some say *Gambrel*, but the former is to be preferred,) has several sources; one upon Kidder Mt. (in Temple) another on Spofford Mt. and a third on Lot 12, R. I. It flows E., then N. E. to the Souhegan.

Meadow or Gulf Brook flows E., then S., then E. to the Souhegan.

ARBORAL PRODUCTS. — The shrubs and trees, hereafter enumerated by their common names, comprise most of those growing in Temple. Swamp-lining Tag-Alder; Black Alder, bearing red berries; Yellow and Red Oaks, the first being used for wheel-felloes, the Red latterly for shingles; (Scrub-oak is found on the mountains;) White Beach, of which carpenters' tools are made; Red-hearted beach, used principally for fire-wood, though some is made into wool-cards. (There is more of this than of the white. The white bears the best tasting nut.) Rock Maple, whence is made sugar, fire-wood, and furniture. Farmers make sled-shoes of it and Wilton factory-folks manufacture it into bobbins. White maple answers all the above purposes except for sled shoes; (not so abundant as the other.) Dwarf-maple grows upon the mountain ledges. Red Hemlock, (abundant,) made into plank, boards and shingles; the bark is used for tanning. White Hemlock is employed for the same purposes. Low or running

Hemlock is medicinal; it grows to the height of 18 or 24 in. Common Spruce is manufactured into boards. There are one or two specimens of the "Bald Spruce," a tree which, unlike the first named, loses its verdure in winter. White Pine was at one time predominant, especially in the S. E. part of the town; it may be again if the saplings are undisturbed. Pitch Pine is rare. Fir Balsams grow on Whiting's Mountain. The Chestnut, bearing edible fruit, is common in the N. E. part of the town; it is made into posts, rails, and shingles. There are several of the shag-bark walnuts. The Butternut or white walnut is scattered here and there; the bark is excellent for dyeing. There is plenty of Hornbeam in the Swamps; it is a very handsome wood, and is used by cabinet-makers. Locusts have been naturalized here, in groves; when in bloom they diffuse a most agreeable fragrance. White willows and white poplars are not infrequent. The Balm of Gilead is very rare. White Birch is largely converted into shoe-pegs, hoops, spools and bobbins; it is often charred in great quantities. Black Birch is made into shoe-pegs, sled runners, &c.; it is, moreover, the most calorific wood used. Silver or Gray Birch is not quite so common as white. Bobbins and joists are made of it, and brooms were in former times. White Ash is much employed in carriage making. There is less of the Black Ash; baskets and hoops are made of this latter. Basswood is uncommon; other woods which are rare are Leverwood, Dog-wood or poison Sumac, Moosewood, whence sugar may be made, and the Wild Pear. Elms are very numerous. All the fruit-trees common to the latitude, and elevation above sea, grow here, but the climate is not kindly to Peach trees. Apple trees are destroyed by a worm commonly called the *borer*, and both Apple and Plum trees by the larvæ of certain orders of insects. Mountain ash is found upon elevated places.

ANNEXATIONS. — NEW IPSWICH GORE. — The incompatibility of the north line of New Ipswich with the south line of Slip-town, as laid down in their respective charters, occasioned (1754) considerable anxiety to people owning any part of the disputed territory between these lines. See Hist. of N. I., pp. 33–36. Mr. Kidder there makes the shape of it cuneiform, which certainly corresponds more to the meaning of the word *gore*. However, according to the careful measurements of E. G. Cutter, Esq., it is found to have been more nearly a rectangle, the width being quite uniform, viz., 50 rods throughout the entire length. This rectangular strip of

land, containing 375 acres, was finally adjudged to belong to Temple.

BORLAND'S FARM. — This tract of land, "containing near 400 acres," was annexed to Temple, on the petition of Jonathan Avery, by an Act of the Legislature, January 9, 1781. It was set forth in the petition, "that said tract was not within the borders of any town; that the petitioners were trying to make improvements on said land; that there was no road from any town to the same; that it could more conveniently belong to Temple than any other town," &c. &c. William H. Howard states that Borland was a Tory, and resided in Boston; and that at the Battle of Bunker Hill he mounted on the roof of a house "*to see*," as he said, "*the d—d rebels fall!*" Immediately the railing broke; Borland fell to the street, and was taken up dead.

PETERBORO ADDITION. — By Act of Legislature, January 29, 1789, and by the consent of both Peterboro and Temple, about 600 acres were disjoined from the east of Peterboro, and annexed to Temple. The *physical propriety* of this land's belonging to Temple rather than Peterboro, seems to have been mutually recognized.

LYNDEBORO ADDITION. — On the petition of Benjamin Killam, Joseph Killam, John Kidder, Jr., Theodore Barker, Ebenezer Stiles, Joseph Richardson and Samuel Killam, all of Lyndeboro, these persons, with their estates, (comprising more than 900 acres,) were disannexed from Lyndeboro, and joined with Temple, by Act of Legislature, June 10, 1796. The above-named gentlemen, in a letter to the selectmen of Temple, in 1794, state a *physical* reason for the disunion.

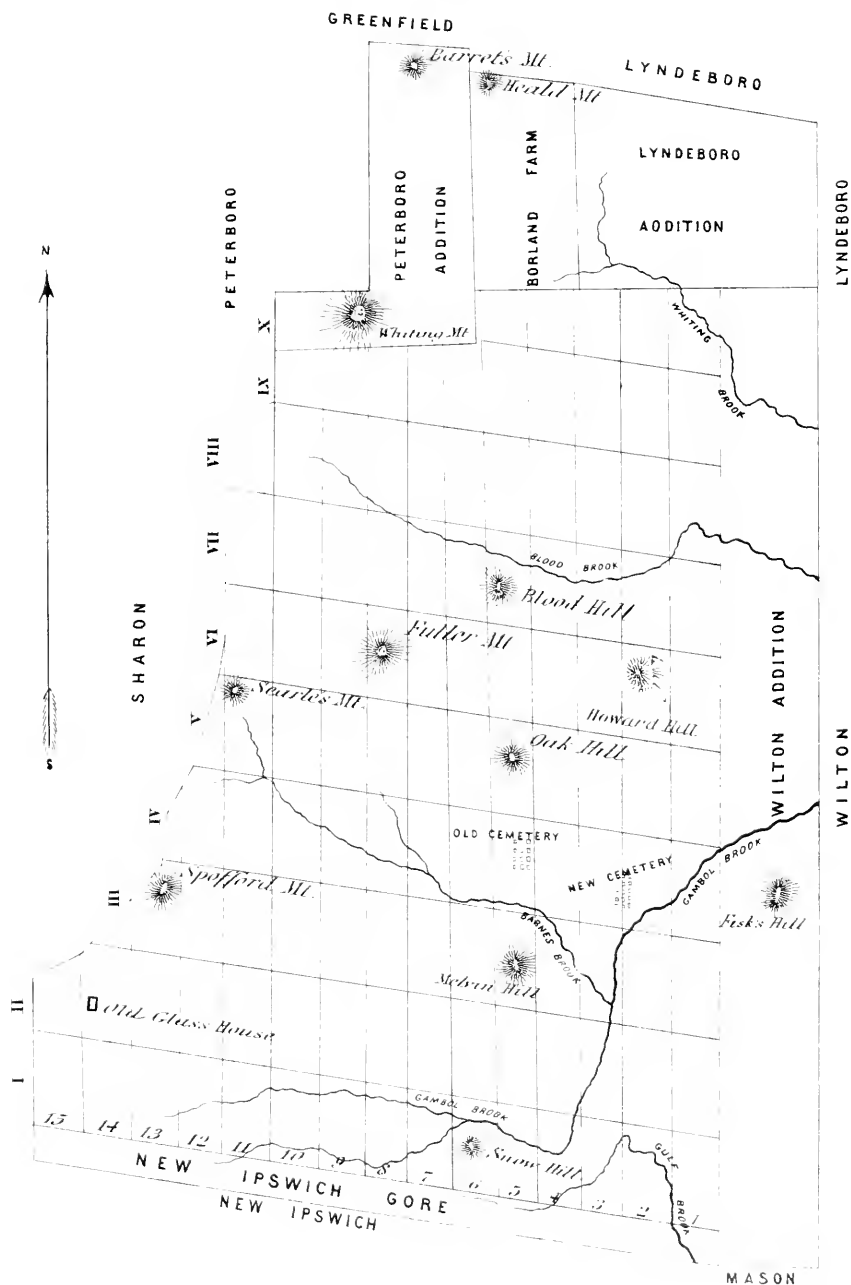
"Nature seems to show that she designed these lots to be separate from said Lyndeboro," &c.

SHARON. — In 1841, an attempt was made to divide Sharon between the several towns around it. Our representatives were instructed to oppose it; and Sharon remains undismembered. The Wilton addition was effected by the Act of Incorporation, in 1768.

CEMETERIES. — The old burying yard was laid out by Francis Blood, Deacon John Cragin, John Burnap and Peter Felt, in September, 1786. It was voted this year to fence it; the building of the wall was "put up at vendue." The southern boundary was 8 rods in extent, the western

OUTLINE of the ORIGINAL LOTS in SLIPTOWN Now Temple and the VARIOUS ANNEXATIONS THERETO.

Roman numerals indicate the Ranges Arabic the Lots Each lot contains 80 1/2 sq. rods



15½, the northern 4¾, and the eastern 14 rods 5 feet. March, 1801. "*Voted*, Messrs. Gen. F. Blood, David Patterson, John Patten, Josiah Fiske and Caleb Maynard, a committee to join the selectmen, to consider the expediency of purchasing land for a burying yard or yards." May, 1801. "*Voted*, to purchase for a burying yard that plat of ground of Josiah Fiske, as staked out by the committee, containing two acres, at \$20.00 per acre." September, 1801. "*Voted*, that the selectmen procure a convenient two-wheel carriage as soon as may be, for the use of the inhabitants on funeral occasions." David Stiles, Esq., states that, before they had a hearse, the bearers carried the bier on their shoulders; and, if necessary, a distance of three or four miles. Deacon N. Wheeler remembers their taking off the top of a chaise on one occasion, thus converting the chaise to a hearse. In 1816, it was voted to have a hearse-house at the east (or new) burying-yard. The first person buried in the new yard was Lydia Stevens, in 1800. More than 500 have followed her to the same place.

1854. "*Voted*, that the selectmen procure a suitable hearse for summer and winter."

The soil of the new cemetery is well adapted to a growth of pines; indeed, this tree predominates in all the vicinity. Our own fatuity may prevent it, but, once let in this handsome cone-bearer to our now cheerless graveyard, and he will shortly turn it to a place of some felicity. Ask any poet what sound of all in the world subdues him to the sweetest melancholy, and, if he ever heard it, he will tell you, "The sound which the wind makes, sighing through a grove of pines."

"Oh, the little birds sang east and the little birds sang west,—
Toll slowly;
 And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around
 Our incompleteness,—
 Round our restlessness, His rest."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY NOTICES AND PROPRIETARY HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY.

Particular Grants of Land by the Council of Massachusetts — Tyng, Nelson, Alden, Bedgood, Auchmuty — The Masonians — Proprietors' Records — N. H. Regiment — Early Settlements.

The Colony of Massachusetts, (or as it was then denominated the "Colony of *the* Massachusetts," or the Massachusetts Bay,) in defiance of the Mason-Family-claims upon that territory now comprised in the southern portion of New Hampshire, had granted whole townships to certain applicants, and even small sections to particular beneficiaries. From 1735-40 a fierce contest was waged between the respective colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, concerning the boundary line between them. Francis Wilks and Richard Patridge were nearly all this time in London, as agents for Massachusetts. To what extent these grants had been made, appears from a letter under date 1738, of "The Council" of Massachusetts, to Mr. Wilks, of which the following is an extract: "We have not insisted on these claims so much yet, because it is not so much to the merits of the cause as *the inconveniencies and mischiefs arising* from a determination against us. What we intend is — *the confusion and disturbance it will make in twenty or thirty towns, besides numberless particular grants.*" It is of these "*particular grants*" that we now wish to speak.

"In 1736, Edward Tyng, Temple Nelson, and Nathaniel Alden, all of Boston, petitioned the General Court¹, on their own and the behalf of others, heirs of Col. Edward Tyng, John Nelson, Esq., and Capt. John Alden, all deceased, for some consideration, 'for the deceased's extraordinary services and sufferings, they having suffered a long and tedious captivity in France, the said Col. Tyng lying in a dungeon there.' The court finally granted them 2100 acres of land, 'lying west of Salem Canada, and northerly of Ipswich new township.' "

¹ Drake's Hist. Boston, p. 641.

Jeffrey Bedgood, of Boston, Dec. 5, 1738, was granted 300 acres of land, "lying adjoining on a township called New Ipswich, beginning at the north-west corner."¹ Mr. Bedgood was ordered, in 1711, to go as pilot in the ship *Adventure* to London, and this was an after consideration, probably, for his services.² In August, 1739, Rob't Auchmuty had a grant of 200 acres, "adjoining New Ipswich north line," bounded "west on Capt. Bedgood's farm."³ Rob't Auchmuty was in 1741 appointed agent to London, upon the Rhode Island and Massachusetts boundaries.⁴

Such were three of those "numberless particular grants," referred to in this letter. It is doubtful whether all the land granted to Tyng, Nelson, and Alden, was within the limits of what is now Temple. The other probably was.

We now turn to the Masonian proprietors. It is sufficiently well known (or at least the town histories of the neighborhood make it an available fact to every person.) that after more than a century of contention, (carried on by the colony of Massachusetts principally, on the one side, and a family by the name of Mason on the other,) one John Tufton Mason, a mariner, and sole heir of all that territory originally granted to Capt. John Mason, sold his inheritance in the year 1745, to the persons hereinafter named, in fifteen several shares, and for the sum of £1500. Theodore Atkinson bought three shares; Mark H. Wentworth, two; Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, George Jaffrey, Nath'l Meserve, Thomas Packer, Thomas Wallingford, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Pierce, Sam'l Moore, and John Moffat, one share apiece. The words of the original grants to Mason describe an extent of sixty miles from the sea, on each side of the province, and a line to *cross over* from the end of one line of sixty miles to the end of the other. The "Masonian Proprietors" [the twelve men above mentioned] pleaded that this cross line should be a *curve*, because no other line would preserve the distance of sixty miles from the sea in every part of the western boundary.⁵ As late as 1787, people who lived within that tract of land included within the *curve line*⁶ and the straight one, were anxious lest

¹ "Surveyed 24th May, 1739. There is allowed in the above sd plan, fifteen acres for lagg of chane." Mass. Arch., vol. 46, pp. 93, 94.

² Mass. Archives.

³ Mass. Arch., vol. 46, pp. 97, 98.

⁴ Mass. Arch., vol. 20, p. 320.

⁵ Belknap's Hist. N. H., vol. 1, p. 300.

⁶ The half-moon which was included between the straight and the curved lines comprehended some part of Rindge and Jaffrey, I believe.

they might be "disturbed in their possessions," whereupon the Legislature, at June session, 1787, made an Act "to quiet all bona fide purchasers" of such lands.

"After they had taken their first deed [1745] the Masonians began to grant townships, and continued granting them to petitioners, often without fees, and always without quit-rents. They quieted the proprietors of the towns on the western side of the Merrimack, which had been granted by Massachusetts before the establishment of the line, so that they went on peaceably with their settlements. The terms of their grants were that the grantees should, within a limited period, erect mills and meeting-houses, clear out roads, and settle ministers. In every township they reserved one right for the first settled minister, another for a parsonage, and a third for a school. They also reserved fifteen rights for themselves, and two for their attorneys; all of which were to be free from taxes till sold or occupied."¹

The Masonian Grant, or Charter of Sliptown (or Peterboro Slip) has unfortunately eluded all search. A mere change of names in the charter of Dublin, Mason, or New Ipswich, will realize to any person what the charter of Sliptown was. We present, instead, the records of two meetings of the Proprietors, at Portsmouth.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. y^e 23^d, 1750.

Friday, five of y^e clock afternoon, at the house of Ann Slayton. — The Proprietors met according to adjournment. Whereas, at a meeting of the Proprietors aforesaid, held on the 16th day of June 1749, Joseph Blanchard Esq. was authorized and empowered by the said Proprietors to grant all their Right, Title, Estate, Interest & Property in Sundry Tracts of Land lying within y^e claim of said Proprietors, — Reference being had to said vote may fully appear, — and whereas the said Joseph Blanchard hath in behalf of said Proprietors granted all their Right, Title, Estate, Interest & Property in four Tracts of land viz. no one, no two, New Ipswich and Peterboro Slip, so called, within and being part of said Tracts of land mentioned in y^e said vote referred to, Reservations excepted, and whereas there are eighteen shares reserved in each of said grants and inasmuch as the said Joseph Blanchard hath been at much trouble, cost and charge in managing, carrying on and effecting the said Business and whereas in each of the said Tracts of land so granted one of the said reserved shares is drawn by and entered to the said Joseph Blanchard, — Therefore, Voted — That all the Right and Interest of said Proprietors, of, in and to each of the said shares so drawn by and entered

to the said Joseph Blanchard, shall be and hereby is granted unto him, the said Joseph Blanchard, to have and to hold the same unto him, the said Joseph Blanchard, his heirs & assigns in severalty, for his service in doing the aforesaid business : — A true Record, attest.

GEO. JAFFREY Prop^s Clk.

“ PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, March 28, 1754.

“Thursday, five of the clock, afternoon, at the Dwelling house of Ann Slayton, Innholder, the Proprietors met according to adjournment. Voted : That all Right, Interest and Demand in that Tract of Land called Peterboro Slip which is not allotted, laid out and Returned as severed to Particular Persons, either Grantors or Grantees in said Township, be and hereby is granted unto Joseph Blanchard Esq^r his Heirs and Assigns.

“ A true Record, attest,

GEO. JAFFREY Prop^s Clk.”

For the campaign of 1760 against Canada, New Hampshire furnished a Regiment under command of Col. John Goffe of Derryfield, (now Manchester.) The Regiment comprised eight companies, ranging from 30 to 114 men each, and had, of officers and men, 769, all told. The Regiment had its rendezvous at Litchfield, where it paraded for the first time, May 25, 1760. It was to march across the country to “No. 4,” (now Charlestown) and thence to Crown Point. The Regiment commenced its march for Monson (now Milford) on the 27th of May, but owing to a severe shower of rain, a portion of the companies was detained until the next day. The Regiment crossed the Merrimack by ferry and passed up the Souhegan. At Monson the following orders were issued :

“MONSON, May ye 29th 1760.

“Orders that there be immediately detached out of the N. H. Reg^t 1 cap^t, 2 Lients, 1 Engn & 150 privates to receive 150 axes & get them sharp and fit for service to clear the Road to Peterboro.”

“MONSON 29th May.

“Cap^t Tilton.—You are forthwith to march from this place with the party under your command, consisting of one ensign & 70 men with the tools you have rec^d & repair the road from here to No 2,” (now Wilton) “where you are to remain till further orders. Observe to sharp & keep your tools fit for service.”

“MONSON 29th May 1760.

“Lt Gerrish : You are to receive 35 wood axes of the Q. master & get y^m sharpened at this place & then immediately to march & assist Cap^t Tilton in his clearing the road to Peterboro.”

“MONSON 29th May 1760.

“The whole Reg^t march immediately.”

This road was cut up the North Branch of the Souhegan — through what is now Temple, and across the mountain to Peterboro, probably very nearly as the road is now travelled.¹ For a notice of two roads, leading the one from Portsmouth, the other from Groton through Temple and other towns to Peterboro, the reader will consult a note to the oration on the 4th page of this book.

“Temple settled fast after the year 1762: the settlers came from Hollis, Shrewsbury, Acton, Townsend, and other places. Many of them were poor², their bread being bought with promises, which soon became less current, and obliged them to remove to other towns. Their removal was no disadvantage, as their places were filled by industrious and enterprising farmers.”

¹ For this account I am indebted to Judge C. E. Potter.

² Daniel Heald, MSS.

CHAPTER III.

INCORPORATION.

Major Ephraim Heald and Capt. Francis Blood procure the Charter of Incorporation — Charter — Town named after Sir John Temple — Some account of that personage.

OCT. 28, 1768 — “V. to allow Capt. Ephraim Heald Seven Pounds Four Shillings, L. M., for 23 days time & expense in procuring the Incorporation, & for going to borrow money for the town & allowed him, the said Heald, nine pounds five shillings and five pence like money which he paid for the Incorporation. V. to pay Francis Blood Three Pounds lawful money for going to Portsmouth last spring, towards procuring the Incorporation & other service which he did towards procuring the Incorporation.” The original charter is preserved: it is “*fairly writ*,” even handsomely; some words and names are in red ink, others in gilt.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

“L. S. — George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

“To ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: — Whereas our Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of a Tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire Known by the name of PETERBOROUGH SLIP, bounded as hereafter mentioned and containing Have humbly petitioned and requested us that they may be erected and incorporated into a Township and Enfranchised with the same privileges which other towns within our said Province by law have and enjoy. And it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said Province as well as of the said inhabitants in particular by maintaining good order and Encouraging the culture of the land, that the same should be done. — *Know ye*, therefore, that we of our especial grace, certain Knowledge, & for the encouraging & promoting the good ends & purposes aforesaid, & with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved *John Wentworth, Esq.*, our Governor and Commander in Chief, and of our Council for s^d Province of New Hampshire, Have erected and ordained And by these Presents for Us our Heirs & Successors, Do will and ordain, That the Inhabitants of the Tract of Land aforesaid & others who shall inhabit and improve thereon hereafter, the same being buttet & bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at Peterborough S. E. corner, then running W. on said Peterborough Line, till it comes to a Beach Tree, marked, being the N. W. corner of the Lot No. 11, in the Eighth Range of Lots in the

said Peterborough Slip, then running So. between the Eleventh & Twelfth Lots, on a line marked on the Pinnacle of the Mountains, till it comes to the N. W. Corner of the Lot 11 in the Sixth Range, still running on the Pinnacle of the Mountains thro' the Lots 12 in the Sixth & Fifth Ranges, on a line marked to a Spruce Tree, being the N. W. Corner of the Lot 12 in the Fourth Range, still running on the Pinnacle of the Mountains thro' the Lots 13 in the Fourth Range, & 14 and 15 in the Third Range, on a line marked on the Pinnacle of the Mountains to a White Maple at the foot of the mountain called and known by the name of Moffat's Tree then running W. about 15 rods to the W. line of Lot 15, in the Second Range, then running So. on said Line to New Ipswich North Line, then running about E. on New Ipswich North Line to the S. E. Corner of said Peterborough Slip, still running E. on Wilton So. Line, the length of one Lot, then running No. between the Ninth & Tenth Ranges of Lots in said Wilton, including one Tier of Lots, to Lyndborough So. Line, then running W. on Wilton No. Line and Peterborough Slip No. Line to Peterborough E. Line. Then running So. on that Line to the S. E. corner first mentioned. Be and they hereby are declared to be a Town Corporate, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a Body Politic and Corporate For Ever, by the name of TEMPLE, with all the Powers & Authorities, Privileges, Immunities & Franchises which any other Towns in said Province by Law have and enjoy to the said Inhabitants or who shall hereafter inhabit there & their successors forever; Always reserving to Us, Our Heirs & Successors, ALL WHITE PINE TREES which are or shall be found growing and being on the said Tract of Land fit for the use of our Royal Navy, preserving also unto us, our Heirs and successors, the power and right of dividing the said Town when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the Inhabitants thereof. *Provided*, nevertheless, And it is hereby declared that this Charter and Grant is not intended nor shall in manner be construed to Extend to or affect private Property of the Soil within the Limits aforesaid. And as the several Towns within our said Province are by Laws thereof enabled and authorized. to assemble and by the majority of the Voters present to choose all such officers and transact such affairs as in the said Laws are declared, & we do by these Presents nominate and appoint EPHRAIM HEALD, *Gentⁿ*, to call the First Meeting of said Inhabitants to be held within the said Town at any time within FORTY days from the date hereof, giving legal Notice of the time and design of holding such meeting, after which the annual meeting of said Town shall be held for the choice of the said Officers, and the purposes aforesaid on the First Monday in March annually. *In Testimony* whereof we have caused the Public Seal of Our Said Province to be hereunto affixed. *Witness*, JOHN WENTWORTH ESQ., our aforesaid Governor, the Twenty Sixth Day of August in the Eighth year of Our Reign Annoque Domⁱ 1768.

J. WENTWORTH.

By His Excellency's Command (with advice of Council.)

T. ATKINSON, jr., (Sec'y.)

Province of New Hampshire, Sec'y's Office. Recorded in the Book for Recording Charters of Incorporation, p^a 305, 306.

ATTEST,

T. ATKINSON, jr., (Sec'y.)

The Town was named after Sir John Temple, who was Lieut. Governor, and hence Second Personage in the Province that year. Sir John "was a Boston boy, born at Noddle's Island, now East Boston, of parents who had long resided in this country." He afterwards became eighth English baronet of the name, and also a baronet of Nova Scotia. His family dates to Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and husband of the famous Countess Godiva, (whom Tennyson celebrates in his poem of that title,) or to the close of Century A. C. the 10th. Sir John was a decided Whig, and on that account lost his office of Surveyor General of Customs in England, in the year 1774. Any person desiring to know more concerning him, may consult Sumner's History of East Boston, pp. 184, 5, 6; S. C. Avery's Life of Gov. Sullivan; R. C. Winthrop's Address, Sept. 5, 1849, before the Maine Historical Society, pp. 34-38.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

First Town Meeting—Taxes—“Warning out of Town”—Liquor Excise, Licenses—Sports, Games, etc.—Town Meetings—Town's Land—Tytthingmen—Mails, Post-office—Population—Mode of keeping Time.

LADY LOQUITUR:—“What men, unless they have their *wives* with them, can find to talk about, I can't think;—no good, of course.”

Douglass Jerrold.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Whereas the Governor & Council of this Province on the 26th of August last did Incorporate into a Town the Easterly Part of Peterboro Slip & one tier of Lotts of the West End of Wilton by the name of Temple and did appoint me to call the First Meeting of the Inhabitants of s^d Town, within Forty Days—

These are to give notice To all the votable Inhabitants of Temple aforesaid, That they assemble at the House of Zedekiah Drury, Gentⁿ, in said Town on Monday y^e 26th day of September current at nine of the clock in the Forenoon:—To choose a Town Clerk, Selectmen & other necessary Town Officers for this present year.

Temple, Sept. y^e 7th day, 1768.

EPHRAIM HEALD (& seal.)

Sept. y^e 26th, 1768.—The Inhabitants of the Town of Temple aforesaid, Being met at Time and Place to act on the foregoing warrant, and Capt. Ephraim Heald being absent, at the Request of more than one half of the Inhabitants of the Town, I opened the meeting and called for their votes for a Moderator. They chose John Marshall, Moderator, and Francis Blood Town Clerk, and adjourned the meeting to the tenth day of Oct. next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to the House of Zedekiah Drury in said Town.

TEMPLE, October 10, 1768.—The Inhabitants met according to the adjournment and opened the meeting. The Clerk was sworn by Reuben Kidder Esq and then chose Capt. Eph^m. Heald First Selectman, Mr. Joshua Todd Second Selectman, and Francis Blood Third Selectman. Then chose the Selectmen Assessors. Chose Mr. John Marshall, Town Treasurer for this present year. Chose Gershom Drury Constable and Collector for this year. Then chose Mr. Joshua Todd, Oliver Heald and John Heald Surveyors on the Roads in s^d Town, for this present

year, and dismissed the meeting. The Selectmen and all the other officers aforesaid were immediately sworn to the faithful discharge of their Trusts respectively before Esq. Kidder.

FRANCIS BLOOD, Town Clerk.

JOHN MARSHALL, Moderator.

TAXES.—Oct. 28, 1768, “V. to purchase a Book for Records.” Feb. 17, 1769, “V. 13 sh. 4 p. to Francis Blood for this book.” Oct. 28, 1768, “V. £25 L. M. to defray necessary Town charges.” Dec. 19, “Ye Town assessed 7 p^d 5s. & 2 p. ha’ penny L. M. to the *province*, to be paid to George Jaffrey, Treas^r., y^e 25th of Feb. then next.”

This Province-tax corresponded to the now State-tax, and was of course paid as such while the “Province” lasted. Feb. 17, 1769, (warrant) “To see if the Town will petition for a Land-Tax,” —negatived. Nov. 27, “V. to petition for an Act according to the article,” “To see if the Town will petition the General Court for an act to enable the Constable to gather the Rates on the West side of the mountain?” The Constables were for many years the Collectors of Taxes. Capt. Gershom Drury was the first: the others appear hereafter in a table. No pay was given this functionary for several years. Joshua Todd in 1778 spat upon Constabulary honors—p. 46 T. R. “Chose Mr. Joshua Todd Constable, who immediately paid a fine of £3.” The first recorded Tax-list is for 1774. Of one hundred and six tax-payers, Maj^r. Heald was the largest. March 6, 1775, “V. to allow y^e *old* Selectmen 6s. each per year L. M.” “V. to allow y^e Selectmen this year 12s. each.” The Selectmen, it may be hardly necessary to say, were assessors. It seems to have been common to discharge A, B, and C, from paying the whole or a part of their rates, in consideration of particular services. As, “Dec. 13, 1769, discharged Peter Heald on his rates for two gallons of rum and for his horse to Boston 15s. 4d.” “Discharged David Spafford on his rates for going after Mr. Webster last summer 13s. 4d.” May 22, 1776, “V. not to answer y^e request of Joseph Gibbs in y^e abatement of his minister tax for y^e future.” !! March 1, 1779, “V. that y^e Buildings shall be rated in y^e several assessments y^e present year.” May 20, 1782, “V. y^t all y^e old Constables before Constable Powars, be sued at July Court for y^e rearage taxes still in their hands.” Constable *Powars* must have dated back of the incorporation, as his name does not occur subsequently. May 30, 1791, “V. to hire a Collector for y^e future, V. that y^e office of Collector be put immediately to

y^e Lowest Bidder, he giving security to y^e acceptance of y^e Town, including y^e office of Constable if he chooses. Bid off by Capt. Drury¹ at £3 18. L. M., but he not procuring a Bondsman, the office *revolved* upon W^m. Drury for y^e same sum." May 3, 1793, "V. to receive the supposed counterfeit Dollars at y^e hand of Dea. Jn^o. Cragin" [Town Treas^r, 1792] "& pay him two dollars current monies in lieu of them." This is not the first time counterfeit dollars have been made good by the town; it evinces the social probity of the period. A Town "order" of 1791, as well as many similar ones of a later date, exemplifies the same virtue:

"Dea Jn^o Cragin, Town Treas^r. Pay Eph^m Brown 3s an abatement on his tax in y^e year 1790 for an ox that died, &c. It shall be allowed.

S. HOWARD,	}	Selectmen.
B. CRAGIN,		
E. EDWARDS,		

TEMPLE, NOV. 25, 1791.

1837, "V. that the Collector of taxes be appointed in the same manner & give Bonds, &c. as has been the custom since the year 1834, i.e., that it be put up to the lowest bidder & struck off, & that the Town then choose by ballot one out of three or four of the lower bidders for the Collector." Since 1845 the Selectmen have appointed the Collector and fixed the amount of compensation. In 1858 the town voted "that all persons who shall pay their taxes on or before the first day of September shall be entitled to five per cent discount: from that time till the 15th of November, three per cent." "*Auditors*" were first appointed in 1827: previously, the Treasurer's accounts were reported on by committees.

The Votes which I have here quoted, relate for the most part to the town-taxation generally. More specific data are set forth in the chapters upon Ecclesiastical Matters, Education, the Revolution, and the Highway. The amount appropriated for "*Town-charges*" (which term includes all moneys paid to Town Officers, the Tax Collector, for the support of Paupers, &c., &c.) has greatly varied. In 1770 the appropriation was £13 6. 8.; 1780, £12000² ("to purchase Beef and defray Town-charges"); 1790, £20; 1800, \$150; 1810, \$400; 1820, \$300; 1830, \$300; and from 1825-55 it has been an average of \$390, the smallest appropriations being for the years 1831, '2, '3, '4, viz., \$100; the largest for the years 1841 and '42, viz., \$800.

¹ Capt. *Gerghem* Drury.

² The proper allowance for "depreciation" must be made.

There must have been an inexhaustible energy in the people during the Revolution; for in addition to building a most expensive meeting-house, they had taxes of all conceivable kinds and denominations to pay, — "Province," "County," "Town," "Minister," "Salt," "5 months' soldiers," "Three Battalion," "Continental," "War," and "School" Taxes, and still kept a most extraordinary quota of men active in the war. Add to this the alarming perplexities continually encountered in the use of two or three different currencies, one of which was every moment of less value than at the preceding, and lapsing swiftly to become worth little more than the rotten paper on which, with all the hideousness of nightmare, it sat and brooded.

WARNING OUT OF TOWN. — The practice of *warning people out of town*, and the occasion of it, are referred to in the oration. Nov. 27, 1769. (Warrant.) "To see if the Town will vote to warn out those that come in to reside, and admit no more as inhabitants." This article was referred to the Selectmen's discretion. In 1770 a similar article was negatived. March, 1771, "Allowed Peter Heald one dollar for warning people out as constable." In 1789, Ens. B. Cutter was paid £1. 5. 6. "for warning out 22 persons, and returning warrant," which shows the ordinary fees of the constable. April, 1792, "V. That all persons coming to reside in town be warned out indiscriminately." People seem to have been very officious to notify the selectmen of any new comer.

"Dⁿ SAMUEL HOWARD, — Sir: I would inform you that I have hired Amos Brown for one year. He came to my house Feb. 3, 1795, from N. Ipswich. Please to *take care* that he *is warned out of this Town* in season, and you will oblige your friend and humble servant.

CALEB MAYNARD.

Temple, Aug. 29, 1795."

Whereupon, Samuel Howard orders the constable to do the business. To tabulate the names of those who were warned out, would use more space, we conceive, than many subjects of greater value, more especially as hardly one of the names has been familiar to the town. One hundred and seventy-five persons certainly, were served upon with this notice, during the years which intervened between 1772 and 1803. Twenty-five in 1795, and thirty-eight in 1803, were the largest yearly numbers. Notwithstanding the practice was abolished by law in 1796, it was still, so to speak, continued in the dead-letter

way, seven or eight years later, doing about as much good as hurt.¹

PAUPERS. — Whether Joseph Patterson, imprisoned for debt at the suit of John Sprague of Lancaster, Mass., in 1774–5, was a pauper or not, I am unable to state; probably not, as he is no doubt the same man who bought the Excise in 1773 as Retailer, though indeed there is no record of his having paid any.² His name does not appear on the first tax-lists, viz.: of 1774 and '75, nor afterwards.

Jonathan Stevens received town assistance in 1792. Jan. 1793, an order runs, "Dea. Jn^o Cragin, Town Treas^r Pay to Capt. E. Edwards, 36s. L. M., for articles delivered Jon^a Stevens for three months, agreeably to a special order of a Court of Justices³ for determining his support, &c. S. Howard, T. Clerk."

"V. That Jon^a Stevens and wife be put to the lowest bidder, and that Samuel Fletcher serve as vendue-master." Dr. Durkee bid them off for "ninety-nine dollars." Poor Jonathan was set up every year in this style, until 1803, certainly. He died soon after. In the same year, "V. That ye Selectmen take ye best method for Arthur Kirkwood's support, till measures may be taken to see where his lot may legally fall for his future support." No family was bad enough, we must believe, in Temple, to abuse such paupers as it engaged to keep, *and even if bad enough*, no doubt the perception of good policy would restrain it within the bounds of decency. As late as 1816, "Sold at Vendue, Timothy Avery to Peter Avery for 38 cents per week, for one year, he to pay doctring, nursing, &c." The selectmen were about this time (1812) made "Overseers of the Poor." There is little continuous record of the specific outlays for paupers previous to 1837; from that date to 1847, the average yearly expenditure was about \$225. Since that period it has been much less, and in 1853 was only \$89. In 1830, it was \$291.28; in 1847, \$289.22; in 1832, \$60.71.

Certain long-drawn accounts exist of Jonathan Stevens' supplies for 1794–5, and also of ———'s for later years. From these you may learn the habits of each individual. Jonathan Stevens used three pounds of tobacco between May 12 and Aug. 28, 1794, when he was supplied with another pound.

¹ Esq. Stiles.

² See "Liquor Excise," p 83.

³ It was according to the law that when a dispute arose concerning the proper incidence of a man, it should be left to "three Justices," one of whom should be a Justice of the Quorum. About 1805, this matter was taken from three Justices and decided by the Court of Common Pleas. A dispute of this kind arose between Temple and Mason, concerning Jonathan Stevens.—*David Stiles, Esq.*

— on the other hand was a wonderful tea, brandy, rum and wine bibber. Both of these fared rather like pensioners than paupers. As before remarked, a lawsuit hung over Jonathan Stevens in 1790-2, but the details are uninteresting. Indeed, the same is true of all suits, few, in sooth, from this to the "Goodale suit," in 1854, which cost the town \$341.46.

LIQUOR EXCISE,¹ LICENSES, ETC. — Artemas Maynard was a retailer of spirit in Temple in 1769, and Esq. Kidder, of New Ipswich, became responsible for his excise. Judge Blodget collected the excise for 1770-1-2-3. The excise year commenced with November. The excise of Taverners included the privilege of "entertaining man and beast," as well as selling spirit, and was higher than that of the Retailer. While the Taverner paid two pence, three farthings, excise to the Governor for every gallon sold, the Retailer paid but two pence. In the years 1770-1-2-3, the Taverners and Retailers, and the amount of excise paid by them, stood thus:

TAVERNERS.

1770 — Peter Heald	-	-	-	£1	6	7
1771 — Francis Blood	-	-	-	1	0	0
1771 — Peter Heald	-	-	-	0	18	2
1772 — Thomas Drury	-	-	-	0	12	0
1772 — Peter Heald	-	-	-	1	19	6
1773 — Francis Blood	-	-	-	1	3	10

RETAILERS.

1770-73 — Francis Blood	-	-	1	1	1
1771-73 — Zedekiah Drury	-	-	0	17	0
1772, 73 — Zedekiah Drury	-	-	0	6	0
1772, 73 — Joseph Patterson	-	-			

"The amount p^d was whatever was agreed upon betwixt the seller and the Excise-Master," and in nowise shows the amount sold. The Excise-Master bought the Excise of the government for the entire province, and then farmed it out to the Taverners and Retailers in each town upon the best terms he could make.

We extract from the table of prices affixed to nearly all merchantable articles during the year 1777. It was drawn up by Nath'l Ball, Zech. Emery, Aaron Felt, Ephm. Brown, Benj. Cragin, Francis Blood, and Capt. Gershom Drury, a committee: "A Mug of flip with half a Pint of West India Rum in it, 1s. 2d.; a Mug of Toddy, ye same price, and 10d. for half a pint of West

¹ For this account of the early "Excise" I am indebted to a MS. of Judge C. E. Potter.

India Rum." "A mug of flip with half a pint of N. E. Rum, 10d.; Toddy, the same price. And for half a pint of N. E. Rum 7d., and other measures in proportion according to former customs." "A good meal of fresh meat 1s. 2d.; a good meal of common victuals, 1s.; a breakfast with chocolate or coffee, with a toast or meat or both, 1s.; a meal of bread and milk, 5d."

"Landlord Wheeler" in 1780, and "Landlord Felt" in 1781, are spoken of. The most prominent retailers in subsequent years were Col. Abijah Wheeler, 1793-1801; Artemas Wheeler, 1795-1812; Capt. Ebenezer Edwards, 1792-1812; Simon Farrar, 1796-1830; Levi Adams, 1796-1828; "Blood & Elliott," 1832-1838. The following are specimen-licenses:

"We approve of and give license to Artemas Wheeler to retail and mix spirituous liquors at the store of Skinner & Hurd, lately occupied by William Appleton.

Sept. 30, 1806.

DANIEL SEARLE, }
WM. HOWARD, } Selectmen.

"This may certify that we do approve and give license to Mr. Levi Adams to sell mix'd liquors *on the parade, near Gen. Miller's on the 2d day¹ of Oct. next.*

Given under our hands the 17th day of September, 1823.

DAVID STILES, }
FRANCIS BLOOD, } Selectmen of Temple.

In 1845, a resolve was introduced to town-meeting, by Wm. H. Howard, to the effect that no "License for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted by the Selectmen that year." It was indefinitely postponed by the vote, yeas 58, nays 45.

In 1848, upon the question, "Is it expedient that a law be enacted by the General Court for prohibiting the sale of wine or spirituous liquors, except for chemical, medicinal, or mechanical purposes?" Yeas 41, nays 47.

In 1855, Walter Follett and Adam R. Searle were requested "to keep at their houses the best qualities of New England rum, alcohol, brandy, gin, and wine, agreeable to an Act passed by the Legislature in July" of that year. They were to sell "at a cost of 25 per cent. over and above the cost of the spirits." They received a certain compensation, about \$8 each.

Besides liquor-licenses, were show-licenses. Mr. Edwards in his Diary of 1803, speaks of an "Exhibition at Wheeler's Hall, Oct y^e 17th," the nature of which he does not specify.

¹ Muster day.

In 1829, Benj^a Rees, Jon^a Wallace, and John Moon severally paid \$4.00 apiece "for exhibiting Shows," one a Puppet-show, one a Magic-Lantern, and the other, be it remembered, *a steam engine*, as we may suppose, in miniature. This item of show-licenses may be of value one hundred years from now.

SPORTS, GAMES, ETC. — Possibly Rob't Hewes here exercised, upon occasion, that afterward renowned sword-practice of his. This is purely conjectural. Wrestling was kept up from an early date to within twenty years. Earle Searle, G. W. Hawkins, and Abel Blood were among the best-knit, well-wrestling bodies. Will. Howard chose to practise in silk stockings. Gen. Miller's sons early became acquainted with the manly art, and initiated the boys at school. "All Fours" and other exhilarating but less healthful games, occupied winter evenings and leisure hours.

"Feb. y^e 5th 1805. Extreme cold & windy from N. W. Blindman's Buff." "May y^e 17th 1805. Steady rain from y^e N. E. Little done. Quoits & coppers the order of the day."¹

The German game of euchre has usurped the game of "All Fours," but, in general, there is not nearly as much gaming in this sort, as there was twenty years ago. People read more and play less.

TOWN MEETINGS.—The first town meeting [Sept. 26, 1768] was held at the house of Capt. Zedekiah Drury; also the 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th: the 3d and 5th at the house of John Heald; the 9th [Jan. 17, 1770] at Thomas Drury's; the 10th at the "*meeting-house*," where they were afterward held for nearly eighty years in succession.

Sept. 20, 1784. "V. to provide a box to set up warrants & notifications," probably like the old "publishment-box." May 15, 1826. "V. to abolish the May Meeting for the Future & that all the business be done in March." In 1843, it was in the warrant "To meet at the *old meeting-house*." 1814, (warrant) "To see if the Town will raise money to build a Town House or do anything in relation thereto?" This art. was indefinitely postponed. The Town met at the old meeting-house, until 1848. This year they met at "George Whiting's Hall." From 1849-55 at "Elias Colburn's Hall." From 1855-58, at "Rufus S. Winn's Hall." In 1858, at the Hall of David McClure. These men, at different periods, owned the same establishment. The historian will be pardoned for remarking that after waiting ninety years for a

¹ Edwards' Diary.

Town House, it is high time there was one, and a good one, too. When this edifice shall be erected, let the "Town-Trank," so favorably spoken of in the chapter of the Revolution, in this history, (and purchased by Dea. N. Wheeler in 1821, for \$3.25,) be placed in some fire-proof niche, and religiously preserved, with all its contents, for the benefit of future generations. Let every man who keeps a journal, day by day, copy the same at the close of every year, and deposit here for safe transmission. Let every man who owns a thermometer, here enclose the important chronicles thereof; and when the winds, and storms, and fires have passed, let these records tell to the next century, that here, at least, is something which they have not destroyed.

TOWN'S LAND. — May 4, 1797. "Your committee report that after viewing the White pine timber blown down on the Town's land and advising with the then selectmen, we sold said white pines to Benj^a Cragin, Esq^r, for \$26.00, &c., &c."

ELIAS COLBURN,
ABIJAH WHEELER,
FRANCIS BLOOD.

It was at this time that a certain individual (name not recalled) who lived near the town land, having discovered that a large number of white-pine trees were blown down by a late hurricane, overweened that by going to the selectmen and making an offer "*for what wood was blown down upon the Town's Land,*" he should secure an extraordinary bargain. The upshot was, that the selectmen were not so easily duped, and the fair-seemer had his labor for his pains.

Nov., 1816. "V. that the comm^{ee} call the trespassers to account for cutting the Birch and Oak tree on the Town's land & compell them to make satisfaction." March, 1817. "V. also, to forgive the trespassers for cutting wood on the Town's Land, viz.: — & —, on condition that they will go and sin no more." May, 1816. "V. to sell the Lots of Land on the mountain belonging to the Town & that Elisha Child, David Stiles, & Caleb Maynard be a comm^{ee} to assist the Selectmen in surveying, &c." At this time 179 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres were sold for the sum total of \$1013.06. May, 1826. "The comm^{ee} on Town's Land report verbally that it would be beneficial to the Town to sell 80 or 90 trees that are not growing better & that they have marked the same." In April, 1832, six pieces of town woodland, and three pieces of town pasture-land were sold for an aggregate of \$1558.35.

TYTHINGMEN.—The office of the tythingman might be styled municipo-ecclesiastical. Tythingmen were elected by the town, generally, two per annum, and their business was to secure order in meeting¹ on Lord's day, (which then commenced, by custom, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and ended at the same time on Sunday,) and exercise, indeed, a general supervision of the affairs of men during such a period. In 1815, a convention was held of several towns in the neighborhood, to take into consideration "the growing evil of travel upon the Sabbath day." It was urged that more tythingmen be elected, and that they exercise a greater vigilance than ever. Accordingly, in 1816, it was proposed in town meeting to have *seven* in number. People opposed, and some were for having none at all. Finally, the contending parties came to an agreement upon *two*,² when some one, sinistrously and askance, proposed two more, viz., Stephen Brown and Ephraim Blood, who, it was no doubt thought by the nominator, and indeed rightly, would make themselves about as useless in performing all the duties of the office as possible. This was soon evident. A traveller stayed at Benjamin Whiting's residence (and a most hospitable one it was) one Saturday night this year, and in the morning expressed great anxiety to pursue his journey on Sunday. Mr. Whiting, who was always on hand for a practical joke, sympathized with him very cordially, but assured him, with a mock-melancholy look, that there was a very vigilant and austere tythingman on his road, and only a mile above; but, at the same time, consoled him with the reflection that if he could only pass that tythingman, he might, most probably, pursue the rest of his journey unmolested. The traveller set out with a heavy wagon and a heavy heart. He had proceeded little over a mile, and had almost begun to flatter himself that he was safe, when, to his consternation, a man, answering exactly to Mr. Whiting's description, stood directly in his path. Mr. Blood, for he was the tythingman, soon quieted the stranger, whose protestations, of all sorts, had already become ridiculous, with a hearty laugh, and an offer of his horse and oxen to help him on his journey. The stranger treated; the joke was a good one, and everybody had to tell of this *encounter with a "tydingman."*³

¹The tythingmen sat under the pulpit, or in the shadow of it, as one might say.

²The "Act" of Dec. 24, 1799, prescribed certainly *two* tythingmen.

³Sometimes so called, and also *tidyman*.

MAIL, POST OFFICE, ETC. — Ozias Silsbee first carried the mail from Keene to Portsmouth, taking Temple in his route. This was about 1788.¹ After him a Mr. Wright; then Phillips, Thayer, and, after the P. O. was established in 1812, one Abel Gibbs, twice a week. A certain "Blaisdell" tried it among others. All express business went by post. Poor Abel Gibbs fell from his last stage of life most tragically. One melancholy day his horse backed off Peterboro bridge, turning to a pale horse, as one might say, when he reached the bottom. The first post office was kept at his house (now Francis Whiting's) by Benjamin Whiting, who continued to hold the office about thirty years.

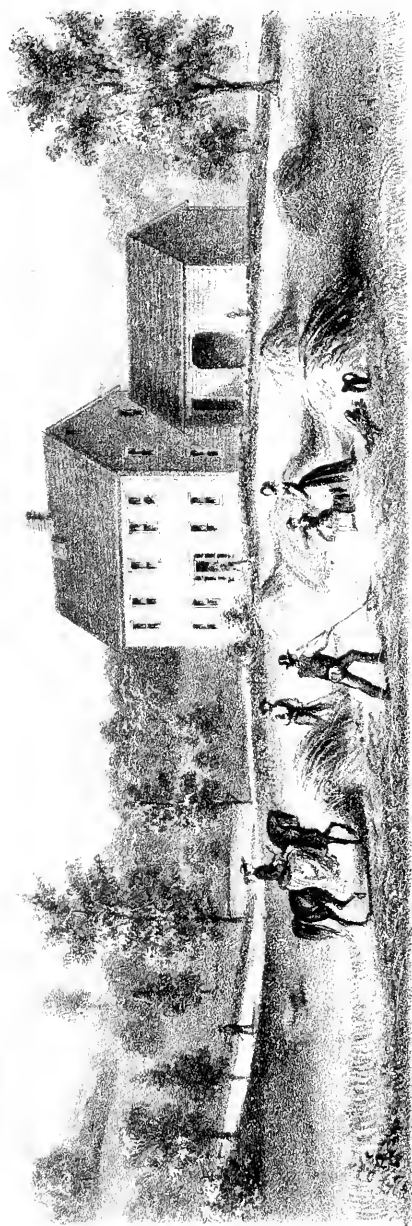
POPULATION. — A census, mostly decennial, is given in the annexed table.

1775	1783	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
491	622	747	867	941	752	647	576	579

Since 1800, there has been a constant emigration of young men. Dissatisfied with farm-life, and imbued, fifty years ago, with the enterprising spirit of to-day, the second and third generations from the first settlers, very numerous bade adieu to their early hearth-stones, and bravely sought fortune under other skies. There was so much segregation that there is hardly a State in the Union where our natives are not found. Whole bands of young men, in some cases, have gone together. "In or about the year 1790, some nine or ten families, of Baptists² mostly, of the south part of the Town, sold out their possessions, and removed to a new Town in New York, about 90 miles up the Mohawk, among whom were the names of Drury, Ball, Marshall, Emery, Brewer, Goodale, &c., where the other inhabitants were mostly Dutch people, who numbered far more than the English. In a few years they got the town incorporated by the name of Lytchfield, and, the Dutch being illiterate, the Yankees were elected to all Town offices: but, after a while, they complained that they paid the most tax, and ought to hold more office, which was fair agreement. So all turned in and elected a full board of Dutch Selectmen, who took an invoice, and met

¹ "1769 Dec. 11. Allowed Ezekiel Jewet, for cash paid for transporting a letter to Mr. Searle, 0.£ 2s. 0d." T. R.

² MS. of David Stiles, Esq.



to make taxes. 'Well,' says one, 'let's begin with the Yankees. What shall Eb. Drury pay?' 'Oh, he is one clever man; he shall pay one tollar!' 'Nat Ball?' 'He sheat mine bruder Hans; he shall pay two tollar.' '——?' 'He ish one tam rascal; he shall pay four tollar.' And so on through the list; but none would pay his tax, and they had to hire the Yankees to make them over." It was owing to these and other emigrations, that, in 1799, the town lacked four voters of being able to send a Representative, according to the basis of representation, that year.

There are two towns, Temple and Wilton,¹ in Maine, situated, with respect to each other, very much as the New Hampshire towns of the same names are, and largely settled from our borders. Many of our people settled in Dublin, N. H.; others were pioneers in the town of Weston, Vt. Prattville, Ala., fine sketches of which are in this book, arose to the magic touch of one of those geniuses in finance, (which are as rare as poets,) the honor of whose birth belongs to this same colonizing town of ours. Boston and Lowell, Mass., Nashua and Manchester, N. H., all entertain large numbers, most wealthy and respectable, withal, of the children of Temple.

There being no manufactures in town, there has consequently been no Irish, Dutch or other foreign accretion among us, and that often *unhealthy swelling* of population has thus been avoided.

Benjamin Fitch is the *tallest* man that treads our soil to-day. We have heard of none taller among us in any past time. He says that he measures 6 feet 6 inches *in the morning*, and weighs 212 lbs. His brother Daniel is 6 feet 4 inches high, and weighs 226 lbs. *Lot, Eli and Asa* Fitch measure, in order diminishing, 6 feet 2 inches, 6 feet 1 inch, and 6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Lot weighs 175 lbs. This family of brothers, then, together measure 31 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Benjamin, it is thought, is the tallest man in the County of Hillsboro.

When the glass-house became a nucleus of settlement for the odds and ends of mankind in the region, three or four negro families moved in, it is said, from Boston, and, having distinguished themselves by having the small-pox, to the great terror of all the county, most of them soon died there,

¹ Deacon N. Wheeler.

and now rest in unmarked graves. "Old Jube," or JU-BE, as they called him (his full name was "Jube Savidge"), was about fifty years old, as he is remembered. He used to say, "*When Jube go to Massa Manor's, (Maynard's) it's 'Wife, get some bread and cheese for Jube,' but when Jube go to Todd's, it's all 'read Scrip.' Scrip. no fill poor nigger's belly.*"¹

MODE OF KEEPING TIME. — Esq. Stiles can remember when (1786, or thereabout) there were but four time-pieces in town.² These were the old-fashioned box-clocks, which, together with the chimney, took up no small part of a house in those days. These were owned by Ezekiel Jewett, Gen. Blood, Lt. Oliver Whiting and Capt. Arch. Cummings. Most people used the hour-glass; all schoolmistresses had one; some of the masters carried those exaggerated watches of old time, which have since been converted into coin, spoons, forks and other articles, one watch furnishing metal enough for quite considerable business in any particular line of manufacture. Some people used sun-dials, and all had their "noon-marks." The old hour-glass was a very solemn-looking thing. The almanacs and tomb-stones often carried it; and what could make more melancholy, than the sober tale which the continuous-dropping sand was telling to the sick man or the watcher at his bed?

¹ Jesse Spofford.

² I have since received a MS. stating that Aaron Felt owned the first clock in town.

CHAPTER V.

HIGHWAYS.

The First Surveyors — Early Practice of forcing Liquor on Travellers — Elevated Sites for Houses — Appropriations for Highways — Concerning Cattle going at large — Sheep Marks — Pound and Keeper — Field-driver (or Hayward) and Hog-reeves.

OCT. 13, 1768. It was in the warrant "To see if they can settle with the *West End* about Labour done on the Roads under the propriety." The west end was what is now Sharon, but then Peterboro Slip. The first surveyors chosen were Joshua Todd, Oliver Heald, and John Heald. Oct. 28, "V. that the surveyors take care of the *Bridges* and cut out wind-falls."¹ March 29, 1769. "V. that each man be allowed to work out his rate on notice from the surveyor between the middle of May and the middle of Sept. next, and that if any refuse to work he shall pay his rate to the surveyor in money." "2 pistareens" or "three shillings," was the common price of a day's labor at this time. March 5, 1770. "Allowed David Spafford 16 shillings for building a *Bridge* over Putnam's Brook."²

One gets an idea of "Life on the Highways" at this time from a certain "Act for better regulating Highways" which passed in 1774 as one of the "Temporary Laws of the Province of New Hampshire." "And whereas, a very unjustifiable practice hath prevailed in many places of persons when at work on highways, offering liquors to travellers and demanding money of them; For Prevention thereof, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*,—That all persons working on the highways that shall offer," &c., &c.—"shall be liable to the penalties inflicted by Law on persons for selling spirituous liquors without license."

Between 1768 — 1794, sixty-two different roads were "accepted" by the town; ten roads were discontinued; six *turned*, or altered in direction, and three *Bridle-roads*, commonly obstructed by two or three gates, accepted. The largest number accepted, viz., *eleven*, and the largest number discontinued, viz., *five*, belonged to 1775.

¹ Trees blown across the road by the wind.

² First mention of a bridge. This is now called Whiting Brook.

Since that time there has been less road-building, but more controversy concerning what have been built. At the first settlement of our hill-towns, people took pains to build their houses upon elevations, where water was good and air was sweet.¹ This fact is well exemplified to one who visits the site of the Old Glass House. Here, on the eastern slope of the Kidder Mountain, *no easy ascent*, are the cellar-holes of a dozen houses, long since abandoned, carried off, or burned. The Todd road which runs thereby, is exceedingly steep, in some places almost terrific. When the woods were cut off, and the swamps cleared up, and the Lady Health walked as well the valleys as the hills, people built their houses farther down. Todd road was disused, and another was asked for on the line of the new houses which were lately built below. So it was all over town. Valley folks wanted a road, hill-folks dissented; here the pull and the struggle originated, which has been kept up until to-day.

"From 1770—1785, not less than £50, nor more £80 L. M., per annum, was appropriated for highways: from 1785—1800, not less than £100, nor more than £160: from 1800—1820, not less than \$333.33, nor more than \$500.00; from 1820—1856, uniformly \$600.00. Since 1800 there have been *extraordinary* appropriations for building or repairing particular roads, &c., over and above the common statement, to the amount of \$4,890.00. The greatest of these were one in 1840, of \$1000.00 for building the Sharon Line road, and another in 1849 of \$600 for keeping open roads in winter. Guide-posts are spoken of in 1795, 1799, 1800. For the last fifty years the remunerative price of labor on the roads has been 10 cents an hour. As late as 1827, however, an allowance is made by the town to a surveyor of \$3.18 for "Rum, Sugar and Powder expended on new road," which shows that a man not only had 10 cents an hour, but 10 cents an hour *and found*, in the matter of beverage.

In 1828, considerable damage was done to the roads, particularly about "Mr. Barnes's Mills," by a flood. It cost \$350 to make the necessary repairs.

March, 1769. "V. that Hogs run at large this year."

¹ The early settlers built their houses on the hills, I am told, for other reasons. One reason was to avoid the wild beasts, which roamed more in the swamps; another was that they might have the gladstone sight of each other's dwellings. Could they now speak to us they might, after all, assert that their architectural motives were more æsthetic than aught else. Beauty will commonly be found the highest use.

The same vote passed nearly every year until 1798, when the clause "Under restriction of y^e Laws" was annexed. 1799. "V. that y^e Swine shall *not* run at large the present year." In 1800, the vote of 1798 was renewed. In 1805, the vote of 1799 was renewed. In 1824. "V. to prohibit cattle from going on common the present year from the 20th April to the 20th Novem." In 1825, "V. that hogs, cattle, sheep and cows shall not run at large the present season on penalty of 50 cts. pr head, if found running at large without a keeper." In 1828, "V. not to pass any bye laws to prevent the Cattle and Sheep going at large on the highways." In 1790, "V. that *Rams* be confined the months of Sept. & Oct."

Every owner of sheep had his peculiar mark upon them. Daniel Searle made a slit in the under side of the right ear. Nathan Wheeler had a "*crop off*" on the right ear.

May 21, 1770. No notice was taken of the article in the warrant — "To see if the Town will vote to build a pound." March 7, 1774. "V. to build a Pound 35 feet sq. inside." "V. to build s^d Pound with stone six ft. high, with a log on y^e top hew^d on one side and locked in at y^e corners; four ft. thick at the bottom & two ft. thick at y^e top; a good gate, well hung; a good lock and key." Jacob Foster built this pound for £5, 9, 4, L. M. Capt. Zedekiah Drury was the first Pound-keeper, being chosen in 1776. Timo. W. Smith was elected in 1829, and has continued in the discharge of this function until now, (1858.) There is no record of any being chosen in 1779, 84, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 9, and 1831. The first *Field-driver* chosen was Joseph Burt; this was in 1824. In 1828 *Haywards*¹ and *Field-drivers* are first mentioned; in 1831, *Haywards or Field-drivers*. There have been either one or two nominated every year since that time. *Hog-reeves* enjoy a similar office, and are, withal, quite ancient and respectable. Newly-married gentlemen are more frequently made to wear this honor.

¹ Hayward [from *haie*, hedge, and *ward*, hedgeward.]—*Dict.*

CHAPTER VI.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY. 1775.

Town Votes in 1772 and 1774—Present of Rye to people in Boston—Francis Blood sent to Exeter—19th of April—Rev. S. Webster sent to Exeter—Minute Men—Salt—Bunker's Hill—S. Howard carries Blankets to the Army—S. Webster's Letter to Jeremy Belknap—An Entertaining Census—Eighteen "*Six Weeks' Men*"—Sam'l Moore of Peterboro sent to Exeter.

"Have I three kingdoms and thou must need fly into my eye?"

KING JAMES TO THE FLY.

March, 1772. "V. to provide a town stock of powder and ball."

June, 1774. "V. to get a town-stock of powder, ball and flints."

July, 1774. "V. to send one person to Exeter." [Mr. Webster.]

"V. to raise £1. 4, 3, 1, L. M. contribution to bear ye expense of s^d affair; which was immediately raised."

These and other votes are an ominous preface to the war in 1775.

Jan. 2, 1775. "V. to administer some relief to y^e Poor of y^e town of Boston *in some form or other*."

The following letter indicates *in what form*¹ :

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Jan. 12, 1775.

Gentlemen, — You will receive, we suppose, by the bearer, Mr. John Cragin of Temple, a small quantity of rye, about 40 bushels, from an infant settlement; collected by a free and cheerful contribution from most of the inhabitants, in consequence of a previous recommendation by the town.

Agreeable to the proposal of the town, we shall send it to you to be disposed of by you for the benefit of the poor of the town of Boston that have been reduced to straits by the unjust and cruel Port-Bill. We assure you that we heartily sympathize with you, and earnestly pray that as your day is, your strength may be. That you may be undaunted, faithful and wise, and by your steady, undisguised conduct, put to silence those that wait for your halting. That your enemies may be ashamed; that your friends, at present as we suppose the friends of America and of

¹ Mass. Historical Col., 4th Ser., Vol. IV., p. 200.

justice, may be united both in good wishes for you and in just and kind conduct towards you ; and that God in his own wise and holy time and way may subdue the hearts, divert the designs, and effectually counteract the violence of your enemies, and soon restore you and us, America and Britain, to that security and peace which we cannot but hope will, in issue, be more firmly established even by those very means which vain ambition uses to attain its own purposes.

The little we do or can do for the mitigation of the evils you suffer, we consider rather as an act of justice than kindness, to those that are called by Providence to stand in the post of danger and suffer for their adherence to the common cause from the enemies of America, the being shut out from the usual channels from which they had been wont to derive a decent competence or increasing fortune.

We are sensible that the same injustice which deprives you of your usual method of support by trade, *because some tea was destroyed by somebody in your town*, would as readily and on the same principles, deprive us in whose country the tea was destroyed, of the cheerful warmth of the sun and refreshing rain, till the tea was paid for, if this were equally in its power. It attacks you rather than us, because this they can do, in which for our caution and sympathy they express their ill-will and for our satisfaction their impotence. We rejoice in your general firmness hitherto, and would not forget to give thanks to a kind Providence, that, as we trust, you have been enabled to conduct with so much prudence.

We are particularly pleased as you declare you are determined to be very open and exact in your accounts of what you receive, and how you employ it, as, with all your care, amazing pains is taken to propagate stories to the disadvantage of the committee and the town, the extensive and very fatal consequences of which nothing but the plainest facts can prevent.

With hearty good wishes for your welfare and humbly commending you and ourselves, and the cause of America to Him that has *hitherto so wonderfully defeated the SECRET PLOTS*¹ and open violence of our common enemies.

We subscribe your friends,

EPHRAIM HEALD,
FRANCIS BLOOD,
DAVID SPAFFORD,
SAM'L WEBSTER,
JNO. CRAGIN,

Committee of Correspondence and Inspection for Temple.

¹ "Dr. Franklin and *Mr. Temple* (*Sir John*) were, in the year 1774, upon one and the same day, and for one and the same cause, dismissed from the several employments they held under the crown of Great Britain, expressly for their attachment to the American cause, and particularly for their having obtained and transmitted to the State of Massachusetts certain original letters and papers, which first discovered, with certainty, the *perfidious plans then machinating* against the freedom and happiness of the then Colonies, now United States, in North America. *Mr. Temple*, by such dismission, lost upwards of a thousand pounds sterling, per annum, besides several very honorary appointments under the crown."—*Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. (Address.)*

The reply is dated,

BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1775.

GENTLEMEN:—The committee for receiving Donations for the Town of Boston, acknowledge the receipt of your very generous bounty, viz.: Forty bushels of rye, by Mr. Cragin, and in behalf of said Town, return their hearty thanks to the inhabitants of the Town of Temple.

We cannot but look on it as from Divine influence, that the hearts and hands of our brethren are so opened and so united in assisting this distressed Town; and we hope and believe there are many thanksgivings going up to Him, who is the author of all good to his creatures, and hope you will be rewarded in temporal and spiritual blessings. Through this kindness of divine Providence, we hope we shall be enabled to persevere; and must say it is truly remarkable, the quiet submission to Divine Providence there seems to be in all the friends of the common cause, notwithstanding what our cruel taskmasters have laid on us: as we think it better to bear this heavy burden for a time, than to be slaves, and our posterity forever. As to the reflections cast on the Town and the committee by our enemies, I am glad your worthy pastor had an opportunity of seeing for himself, and so can assure the people of Temple, that fair and open accounts are kept of all we receive, and how it is distributed, and expressed great satisfaction in it, and doubt not he has satisfied you, and we look on this present as a token of it.

I am, Gentlemen, in the name, and at the desire of the Committee,
your hearty well-wisher,

W. M. WHITEWELL,

One of the Committee.

To Messrs. Ephraim Heald, Francis Blood, David Spafford, Samuel Webster, and Jno. Cragin, Committee of Temple.

JAN. 23. — “V. to send a person to join ye deputies of other towns to meet at Exeter.” Capt. Francis Blood was chosen said deputy.

“V. that the following instructions should be given.” Here follow two pages of instructions relating mostly to the militia and forces of the Province. Mr. Blood is requested, moreover, to cast his votes in conformity with those of the General Congress at Philadelphia. The 7th article in the List is peculiar: ‘That you endeavor that ye cannon taken sometime since, from Castle William & Mary, be properly secured for their original purpose,—ye Defence of ye Province.’

“APRIL ye 19th, 1775. — A most horrible scene opened,¹ The British Troops marched from Boston to Concord,—did considerable damages, and returned back at ye expense of many lives.”

Everybody is familiar with the story of this incursion.— Gen. Gage had ordered Major Pitcairn, with a few hundred regulars, to march with great expedition to Concord, for the

¹ Samuel Howard's Diary.

purpose of securing a deposit of military stores. So cleverly executed was this order, that although the news spread with almost preternatural rapidity, the British, nevertheless, had turned their backs on Concord some hours, before the fifty-six patriotic gentlemen mentioned below, arrived there.”¹

A LIST OF THOSE PERSONS WHO MARCHED FROM TEMPLE TO CAMBRIDGE ON THE ALARM OF THE 19TH OF APRIL, 1775.

	Days absent		Days absent		Days absent
Jeremiah Andrews....	14	Robt Fletcher.....	14	Stephen Parlin	14
Francis Blood	7	Joshua Foster.....	10	Joseph Richards.....	12
Eph Brown.....	12	Ezekiel Goodale	14	John Stiles	11
Benj ^s . Byam	14	Samuel Griffin.....	14	David Spafford	?
Peter Brown.....	?	{ Samuel Howard....	6½	Nathl Shattuck	14
Sam ^l Bredeen	14	{ (part of y ^e way.)		S. Rich ^d Stickney	14
Seth Cobb	12	Ephraim Heald	11	Eben ^t Severance.....	14
Stephen Cobb.....	11	Peter Heald.....	11	Benj ^s . Smith.....	?
John Cragin.....	7	Oliver Heald	6½	{ Benj ^s . Tenney.....	?
Benj ^s . Cragin	8	Joseph Heald.....	11	{ (part of y ^e way.)	
Gershom Drury.....	15	{ Ezekiel Jewett.....	6½	David Townsend	13
Will ^m Drury	11	{ (part of y ^e way.)		Samuel Webster	?
Dan ^l Drury	11	Joseph Kidder.....	12	{ Peter Wheeler	6½
{ Zedekiah Drury.....	5	Benj ^s . Killam (?).....	11	{ (part of y ^e way.)	
{ (part of y ^e way.)		Andrew Law	14	Archelaus Wilson....	14
Zedekiah Drury, Jr. .	12	Farrar Miller	?	John Hillsgrove	?
Ebenezer Drury.....	12	Aaron Marshall.....	13	Josiah Stone.....	?
Ab ^m Dinsmore, Jr....	?	{ Will. Mansur.....	6½	{ Ebenezer Cobb	6½
Zedekiah Dinsmore....	13	{ (part of y ^e way.)		{ (part of y ^e way.)	
Zeehariah Emery.....	14	John Matthews	?	{ Enos Goodale.....	6½
{ John Everett.....	6½	Aaron Oliver.....	?	{ (part of y ^e way.)	
{ (part of y ^e way.)		Eliot Powers.....	?		

In all 56, who marched; 46 went to Cambridge.

¹ “An account of what has been done by the Town of Temple, and the respective individuals of that Town, since the present contest with Great Britain. Taken by the Selectmen, Committee and Officers of the Militia in the above town conjointly. This account is divided into Three Periods:

1st, What was done before the 19th of April, 1775.

2d, What was done on the alarm of the 19th April.

3d, What has been done since.

Capt. G. Drury, David Drury, Asa Severance, Capt. Emerson,(?) Col. Moore(?) Wheeler.”(?)

This document I found in that little Alexandria of treasured MSS. the Town Trunk. It was a fine morning in Nov., 1858, that the First Selectman, (E. G. C.) and myself, rode over to the Town Clerk's in order to explore this trunk, over which the “Centennial” had passed, strange to say, without havoc. We found it in the attic, *locked*, the key sometime gone, the lock preposterously large, but by dint of a “wrenching iron,” succeeded in the attempt to open it. The above mentioned paper was found among others. It purports to record what was done *previous to the 19th of April*, but if such was the intent of the authors, they probably did not carry it out. The note T. T. signifies that the fact or document referred to was found in the Town Trunk at this memorable search, and the words “An account, etc.” refer to the one mentioned in this note.

April 25. The Town received a circular signed by J. Wentworth, chairman of a committee [“appointed by the late provincial Convention to call another whenever the Exigency of public Affairs might require it,”] advising another convention at Exeter on the 17th of May.

- May 15. “V. to send the Rev^d Mr. Webster as delegate.
 “V. to send Mr. Ju^o Cragin, Jr. if Mr. Webster cannot attend.
 “V. to empower either of y^e above committee or Deputies to adopt, pursue, and restore y^e rights of this and y^e other Colonies.
 “V. to inlist 12 men to march immediately at y^e rate of Two Pounds p^r. month.
 “V. to raise 15 or 20 men to stand at a minute’s warning, and to pay them at y^e rate of one shill. p^r Half day, training one half day in a week, omitting six weeks in hay-time & six weeks in y^e winter season.”
- June. “V. that y^e constable be empowered to collect rates as usual, omitting his MAJESTY’S¹ name in warrants.”
- June 3. “V. that the Selectmen purchase 25 Hogsheads of Salt for a Town Stock, and give security.”

Much suffering in the old French War, for want of salt, taught the people this precautionary measure.² Lieut. Drury, John Heald and Stephen Parlen, were appointed a committee to take care of the salt, and “£25, old ten.” was paid “p^r Load for Eight teams.”

June 8. The following receipt shows that the people were not inattentive to the wants of their soldiers, who remained at Cambridge:—

“Rec^d. of Sam^l Howard & Rob^t. Fletcher in behalf of y^e Town of Temple one blanket at y^e rate of 8 shillings (L. Money.)

I say received by me,

his
 ARTHUR × KIRKWOOD.³
 mark.

TEMPLE, June 8th, 1775.”

Arthur was one of the “Nineteen” who enlisted in the “Eight Months’ service at Cambridge, after the 19th of April,”⁴ “all of whom returned but Timothy Avery, who died in the service.”⁴

¹ T. R. The word *majesty* is written by the Town Clerk in very exaggerated capitals.

² Fred. Kidder.

³ This Arthur Kirkwood, of the romantic name, could n’t write it; which fact, however, according to Jack Cade, only goes to show that Arthur was an “honest, plain-dealing man,” and no *traitor*.

⁴ “An account,” etc. See note on p. 97.

Jeremiah Andrews,	Sam ^l Griffin,	Eben ^r Severance,
Timothy Avery,	John Hillsgrave,	John Temple, ¹
Samuel Bredeen,	Sam ^l Hutchins,	Arthur Kirkwood,
Peter Brown,	Wilder Kidder,	Farrar Miller,
Abr ^m Dinsmore,	John Matthews,	Josiah Stone,
Zechariah Emery,	Aaron Oliver,	Thomas Patterson.
("By Mr. Jona ^a Stevens,")	Benj ^a Smith,	

The MS. leaves it uncertain whether "Aaron Felt" enlisted in this service; if he did, Temple probably had twenty men in the Battle of Bunker's Hill.² These men fought in "Capt. Towne's Company, Col. J. Reed's Reg^t." The History of New Ipswich contains a very minute and quite glowing detail of the exploits of this company, which it is useless to repeat here. The historian makes a mistake, however, in his general statement. "Most of these," ["65, rank & file,"] he says, "were citizens of New Ipswich, only *ten* being from Peterboro and a few from Mason," — overlooking all of *nineteen* solid men of Temple. Granting Peterboro *ten* and Mason as many more, there would then remain as the New Ipswich quota only 26, which is probably *under* the true statement. One of the Sergeants certainly (Sam^l Bredeen) and the *animating fifer*, (Wilder Kidder) belonged to Temple.

Ten days after the battle there came a new supply of blankets to the Temple soldiers.

"I went to y^e army y^e 27th June, 1775, to carry blankets & went over to Malden & returned home y^e 1st of July."³

Disease, not less than powder-and-ball, destroys men in camp, and it may have been owing to these blankets that all but one of the "*nineteen*" returned safely home.

Our distinguished pastor was meantime doing good service as a member of the "2d Convention," and the Committee of Safety at Exeter. He writes to his class-mate, Jeremy Belknap, under date of

Exeter, July 6, 1775.⁴

Sir, — We have at present no chaplains with our forces at Cambridge. The Committee of Safety have just now resolved that you be applied to,

¹ "John Temple had lived at Mr. S. Hutchins's, but was disengaged from him and had been for some time living at N. H. with Mr. Pollard."

² The Town afterward paid £2 8s. cash to each of these men "as a hire or bounty, in addition to y^e wages, travel, bounty, &c., paid or promised by y^e State or United States." "An account," etc.

³ S. Howard's Diary.

⁴ Belknap MSS. Mass. Hist. Soc.

to act in that very necessary work. I can't but hope, sir, that you will be disposed and obtain the consent of your people to comply with their desire.

I am sensible that it will be in many respects a self-denying work, but I trust this will not discourage you. It is surely very important that our many Friends and Brethren in the army, engaged in a cause which we trust God approves, surrounded with deaths and temptations, should not want the advantages of social worship, and the more private instructions, cautions and encouragements, which may be afforded by a faithful chaplain.

I can't but hope that all objections will be overruled.

I conclude that the ministers in the part of the country from whence I come will endeavor to have one of their number generally or constantly at Cambridge. Some of the ministers in this part of the country talk of the same plan.

Sir, I hope you will easily determine, to comply with the desire of the Committee. Whenever you can determine you will be kind enough to send word to the Committee.

With much respect,

From your Friend and Brother,

SAMUEL WEBSTER.

To the REV. MR. BELKNAP.

In accordance with the request of the Provincial Congress, the Selectmen of the town reported the following summary of its population, the amount of powder, and the number of fire-arms, etc., in their possession at the date of Oct. 28, of this year:—

Males under 16 years of age.....	143	Negroes and Slaves for life.....	0
Males from 16—50 not in ye army,	94	Guns in repair.....	66
Males above 50.....	6	Guns out of repair.....	4
Persons in ye army,	18	Public stock of powder,	112 lbs.
Whole number of females,.....	220	Private stock of powder,.....	45 lbs.

The sum total is 491 men, women and children. The public stock of powder at this time is the largest in the county: New Ipswich stands second in this respect, but possesses only 74 lbs. The census,¹ in detail, is exceedingly curious. I doubt that another such anywhere remains.

FAMILIES.	Males under 16 y'rs of age.	Males from 16 years of age to 50 not in ye army.	Males above 50 y'rs of age.	Persons gone in ye army.	Females.	Negroes and slaves for file.	
						Guns	Powdr
Abram Dinsmore,	4	2	.....	1	4	.1	1
Arch ^s Wilson, .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Abram Shelden,	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Amos Heald,	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	0
Abijah Gould,	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Amos Emory,	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
Abba Severance,	2	1	1	1	3	0	1
Aaron Marshall,	0	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
Aaron Felt,	3	1	.....	1	1	0	.....
Benja. Cragin,	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	1
Benja. Cutter,	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Benja. Byam,	3	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Benja. Smith,	0	1	.....	1	1	0	0
Caleb Baneroff,	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	1½
Caleb Maynard, .....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....
David Spafford,	1	1	.....	1	3	0	.....
Daniel Drury,	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	0
David Townsend,	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	1
Eleizar Taylor,	1	1	.....	.....	4	0	0
Eliot Powers,	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	1
Eph ^m Heald, Esq.,	1	2	.....	.....	7	2	0
Ezekiel Jewett,	6	1	.....	1	3	1	0
Eben ^r Drury,	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Eldad Spafford,	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Eph ^m Brown,	1	1	.....	1	4	0	1
Ezekiel Goodale,	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Enos Goodale, .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	0
Elias Colbourn,	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Francis Cragin,	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Capt. Francis Blood,	2	1	.....	.....	5	1	1
Gershom Drury,	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	0
George Start,	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
John Brown,	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Isaac Brewer, .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	0	.....
Jacob Putnam, .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
Jon ^a . Avery,	3	1	.....	1 de'd	2	1	1
Joseph Putnam,	2	1	.....	.....	4	1	0
John Stiles,	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Joshua Foster, .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Joseph Heald,	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
John Cragin, jr.,	3	1	1	.....	3	1	1
Josiah Stone,	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	0
Jon ^a . Drury,	1	1	.....	.....	2	0	.....
James Foster,	2	1	.....	.....	2	0	1
John Heald,	1	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Jon ^a . Morse,	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Joshua Todd,	1	2	.....	.....	9	1	0
John Everett,	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....

FAMILIES.	Males under 16 y'rs of age.	Males from 16 years of age to 50 not in ye army.	Males above 50 y'rs of age.	Persons gone in ye army.	Females.	Negroes and slaves for life.	
						Guns	Powd'r
John Marshall,	1		1		1	1	1
Joseph Richards,		2			3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Richardson,	1	1			2	1	0
Nathl Shattuck,	2	1			1	1	1
Oliver Heald,	3	1			4	1	0
Peter Wheeler,	3	3			3	2	2
Peter Felt,	4	1		1	2	1	1
Peter Heald,	2	1			6	1	1
Silas Angier,	4	1			3	0	0
Seth Cobb,	3	1			3	1	1
Stephen Putnam,	2	1			4	1	1
Stephen Cobb,	2	1			3	0	0
Saml Howard,	5	1		1	1	1	1
Saml Hutchins,	1			1	1	0	0
Stephen Parlin,		1				1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Samuel Holt,	2	1			2	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Stephen Sanders,		1			2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Marshall,	1	1	1		2	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Timr. Austin,	2	1			5	0	0
Willm Mansur,	5	1			2	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Will. Drury,		2			3	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Widr. Felton,	1				2	0	0
Capt. Zedekiah Drury,	2		1		2	1	1
Zedekiah Drury, jr.,	2	1		1	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Zechariah Emery,				1		1	1
Thomas Richardson,	1	1			2	1	1
Zebadiah Johnson,	5	1		1	4	0	0
Jacob Foster,	1	1			2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Elijah Mansfield,	1	1			3		
Joseph Brooks,	1	1			2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
David Fuller,	1	1			1	0	0
Silas Stickney,		1			2	0	0
Archelaus Cummings,	1	1				1	0
Joshua Felt,		1			1	1	0
Robert Fletcher,	1	1			3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jesse Putnam,		1					
Gideon Powers,	3	2			3	1	0
Benja. Tenney,	1	1			2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Towns,		1					
Aaron Oliver,	2			1	1		
Joseph Kidder,	1	1		1	5	1	0
Peter Brown,				1	3	0	0

The mighty hunter, Ephraim, it appears, possessed *two guns*, but *no powder*. It may be an odd but still a natural presumption, that on the day the census was taken, our doughty forest-scourer was but just returned from his regular bear-hunt,

quite out of ammunition, and perhaps desperate at being obliged to fight King George's Canada Bears as Capt. Towne's Company did King George's "Welch Fusileers" on Bunker's, —*at the point of the bayonet.*

As this eventful year was drawing to a close, eighteen more Temple soldiers (or *Knights Templars*, as they might be denominated) joined the army. These men were raised in December, 1775, under the name of "*Six-weeks men*"; the service, however, being often called the "Two months' Militia service."¹

Jonathan Avery,	Joshua Foster,	Sile Rich Stiekney,
Seth Cobb,	Ezekiel Goodale,	Benjamin Smith,
Stephen Cobb,	Joseph Kidder,	John Todd,
Daniel Drury,	Eliot Powers,	Peter Wheeler,
Peter Davis,	Gideon Powers,	David Townsend,
Zechariah Emery,	Joseph Richardson,	Zebediah Densmore.

Thus it appears there were all of thirty-six Temple men in the Revolutionary service during the month of December of this year.

The last recorded act of this month was the union of Temple and Peterboro to send Mr. Samuel Moore, of the latter town, to Exeter.

¹ "An account," etc. The Town afterward paid these men £36 cash, "as a hire or bounty in addition to y^e wages, travel bounty, &c., paid or promised by y^e State or United States. T. T. "An account," etc.

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY, 1776.

Letter from Peterboro concerning Instructions to Mr. Moore — Sixteen Soldiers — The Association Test — Encouragement to *Farmers* — Eleven Men go to Crown Point — Seven Men to the New York Army — Nine Men to Ticonderoga — Four Men to New York.

PETERBORO, Jan. 4th, 1776.

To the Selectmen of the Town of Temple.

Gents., — The annual meeting of the inhabitants of this Town was holden on the 2^d inst. & as the principal persons of said Town were then assembled, it was proposed that a committee should be chosen to correspond with the Inhabitants of the Town of Temple, to see if they will choose a committee to join with them in consulting whether it will be necessary to advise with Mr. Sam^l Moore (who was lately chosen to represent the inhabitants in Congress or House of Representatives for this colony the ensuing season, and instruct said Moore by said comm^{ee} what they should think most beneficial for the welfare of said Inhabitants & recommend the same to the due notice of s^d Moore.

The critical situation of the affairs of this colony, we presume, demands the exertion of every faculty, so we doubt not but you will be ready to promote the good of the community. You will please to let us know your minds on the subject, and if you should proceed to choose a committee for the purpose aforesaid, we, the subscribers, being chosen as committee for this Town, will most readily meet with you at any convenient place after due notice. We are with cordial affection, Gentl^m.

Your Most Humble Serv'ts

SAM^L MITCHELL,
DAVID STEEL,
JOSH. BLANCHARD.

“ A List¹ of those who engaged in y^e continental service in Capt. Ezra Towne's Company, in Col^o Reed's Reg^t, for one year from Jan. 7, 1776: ”

Samuel Avery,	James Hutchinson,	Farrar Miller,
Jonathan Avery,	Wilder Kidder,	Sam ^l Wheeler,
Samuel Bredeen,	William Mansur,	Peter Felt,
Zedekiah Drury,	John Matthews,	Will ^m Holt,
John Hillsgrove,	Benjamin Smith,	Eleazar Taylor.
Thomas Patterson,		

¹ The Town afterward paid £7. 4. 0 cash to each of these men, “ in addition to the wages, &c., &c.”

“ Zedekiah Drury, Jona^a Avery, Sam^l Avery & Thomas Patterson died in the service. Benja^a Smith came home soon after y^e fight on the Lake, about y^e middle of Nov^r. Elez Taylor was discharged as unfit for y^e service before [?] time & came home.” “ An account,” etc.

Capt. Ezekiel Goodale, Joseph Kidder, Aaron Oliver, Benj^a Severance, and Josiah Stone, "after y^e *six weeks'* men's time was expired," engaged in the service till April, 1776.

"To the Selectmen of Temple.

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:)
In Committee of Safety, April 12, 1776. }

"In order to carry the underwritten resolves of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males above twenty-one years of age, Lunaticks, Idiots & Negroes excepted, to sign the Declaration on this paper & when so done to make return hereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, Chairman.

IN CONGRESS, March 14th, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, & Councils or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed within their respective colonies who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refused to associate, to defend by arms the United Colonies against the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets & Armies.

[Copy.]

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

In consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental Congress, and to show our Determination in joining our American Brethren in defending the Lives, Liberties & Properties of the Inhabitants of the United Colonies.

We, the Subscribers,¹ do hereby solemnly profess our entire willingness, at the Risque of our Lives & Fortunes, with arms, to oppose the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies, whenever, and to such a degree, as such attempts of Britain may require.

Joshua Todd,	Abraham Sheldon,	Zebadiah Johnson,
Nathaniel Ball,	Caleb Bancroft,	Sile R. Stickney,
Ezekiel Goodale,	Francis Cragin	John Brown,
Francis Blood,	Jonathan Morse,	Joseph Richardson,
Stephen Parlin,	Peter Davis,	Peter Heald,
Samuel Webster,	James Foster,	Jonath ⁿ Drury,
Gershom Drury,	Elias Colburn,	Benj ^a Cutter,
Oliver Heald,	Robert Fletcher,	Will ^m . Mansur,
Peter Wheeler,	Peter Wheeler, Jr.,	Sam ^l Burnap,
Ezekiel Jewett,	John Cragin,	Joseph Richardson,
Arch ^s Cummings,	Eph ^m Heald,	Samuel Howard,
Peter Felt,	Steph ⁿ Putnam,	Samuel Holt,
Zachariah Emery,	Ebenezer Drury,	Josiah Stone,
Zedekiah Drury,	Joseph Heald,	Ephraim Brown,

¹ This part of the doc. is a trifle changed from the original formula transmitted by the Committee of Safety. Vide "Returns of the Association Test, 1776, p. 305," Office of the Sec. of State.

Benjamin Byam,
Jonathⁿ Avery,
John Everett,
John Stiles,
Silas Angier,
Eldad Spafford,
John Cragin,
Aaron Marshall,
John Start,
Seth Cobb,
Abijah Gould,
Jacob Foster,
Elliot Powers,
Abra^m Dinsmore,

Joshua Foster,
Isaac Brewer,
Stephen Cobb,
Will^m Drury,
David Townsend,
Amos Emery,
Benj^a Tenney,
David Fuller,
David Spafford,
Arch^s Wilson,
Aaron Felt,
Gideon Powers,
Elijah Mansfield,
Thomas Marshall,

Benj^a Cragin,
Caleb Maynard,
Ebenezer Cobb,
Zedekiah Drury jr.,
Enos Goodale,
George Start,
Timothy Allen,
Joshua Felt,
Daniel Stow,
John Patten,
Peter Shattuck,
Amos Heald (?)
Peter Brown,
Stephen Sanders.

The following persons refuse to sign any association to defend America by arms against the Hostile attempts of Britain :

Joseph Putnam,

Jacob Putnam,

John Gibbs.

To the Gen^l Assembly in Comm^{ee} of Safety
for New Hampshire.

We produced to the Inhabitants of this Town in Town Meeting assembled the paper produced by The Comm. of Safety to be signed by the Inhabitants of this Colony.

Few, if any of the Inhabitants were willing to engage and promise as there proposed to oppose by arms to the utmost of their power the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies, as this seemed to the Inhabitants to imply something far more than any common enlistment into the service. * * It did not appear to the Inhabitants prudent or necessary for any, or in any degree lawful for all thus to engage. The Town directly adopted the term of "Association" & we hope what we have subscribed to expresses all required by the General Congress.

JOHN CRAGIN, } Selectmen
OLIVER HEALD, } for
GEORGE START, } Temple.

July: "V. to make an addition of £5. 8. 8. L. M. to y^e bounty sum of £7. 18. 0, allowed by y^e Province to each soldier that shall enlist into y^e Continental service to join y^e army at Crown Point or elsewhere as they may be called.

"V. For y^e encouragement of any farmer that may enlist, that his Business be taken care of seasonably as may be by y^e Town.

These bounties were in specie,¹ but the town trebled the amount which they promised, as appears from the account.

"*Town's Bounties* to Eleven men sent to Crown Point in y^e year 1776." [These men started July 12. and they enlisted to "serve at *Ticonderoga*," according to one paper (an immaterial difference in terms), "for y^e term of five months, in Capt. J. Parker's Company, and Col. J. Wyman's Reg't."

¹ "An account," etc.

Francis Blood, ¹ (by Lieut. Byam,) - -	£15	10	8
John Cragin, (by Jeremiah Andrews,) - -	"	do	"
Benja. Cutter, (by Josiah Stone,) - -	"	do	"
Zachariah Johnson, - - - -	"	do	"
Ezekiel Jewett, (by Arthur Kirkwood,) - -	"	do	"
Elijah Mansfield, - - - -	"	do	"
Thomas Marshall, (by Aaron Oliver,) - -	"	do	"
David Townsend, - - - -	"	do	"
Ephraim Heald, (by Wm. Priest,) - -	"	do	"
Joshua Foster, (by his son Joshua,) - -	"	do	"
David Spafford, (by Sam'l Griffin,) - -	"	do	"
Total,	£170	17	4

SEPT. 20. — Seven soldiers² went "to the New York Army," "in Capt. Abijah Smith's Company; Col. Baldwin's Regiment, "and tarried until the 1st of December."

Amos Emery, (or Ebenezer Severance,) Ensign Robert Fletcher, Samuel Howard, (by James Moor,) Samuel Holt, (by Joseph Kidder,) Caleb Maynard, Gideon Powers, Stephen Sanders.

OCT. — Nine soldiers³ went on an alarm to Ticonderoga, in Capt. J. Heald's company, Col. Bellows' Regiment, and by desire of Gen. Gates. "They were absent 23 days."

Ephraim Brown, Capt. G. Drury, Stephen Parlin, John Todd, Benjamin Cragin, Zechariah Emery, Eldad Spafford, Benjamin Tenney, Francis Cragin.

DEC. 5. — Four men⁴ went to New York in Capt. Town's Company, Col. D. Gilman's Regiment, to serve "till ye 15th of March, 1777." Eldad Spafford, Elijah Mansfield, Jonathan Avery, A. Holt.

We now come to a long political letter, written during this year, upon the subject of 'A Proper Basis of Representation,' a most engrossing topic at that period. The letter, (doubtless Mr. Webster's,) sets forth with considerable ability, the arguments for the most purely Democratic side of the question.

Being reduced to print extracts only, their immediate connection is, necessarily, sometimes rendered doubtful. The presumption, is, however, that few will interest themselves in

¹ By an "Act" of 1776, the following persons were exempted from serving in the Militia: "Members of the American Congress, Members of the Council and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, the Secretary of the Colony, all civil officers that have been, or shall be appointed by the General Court, or either Branch of it. Officers and Students of Dartmouth College, Ministers of the Gospel, Elders and Deacons of Churches, Church Wardens, Grammar School Masters, Masters of Arts, the Denomination of Christians called Quakers, Selectmen for the time being," — "Constables, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes." The selectmen also are "impowered, by writing under their Hands, to excuse from Time to Time, such Physicians, Surgeons, Ferry-men and Millers, in their respective towns, from common and ordinary trainings, as they shall judge it necessary to excuse."

² "An acc't," etc. The Town paid them in all, £17, 17, 0, "in addition," etc.

³ "An acc't," etc. The Town paid them in all, £27, "in addition," etc.

⁴ "An acc't," etc. The Town paid them in all, £12, "in addition," etc.

the perusal who are not, by previous investigations in that direction, reasonably well qualified to supply the connection, when wanting, from their own minds.

“To the Committees acting for the several Towns of Plainfield, Lebanon, &c.:

“Gentlemen and Friends :—We very lately met with a printed address which you, in the name of your several Towns, direct to the Inhabitants of the Towns of New Hampshire. At the close of y^r address, you desire, if any Town or Towns agree with you in sentiment, that they would communicate the same by letter to you.”

“We consider it as an undoubted axiom, consistent with Human Nature, that the most perfect Legislation is that of the whole Body of a People, deliberating and determining upon certain Laws for the whole, in which Deliberation each one is considered as Equal to another.”

“We are sensible that the estate of one may give him more interest in the welfare and security of the State, than another ; and that the Knowledge and Fidelity of one, may make his Judgment of more real worth than the judgment of many, it may well be of many scores of others who have less capacity to understand a case, or less benevolent Fidelity to enable or dispose y^m to judge or act right in the view of it. But as Persons’ real regard to the welfare of society is plainly not measured by their proportion of personal Interest, and since measuring the diff^t degrees of diff^t persons’ Capacity and Fidelity, both supposes a complete Legislative body already existing, and is also absolutely impossible to any finite Being, these differences of Interest, capacity and Fidelity, never can be allowed for in legislation : difference of Interest, very improperly, if at all, and the other differences, though far more important, not in the least degree. But still, notwithstanding these differences of Individuals, yet the most perfect Form of Legislation is that in which the whole body of a People, larger or smaller, meet together, and deliberate and agree upon certain common Rules or Laws ; and in this case the only possible, and the unalterable Rule must be the entire equality among the different individuals of this Body, an equality in this important Respect, that ye final judgment of each Individual should count as much in a determination of what was the general judgment, or should be a rule or Law of that Body, as the judgment of any other Individual of the body.”

“Should one say — ‘I have acquired a Property in a Thousand Acres of Land, and must therefore have my judgment counted as much as ten men who have acquired a Property in only an Hundred Acres each, since I act for as much extent of Land as these ten.’ Or should ten men say, — ‘We are the only Inhabitants within the compass of ten, twenty, or an Hundred miles, and therefore we insist upon being counted as much as all the Inhabitants of a Tract of Land of equal extent, tho’ it is but a small part which we have acquired a Property in by Improvement,—’T is yet entirely plain the many could not thus lawfully allow of this rule which puts the many entirely under the disposal of the Few, or apply the Rule before a method of collecting the Legislative judgment was determined upon.

“Or should any one or more insist for himself or others, that he or they had more Capacity or Fidelity than others, and therefore that in making up

judgm^t, they should be counted more or oftener than other^r is t^t l^t s^t l^a p^a that it would be impracticable to apply such a rule, tho' aaisae,n as reasonable in itself, as in the case of difference of estate."

"A 5th Article, which is directly evident, or demonstrably certain is that the most accurate and only perfect Delegation, whatever be the proportion of Individuals to the Delegates, is that which most effectually secures the adopting ye same Laws or Prudential Regulations for the Society, as would have been adopted by the majority of the whole Society, had the whole Society of Individuals met together in y^r own persons and soberly deliberated and determined upon suitable regulations. For if this be the most perfect Form of Legislation, whatever Delegation best secures the aim and consequence of this, must be the best Delegation."

"You give, Gentlemen, two Reasons [?] up together why we should consider ourselves as at present without any legal power in the Colony, and that of course the way is open for our endeavors to get out of a State of Nature, and that the present assembly was appointed only for temporary Purposes which have now ceased, and that the Province is not fairly represented. Suppose, gentlemen, that the assembly was chosen for temporary Purposes. Yet, how does it y^t these purposes have ceased? Is ye Province yet out of its distressed and difficult circumstances? Is it prudent or safe, in any Degree, to throw all afloat without urgent Necessity? Pray, Gentlemen, what have they done who^r now at [the] helm, that we shall rather trust the Vessel to the mercy of the winds and seas, without any steersman, while the furious eastern storm is still blowing with all its violence.

"We suppose that the present plan of Government was never designed as lasting, unless agreeable:—to cease, of course, if we mistake not, unless revived when the present contest with Britain ends. That Period is not yet come. Heaven knows when it will; but we trust it will not be endless.

"But, Gentlemen, should we and the other colonies throw all afloat, destroy our publick credit, and all our bonds of Union, until we had agreed, in the speediest way, on some lasting Plan of Government, might we not expect our Contest with Britain would end soon indeed? Are there real evils suffered? Yet, better have life, tho' with some pain, than death, to be freed from it.

"But, Gentlemen, if we must have some lasting Plan of Government form^d as soon as possible, yet sure, we need not destroy the present temporary one, until the new one be in a state of action. If the Body of the People really desire it, we have no great objections; and if, as before, a very large majority of individuals y^r represented in ye present assembly, it will be in all Respects best for y^m to direct y^r Representatives to forward such a Plan, who will be very sure to comply with y^r Instructions. Tho' we must acknowledge we see not but that we may as prudently try the present Plan for a season, by which we shall be more able to judge or experience the surest test of its advantages or disadvantages, and how to improve it for the better.

"As to ye other Part of y^r objection, against the acting of [the] present assembly, 'That ye colony is not properly represented, since they w^r chosen agreeable to the Directions of the late Convention, and in an unsuitable manner,' we would observe —

"That tho' there was nothing but the natural sense of Decency to determine in the choice of ye late Convention, yet as most parts of ye colony had more or less members present, so y^r was plainly some tolerable proportion to the respective Inhabitants whom they represented, tho' far from exactly accurate. It was plainly desirable that some Rule might be fix^d for a proportion. None, assuredly, in or out of the colony, could do it with so much decency as the Convention. But partly thro' ye great variety of other Business, and partly thro' ye want of an exact acquaintance with ye colony, we understand they rather made use of a temporary expedient, instead of a general Rule, as nearly as they could judge in Proportion to their respective Numbers; directing certain collections of Individuals to choose one or more Delegates, according to the largeness of ye number of Individuals. So far as we have known, this proportion has been nearly the same,—about 140 or 150 Individuals to one Delegate. Whether some smaller parcels of individuals have been neglected, we know not, tho' we know no Instances, unless in the case of 3 or 4 single Individuals.

"Are not y^r distinct rights to equality in each Individual previous to any Incorporations, and is it possible that a Lawyer subtle enough, can be found to contrive how to serve these rights with a writ of ejectment, by means of ye magick of an Incorporation?

"On the whole, Gentlemen, when you ask 'where is ye difference between ye present establishment and ye former?' we ^r willing to conclude as most favorable, y^t you spoke in some haste. In ye former, the Governor, in many cases, had ye whole Power; in y^s ye Governor and a Council independent of ye people.

"Can you suppose, gentlemen, ye spirit of freedom, so feeble in ye more populous parts of ye colony, y^t y^e can quietly and cheerfully submit to pay $\frac{3}{4}$ of ye charges, furnish $\frac{3}{4}$ of ye soldiers, and not have nearly the same Proportion of weight in ye Legislature? Put yourselves in y^r Place, gentlemen, and judge.

"On the whole, gentlemen, we will spare ourselves and you further trouble in writing at Present on the subject, after just observ^g that we, with another town, the town of Peterborough, are join^d to send one Representative. If the Proportion had been y^t of 70 Individuals to one Representative, we should, of course, have sent one. Our Representative chose this, but we acquiesce in ye different judgm^t of the majority.

"We heartily wish and pray that the great hand of justice and true Freedom may guide and influence you and us, ye whole colony, and all ye colonies, to think of ourselves as we ought to think, and to yield to one another that Honour, Respect and Love, which are consistent with a[common belief] that it is not lawful to part with the unalienable rights of Human Nature.

THOMAS MARSHALL,	}	Committee for Temple.
DAVID TOWNSEND,		
JOHN CRAGIN, JR.,		
DAVID SPAFFORD,		
SAMUEL WEBSTER,		
EPHRAIM HEALD,		
JOHN CRAGIN, JR.,	}	Selectmen for Temple."
OLIVER HEALD.		
GEORGE START.		

CHAPTER VIII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY — 1777-1783.

Town's "Committee of Safety" — Battalion-men — Alarm at Ticonderoga — Salt divided — "Inquisition" Town-Meeting — Alarm on Sunday, Ticonderoga — Thirty-seven men — Stock of powder — Seventeen men go to Bennington, nineteen to Saratoga — Francis Blood goes to the Concord Convention — Abiel Abbot's Letter — Seventeen men go to Rhode Island — Vote on the Plan of Government of the Concord Convention — John Cragin, Jr. and Francis Blood chosen to attend Conventions — Six men in Col. Nichols' Regiment — Sixteen men go to Coos — Captain Edwards — Temple Convention, 1781 — Deserters — Letter of B. Howe — Francis Blood, Collector General of Beef for the Army — Temple Convention, 1783 — Depreciation.

— "But hark!" continued Henry, "what notes of discord are those which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory?" They are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, "Beef! beef! beef!"

Anecdote of Patrick Henry.

One who bluntly commanded at Cadiz, thus addressed his soldiers: "What a shame will it be, you Englishmen, that feed upon good *beef* and *brewess*, to let those rascally Spaniards beat you, that eat nothing but oranges and lemons!"

Selden (Table Talk).

"Jan. 24, 1777. Sam^l Bredeen¹ returned from y^e army y^e first time after about 18 months service to y^e northward & southward y^e 24th Jan'y 1777." Samuel Bredeen and Samuel Wheeler had "staid 6 weeks"² after the close of the service of '76, "at y^e desire of General Washington."

March 3. "V. to choose a committee of inspection, correspondence and safety.

"V. that said committee consist of nine persons.

"Chose Messrs. David Spafford, Lieut. Cragin, Rev. Sam^l Webster, Capt. Blood, John Cragin, Jr., John Patten, Samuel Howard, Oliver Heald and John Stiles, for said committee."

"V. to allow an account to Samuel Howard of 17s. L. M. for carrying blankets to the army in y^e year 1775."

March 13. "V. to give 100 dollars to each soldier that shall enlist in y^e continental service, to make out y^e quota of men for this town for y^e three battalions.³

"V. y^e whole sum at y^e expiration of one year.

"V. that security be given to said soldiers for the above sum when they have passed muster."

¹ S. Howard's Diary.

² Town's Bounty to each, £3. "An account," etc.

³ "Col. Semmel's Regt." "An account," etc. Capt. Wm. Scott's Comp." Army rolls, vol. III., p. 109.

In accordance,¹ four men were raised to serve "during the war," at large town-bounties, viz., Morris Millet, John Millet, Phillemon Duset and John Hillsgrove, the sum of whose bounties was £122, 8d. 0s. Hillsgrove was paid £12 more than either of the others. Likewise, nine men were raised to serve "for three years," viz. Ebenezer Drury, Benjamin Smith, Aaron Oliver, Josiah Stone, Amos Fuller, Elijah Mansfield, John Drury, Farrar (Miller) and James Hutchinson, the sum of whose bounties was £316, 10s. 0d. Ebenezer Drury received £6 more than the others. The "travel money" of the two Millets, Duset and Hillsgrove, to "Charlestown, Nov. 4," was 9s. 8d. each.² "The soldiers that were raised in this town for ye *three years'* service marched ye 21st day of April, 1777. Lieut. Goodale marched with them."³ According to one account, Samuel Wheeler and Ezekiel Jewett joined "ye Battalions" together, receiving £28, 10s. 0d. bounty, which, being much less than the others had, indicates that they must have enlisted under different circumstances.

May 13. "I marched with 8 of the militia to Ticonderoga, on an alarm, y^e 13th day of May, 1777."³ The others were, Sile R. Sticknee, John Patten, Jonathan Marshall, Ebenezer Severance, Silas Angier, David Townsend and Benjamin Severance. They marched in Captain Josiah Brown's Comp. and Col. Ashley's Regt., and were "in service" ⁴ about 40 days."⁵

In a P. S. annexed to the warrant for May meeting, occurs, "N. B. The Comm^{ee} will wait upon the Dividing of ye remainder of the Town Stock of Salt, at eight of the clock in ye forenoon of ye above said meeting day." There was still a remnant.

June 2. "V. to sell ye remainder of ye Town Stock of Salt (which is three pecks) one-half peck at a time."

Sometime in June, this year, occurred what may be called *The Inquisition Town Meeting*. I copy the proceedings, word for word, from the town records.

¹ "An account," etc.

² Army Rolls, Concord, L. vol. III. p. 109.

³ Howard's Diary.

⁴ They received, in all, "£15, 0s. 0d. in additon," etc. "An account," etc.

⁵ It was evidently at this time that a petition was drawn up "To the Hon. Gen. Poor, Commander of this department of ye Continental army, now at Ticonderoga and Fort Independence," praying him that, as immediate danger was over, the enlisted might return home, as most of them had not "cast a seed into the ground" before their departure. T. T.

“ V. that Major Ephraim Heald be asked whether he thinks George of Britain was right, or had by ye Constitution a right, to block up our Harbor with a fleet and army to oblige us to submit to their acts. Answered by him, *No, he did not.* Then asked him whether he thought it was just and right, agreeable to ye Law of Nations and ye Laws of Nature to oppose the Hostile attempts of Britain as we have done? He answered, *Yes, he did.*

“ Question by Deacon Foster to Peter Heald. Do you think that we have a right to oppose the Hostile attempts of Britain as we have done? Answered by him, *Who made you an examiner and did not crop your ears?*

“ Quest. Asked Stephen Putnam whether we have a right to defend our Rights against ye Hostile attempts of Britain to enslave us? Answered by him, He did believe, if ever a people had a right since ye Gospel, we have.

“ Quest. Asked Mr. Douglass whether he tho’t we had a right to oppose ye Hostile attempts of Britain as we do? Answered, Yes, he believed we had a right to oppose ye Hostile attempts of Britain; and further said he did not think as some folks did: and said if we had waited till ye Laws came out we might have known how it was, and said *we* or *he* had sufficient proof that our People at Lexington fired upon ye Regulars first.

“ V. to desire Major Heald that he would not go a hunting at this present time.

“ Mr. Ball was asked whether he tho’t we had a right to oppose *Brittain’s* Hostile Attempts as we had done. Answered, Yes. Messrs. Cragin, Joseph Heald, Rev. S. Webster, John Cragin, Jr., Deaⁿ Foster, Mr. Sheldon, Capt. Gershom Drury and Capt. Blood, to ye same question. Mr. Peter Heald says he professes to be a true friend to his country, and would save it if it lay in his power.

“ V. that Mr. Peter Heald’s answers are not satisfactory.

“ V. that ye minutes of ye questions and answers be kept on file in ye clerk’s office.”

This meeting was all edge and earnestness: it makes one almost tremble to read the record. Ephraim Heald was first questioned. Suppose his Republicanism to have been above reproach, this might have been done to cover the invidiousness of a similar question to others. This was plainly the intention of questioning the last eight gentlemen, for the Whiggery of Mr. Webster admitted not a doubt. Nevertheless, Mr. Heald was appointed by the Royal Governor to call the First Town-meeting, was a brother of Peter Heald, and, as appears from their desire to have him eschew forest-life awhile, had much absented himself of late from political meetings, and one or all these facts may have led the people to suspect his fidelity. But, when they catechized him, there

was no mistaking his "yes" and "no." Peter Heald signed the "Association-Test" of '76, but, like his brother, was eccentric, and perhaps they didn't understand him. Stephen Putnam also signed it, and he is perhaps interrogated for the same purpose that the "eight" were, though his answer might be *equivocal*. I think, however, he was honest. Douglass was a new-comer, and had probably fled from suspicion in other quarters. Who "fired first" at Lexington must always remain an open question.

June 29, Sunday. This was the memorable day referred to in the oration, when a certain Tory supposed that he heard a voice from heaven. An alarm had come from Ticonderoga and the turn-out was immense. There was a great rush to the ammunition deposit, and I find a slip of paper¹ stating just how much powder, ball and flint, each of nine men drew from it on the occasion:

	Balls.		Flint.		Lbs. powder.
John Ball.....	7	.....	2	.....	0
John Boynton.....	0	.....	2	.....	0
Daniel Foster.....	19	.....	2	.....	$\frac{1}{12}$
Eleazar Taylor.....	16	.....	2	.....	$\frac{1}{12}$
Joseph Heald.....	12	.....	2	.....	$\frac{1}{12}$
Enos Goodale.....	8	.....	2	.....	$\frac{1}{12}$
Peter Wheeler.....	6	.....	2	.....	0
Stephen Parlin.....	30	.....	3	.....	$\frac{1}{12}$
Benj. Tenney.....	30	.....	3	.....	1

The next day they marched, *thirty-seven*,² all told.

Gershom Drury,	Enos Goodale,	Peter Wheeler, Jr.,
Francis Cragin,	Stephen Parlin,	John Boynton,
George Start,	W ^m . Priest,	Oliver Heald,
John Stiles,	Eben ^r . Cobb,	Eliot Powers,
Samuel Webster,	Samuel Holt,	Eleazar Taylor,
John Cragin, Jr.,	W ^m . Drury,	Abijah Gould,
Joseph Heald,	W ^m . Mansur,	Robt. Fletcher,
John Todd,	Jer ^h Andrews,	Abr ^m Dinsmore
Daniel Foster,	Abr ^m . Shelden,	Benj. Byam,
Benj. Tenney,	Jacob Foster,	Jos ^h Searle,
Joseph Richardson,	Silas Angier,	Caleb Maynard,
Samuel Burnap,	John Ball,	Zebadaiah Dinsmore.
Elias Cobourn,		

These men were in Capt. Drury's Company. Lt.-Col. P. Heald's Regiment,³ and received in all a Town's Bounty of

¹ T. T.

² On the paper referred to in note T. T. (written, doubtless, by Samuel Howard) occurs, "This Thirtieth day of June, 1777, Capt. Gershom Drury marched from Temple with 20 men to Ticonderoga." The 17, maybe, went on Tuesday.

³ "An account," etc.

£88. 16. Some of the men were probably gone longer than others, as the individual receipts are different.

In July, *seventeen* men "marched to Bennington in Capt. S. Parker's Company, Col. M. Nichol's Reg't, Gen. Jno. Stark's Brigade," viz. :¹

<i>Benj^a Byam,</i>	Paul Powers,	<i>Sam^l Wheeler,</i>
Caleb Bancroft,	Benj ^a Severance,	Needham Drury,
James Foster,	Eph ^m Brown,	William Upton,
Nath ^l Shattuck,	Sile R. Sticknee,	Benj ^m Cragin,
<i>Joseph Heald,</i>	Eben ^r Severance,	<i>Daniel Foster.</i>
John Everett,	Peter Wheeler,	

The names of Byam, Heald and Foster [italicized] occur in the roll of the thirty-seven who marched in June: the name of Samuel Wheeler occurs among those who joined the "Three Battalions." Leaving out these names, then, there remain 15 Battalion-men, 37 Ticonderoga-men, and 18 Bennington-men — in all 65 men, who were absent from Temple in July, 1777, and in the army.

Sept.: Nineteen men "marched *on to* Saratoga, in Capt. G. Drury's Company, Col. Moor's Reg't, Gen. Whipple's Brigade, viz.":—

Francis Cragin,	Joseph Richardson,	Jer ^h Andrews,
John Cragin,	Abiel Holt,	John Todd,
Peter Felt,	Sam ^l Burnap,	Sam ^l Howard,
Will Drury,	Caleb Maynard,	Peter Wheeler,
Zed ^h Drury,	Enos Goodale,	Zeb ^h Dinsmore,
Joseph Kidder,	Stephen Parlin,	(<i>Capt. G. Drury.</i>)
Silas Angier,		

DEPOSITION: I, Francis Blood, of lawful age, testify and say that I was called upon to procure a man to serve in y^e militia at Saratoga in Capt. G. Drury's Comp'y & Col. D. Moor's Regiment, & in Gen. Whipple's Brigade in Sept. 1777. I hired Jer^h Andrews to serve for me, and gave him as a hire or encouragement to enlist, £4.8. The s^d J. Andrews accordingly did y^e service: The s^d J. Andrews was to have y^e benefit of any bounty, travel wages, &c., paid or promised by y^e State, or y^e United States, for s^d service.

Feb. 1778. "V. unanimously an entire approbation of y^e several articles of confederation as proposed by y^e Congress of y^e United States.

April: "V. to send one person to join y^e convention at Concord in this State for y^e purpose of framing and laying a permanent plan or system of Government for y^e Future Happiness & Well Being of y^e good people of y^e same.

Chose Francis Blood, Esq., for a member of y^e above s^d convention."

¹ The "17" received a Town's Bounty of £170 "specie," "in addition," &c.

The "Three Years" men (some of them) were evidently at home on furlow, at the commencement of April.

"To the Hon^{ble} Comm^{ee} of Safety in Temple.

S^{rs}. I was desired by Col. Henry Dearborn belonging to the Continental Army to send to Temple, to give notice to those men hereafter mentioned, viz., Ebenezer Drury, John Drury, Amos Fuller, *Ezra Fuller*,¹ Elijah Mansfield, to remove to Exeter as soon as possible, as it is time they were on their way to Camp, if not gone forward. The letter that I received [was] dated April 4th, 1778.

This from your Humble serv^t,

ABIEL ABBOTT.

WILTON, April 11th, 1778.

Pray be so good as to give notice to those men above mentioned.

JUNE. — "Jn^o Searl, who went to Rhode Island in Cap^t Massey's Company, Col^o L. Peabody's Reg^t & served about eight months, was paid £11 cash as a Hire in addition," etc.

AUG. 5. — Seventeen men "joined B. G. Whipple's Brigade of Volunteers at Rhode Island. Absent about 23 days, viz :²

Gershom Drury,	Joshua Foster,	Benj ⁿ Severance,
Rob ^t Fletcher,	Joshua Richardson,	Sam ^l Wheeler,
Joseph Kidder,	Sile R. Sticknee,	James Perry,
Daniel Heald,	Sam ^l Felt,	Nath ^l Jewett,
Gideon Powers,	David Townsend,	Josiah Stone.
Paul Powers,	Jon ^a Marshall,	

FEB. 1779. — "V. to advance £6 to Eben^t Drury and Benj^a Smith, two of ye Continental Soldiers now present on furlough.

JUNE. — "Gershom Drury & David Drury³ who joined Cap^t D. Emerson's Comp. & Col^o Mooney's Reg^t at Rhode Island, discharged Jan. 1780," were together paid £30 specie, "in addition," etc.

JUNE 12. — "Each of three men who engaged in ye Battalions,³ viz : Isaac Taylor, William Andrews & Abba Severance, was paid £225 cash," [Total £675] "in addition," etc.

In 1779, Farrar Miller³ enlisted "during ye war" and was paid a Town's Bounty in "hard money" of £21, 8, 8.

AUG. — [Warrant.] "To see if ye Town will accept ye Declaration of Rights & Plan of Government as formed by ye Convention." "The Town met, seventy-two voters being present." "After some debate a vote was called upon s^d Plan, 67 for receiving s^d Plan, 2 against it, and 3 neuters."

At this meeting Mr. John Cragin Jr. was elected Delegate to a Convention, at Concord, for making a "Table of Prices" for different articles of merchandise.

¹ E. F.'s name occurs here for the first time.

² "An account," etc. They were paid in all £40 16, "in addition," etc.

³ "An account," etc.

"V. That Esq. Blood shall attend the adjournment of a former Convention in Sept. next."

The Convention which John Cragin, Jr., attended, sat at Concord, Sept. 22, and afterwards, on adjournment, at Exeter, Nov. 3. Circulars, "Stating the Prices of Sundry Articles," were issued from each place to the people, the latter one closing peculiarly, in this way: "Each of the above Arguments, added to the Resolves, and Recommendations of the Hon. Continental Congress, being so inseparably connected with your Interest, if they do not prevail, neither *will you be persuaded tho' one should rise from the Dead.*"

June 26, 1780. "We, the Committee chosen by ye Town of Temple, have enlisted Peter Brown and agreed to give him a cow that is worth £4, and seven bushels of corn, and 1320 con^d Dollars down, and 38 bushels of good Indian corn ye first of Jan. next, and see his bounty and wages equal to what ye Court has promised."

GERSHOM DRURY, } Committee.
JAMES PERREY, }

Jon^a Parker (of Packersfield), and Jacob Lowell¹ were hired at the same rate.

1780. "Ju^o Cragin Treas^r: Pay to Moses Lowell £360, L. M., instead of a cow in part for his service in ye war."

July. "Six men² joined "Col. Nichols' Reg^t for three months," viz.: Eli Upton, Will^m Upton, John Taylor, Henry Davis, Jacob Annis, and Dan^l Fuller. They were together p^d, in specie, \$48 "in addition," etc.

Oct. Sixteen men² "marched on the alarm at Coos, at ye time when Royalston was burnt," viz.:

<i>Gershom Drury,</i> ²	<i>Francis Cragin,</i>	<i>Benj^a Cragin,</i>
<i>W^m Drury,</i>	<i>Sile R. Sticknee,</i>	<i>John Burnap,</i>
<i>Abiel Holt,</i>	<i>Stephen Parlin,</i>	<i>Zec^h Emery,</i>
<i>Sam^l Holt,</i>	<i>Dan^l Heald,</i>	<i>Sampson Walker,</i>
<i>Paul Sticknee,</i>	<i>Simeon Cragin,</i>	<i>Arch^s Cummings.</i>
<i>Nath^l Jewett,</i> (Time of absence, four days.)		

During this year, Capt. Ebenezer Edwards first appears in "the account." Capt. E. goes with a company to Keene,

¹ Brown, Parker and Lowell were raised to fill the battalions, and serve six months. They were paid as a hire, "in addition," etc. £73. 14. 3. specie.

² "An account," etc. Those in Italics were paid £1 apiece, which included the expense of a horse; the others only 14s.

"agrecable to orders from Col^o Hale, Oct. 7." Ensⁿ Benj. Bacon, Aaron Colman, and John Edwards, attended him; they were absent three days.

In March of 1781, a large Convention¹ was holden at Temple, of the proceedings of which, the following copy is ample enough to tell its own story.

CONVENTION.

TEMPLE, March 7, 1781.

The Committee from ye several Towns following, viz : of New Ipswich, Mason, Raby, Hollis, Peterboro, Fitzwilliam, Packersfield, Temple, Jaffrey, Marlborough, Peterboro Slip, and Merrimae, being met, formed into a Convention and proceeded as follows :

First. Chose Dⁿ Amos Dakin for ye President of s^d convention. Chose Sam^l Howard, Clerk.

A motion was made and seconded to see whether ye advice of Congress and ye conduct of ye General Court respecting Pensions, was matter of grievance to this Convention.

It was put and passed in the affirmative.

Voted that, whereas, the Gen^l Court are situated out of the centre of ye State, and that the wages of ye worthy members are so inconsiderable, that thereby we are deprived of some of our best members,—Voted that this be a grievance.

Voted that it be a grievance to this Convention that those persons who have been intrusted with Publick Monies, have not been obliged to account for them.

Voted to petition the Gen^l Court of this State to instruct their members at Congress, to use their influence that Congress repeal those resolves respecting Half-Pay to the officers of the army, and also to bring those persons who have been *betrusted* (!) with the public monies to a final and immediate settlement, and also that our Legislature desire the assistance of the Courts of the other New England States in order to effect the aforesaid purpose at Congress.

Voted to choose a comm^{ee} of five to draw up a Petition and Remonstrance.

Voted that Dr. J^{no} Preston, John Cragin, Isaac How, Deaⁿ Amos Dakin, and Sam^l Howard serve as ye above Comm^{ee}.

Voted that whereas Government may be necessitated to borrow Monies to defray the public expenses, &c., we humbly conceive it will be impossible for the State to be credited until such measures are taken as will make it for the interest of Individuals to loan money on the Public Credit, and the Public Faith kept inviolable.

Voted that the Court's depriving the Continental Soldiers of their hire-money, and stating their Bounty Notes, given in the year 1777, at forty for one, is a grievance.

Voted that Francis Blood, Esq., should take the deposition of Mr. David Spafford respecting ye conversation that passed between the member from Marlborough and himself ye other day.

Attest :

SAM^L HOWARD, Clerk.

THE PETITION AND REMONSTRANCE.

To ye Hon^{ble}, the Council and House of Representatives of ye State of N. Hampshire, in General Assembly convened :

We, the Comm^{ee} of ye towns of New Ipswich, Mason, Raby, Hollis, Peterboro, Peterboro Slip, Fitzwilliam, Packersfield, Temple, Jaffrey, Marlborough, & Merrimac, chosen for ye express purpose of joining in Convention at Temple, this 7th day of March, Anno Domini 1781, To take under our deliberate and mature consideration, such acts and proceedings of ye General Assembly of this State as appear grievous, & as we apprehend, have a tendency to disquiet ye minds of ye good people of this State, & for and in behalf of our constituents, to remonstrate against & humbly petition ye said General Assembly for a *redress*; and that they would be pleased to take such measures as may have a tendency more effectually to secure ye public tranquillity. And, whereas, we convened for ye purpose above [stated], and from considering ye matters that have been laid before us, we learn that ye Gen^l Congress, of ye United States of America, have resolved that ye Widows, or Heirs of such officers as have fallen in battle, as well as those officers who have been *derang^d* (!) out of s^d army shall draw half-pay for and during ye term of seven years, and that such officers as shall continue in ye service of ye Continent to ye end of ye war, shall be entitled to draw half-pay during life, (though, with all due deference, we must say that we cannot comprehend the wisdom, ye Policy, or ye Justice of such measures, and are totally at a loss for ye weighty reasons, which could induce that wise and august Body to pass Resolves, which, we humbly conceive are pregnant with evils of so enormous a size.) And, whereas, we trusted that our Faithful Guardians of ye Liberties of this State, would have seasonably petitioned ye s^d Hon^{ble} Congress to have reconsidered each of ye aforesaid resolves. Yet, to our unspeakable grief, we are so unhappy as to find that instead thereof, the General Assembly of this State have, in consequence of ye aforesaid Resolves, granted ye Petition of ye widow of ye late Col^o Adams, of this State, for a Pension of Half-Pay for ye term of seven years, which creates great uneasiness in ye minds of ye good people, we have ye honor to represent, and which, with all due submission, we cannot but view as a bad precedent, and should such grants become general, to s^d officers, ye Payment thereof, when added to ye weight of those necessary taxes for ye support of government and carrying on ye war with vigour, (and which we, to ye utmost of our power, are ready to pay with ye greatest cheerfulness,) will, we humbly conceive, prove an unsupportable burden. And, whereas, ye General Assembly of this State have sat so remote from ye centre of ye State, & stated ye wages of its members so very low, considering ye enormous price they are obliged to pay for their board, that many of ye Best members, in these Upper Counties, have

been necessitated to refuse a seat in ye House, and at ye Board ; and tho' we wish not to make those Posts Lucrative ones, yet so long as it must be injurious to ye interest of members to sit in Court, we humbly conceive it must operate greatly to ye prejudice of ye State, & if not ye means of introducing weak or wicked men into Court, will (as we humbly conceive), effectually deprive us of ye wisdom and counsel of those men in whom we place ye greatest confidence. And, whereas, Government may be necessitated to borrow monies to defray ye Public Expenses, in order that ye Poor might not be greatly distressed by taxation, yet until such measures are adopted as will make it for ye interest of Individuals to loan their monies on ye Public Faith, we humbly conceive, it will be impossible for ye State to be credited, especially if ye Public Faith is not kept inviolable. And we humbly conceive that ye Court's depriving ye Continental Soldiers, who engaged in ye service of ye Continent, in the year Dom. 1777, of their hire-money, and stating their Bounty-Notes at ye rate of Forty for one, will not be generally received as ye evidence of that strict justice we earnestly wish might characterize our Legislature, and are grievances, which, we apprehend, will operate greatly to the prejudice of ye State. And, whereas, Persons who have been entrusted with ye Public Goods or Monies, have not been obliged to account for ye same, and final settlements are not made with them, tho' we apprehend they have considerable of ye interest of ye State now in their hands, which is, at this time, greatly needed, and is, as we apprehend, an addition to ye distresses of ye State — We, therefore, your Humble Petitioners for, and in behalf of ye good people we have ye honour to represent, do, in ye most humble & importunate manner, lay our supplications before the General Assembly of this State, earnestly entreating that such measures may be taken, and such laws enacted by ye Court, as may have ye greatest tendency, effectually to redress ye above enumerated grievances, & in particular that they would instruct this State's Members at Congress, to use their influence, & that ye other N. England States be requested to join with ye State of New Hampshire in such measures as may be thought most likely to obtain a revision of those Resolves aforementioned, respecting ye officers of ye Continental Army. And we do earnestly entreat ye General Assembly of this State, immediately to repeal their act on ye Petition of ye widow of ye late Col^o Adams afores^d; by which she or his heirs are entitled to a pension of half-pay for ye term of seven years ; and that ye Court would not in future grant any Petition of ye like nature. And we your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

A true copy — Attest :
Temple, March 7, 1781.

SAM^l HOWARD, Clerk.

From a return¹ of the men the Town had in the Continental army, made by Francis Blood, in June of this year, it appears that Morris Millet had deserted. In this document occur the new names of *Thomas Densmore*, (who, with Jacob Annis, were procured by Wm. Searle, and enlisted for Rowley,

¹ Army Rolls.

Mass.) *Andrew Law* and *John Wyman*, (both from Peterboro Slip.) More than a month previous to this, the Selectmen received the communication,¹—

“Gentlemen:—I am unfortunate enough to inform you that Wyman, who engaged for Temple, has deserted. Conscious to myself that I did not fail in my duty, I hope you will therefore put a favorable construction upon the matter. I did not deliver any of the money to Wyman, which shall be at your command when you call for it. I now hope you will produce a better man. If any, I am sure it will be better. I wish, *how sure*, to see him ready to march.

Gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant,

BENJAMIN HOWE.” [?]

Amherst, 23d of April, 1781.

In Blood’s return, (June) Wyman is not called a deserter. Howe was possibly misinformed.

By an act of the General Court, (Jan. 27) “for raising 1,400,000 lbs. of beef, towards the support of the continental army,” Eliphalet Giddinge, of Exeter, and Francis Blood, of Temple, were appointed *Collectors General* of said beef, throughout the State.

The receipt below is one of a thousand similar ones.

State of N. Hampshire, }
TEMPLE, June 2^d and Oct. 9th 1781. }

“Rec^d of the Selectmen Three Beef Cattle, for ye use of the State. Weight by Estimation 1297 pounds; & Feb. 7, 1782, rec^d 82 pounds of Beef, amounting in ye whole to thirteen hundred & seventy-nine, in part of ye proportion of said Town, for ye year 1781, agreeable to an act of ye General Court of ye 27th of Jan. 1781.

1379 lbs.

FRANCIS BLOOD, Collec^r Gen^l of Beef Cattle.

April 8, 1782.—“V. to prosecute y^e claim, (laid before y^e comm^{ee} of safety) to *Samuel Neal*,² a man hired by Philemon Dusset.”

“V. y^t Esq. Blood be desired to prosecute s^d claim to s^d Neal, and y^t y^e Town will make him a reasonable consideration for his service & expense.”

On the 11th of April, 1783, “a Proclamation declaring the cessation of Arms,” &c., &c., was issued by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Long before the British had evacuated New York, the spirit-stirring music and the tramp of militia-men had given place to the shrill complaints of

¹ T. T.

² The name of *Primus Stuart* occurs July 27, 1782, as a “Three Years’ Man” mustered by Capt. Fry. Paid, in specie, £35, 5, 5½.

unfortunate tax-payers, and a general piping of all discontented citizens. The public ear was vexed with the cries of innumerable petitioners, some of whom were indeed worthy, while others clamored as much without reason as without measure. We are unwilling to believe that our fathers helped to swell the latter class. As for that matter, none of them even sympathized with the insurrectionists of three years later, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, a fact which is certainly in their favor. Nevertheless, they had their *grievances*."

"OCTOBER 2, 1783 — Gents: — This day the towns of New Ipswich, Peterboro', Temple, Mason and Rindge, in consequence of circular letters from the town of New Ipswich, met at Temple by committees, to consult upon matters of public grievance, and amongst the many, the following bear the heaviest on their minds, viz.: the multiplicity of law-suits, the pensioning the officers of the army, and the money at interest not paying a due proportion of taxes. The comm^{ee} thought expedient to write to 28 Towns and yours in particular to meet them by your agent, or a comm^{ee} at Major Wilson's at Peterboro, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at twelve o'clock, to consult some measures for the Redress of the above or any other grievances.

By order of the Committees.

AMOS DAKIN, Chairman.

The Selectmen of Temple."

It seems from this that the Town was indisposed to *pensioning* soldiers, but the following receipt shows that they meant to pay in good sooth what they had agreed to, notwithstanding they might so easily have taken an advantage.

"Rec^d of the Selectmen of Temple Four Pounds Four Shillings & Two Pence, Two Farthings, Lawful Silver Money, for depreciation on my son Amos Fuller's wages in ye Continental army.

Temple, Aug. 28, 1783.

Attest, FRANCIS BLOOD, BENJ^A CUTTER.

DAVID ^{his}X FULLER.
mark.

N. B. Out of Jewett's rates."

This was calculated, no doubt, according to "The Scale of Depreciation" reported by a committee chosen for the purpose, to the House and Council July 3, 1781, in which all contracts previous to the last day of January, 1777, were to be considered as silver and gold, and all contracts for paper money from the last day of Jan., 1777, to the last day of June, 1781, were to be computed in the following manner:

	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781
January, ¹	£100	325	742	2934	7500
February,	104	350	868	3322	7500
March,	106	375	1000	3736	7500
April,	110	400	1104	4000	7500
May,	114	400	1215	4800	7500
June,	120	400	1342	5700	12000
July,	125	425	1477	6000	
August,	150	450	1630	6300	
September,	175	475	1800	6500	
October,	275	500	2030	6700	
November,	300	545	2308	7000	
December,	310	634	2393	7300	

¹ I copied this Table accurately from the Original "Act," and will vouch for its correctness. I state this because there is a disagreement between this and other "Copies" which I have seen in print.

CHAPTER IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"Back Preaching" — Settlement of Mr. Webster — His Letter of Acceptance — His Death, Obituary and Will — Protest of Joshua Todd — Deacon John Cragin's Journey for Ministers — Settlement of Mr. Miles — "Ye Rev^d J. Foster" — Mr. Miles's Death — Later Statistics of the Cong. Church — First Sabbath School — The Baptists — Protest of Thomas Marshall and others — Extracts from the Church Records — Universalists, or the "Union Society" — Ministerial Fund and its Division.

OCT. 28, 1768. On request of Capt. Z. Drury, the Town voted to pay him "18 shillings" L. M., for going after and entertaining ministers "and also for *providing* for the *Fasts*." The Town negatived the article "To see if the Town will pay for back preaching." These two votes indicate preaching before the incorporation: March 6, 1769. "V. to hier two months preaching." July 24. "V. to hold a *fast* & Capt^s Zede^h Drury to *provide*." Nov. 27. "V. unanimously to settle M^r Samuel Webster as our minister. V. to give said M^r Webster fifty pounds L. M., Besides the minister-land as settlement if he settles as our minister. V. to give s^d Mr. Webster forty-six pounds thirteen shillings & four pence Lawful Money, including the Incom or profit of the ministry Land as Sallery yearly." Jan. 15, 1770. "V. that s^d sallery shall Rise Six pounds, thirteen shillings & four pence, L. M., the second year after he is ordained as their minister & V. that s^d sallery shall Rise Six pounds, thirteen shillings & four pence Like money in five years from s^d ordanation." The same addition was also to be made in nine years after.

More than a year after this, Mr. Webster accepted.

To the Inhabitants of y^e Town of Temple.

Brethren — I have considered as I have been enabled your Invitation to me, given some time ago to settle in the work of y^e ministry with you.

After much enquiry & concern to know y^e mind of God, in his providence, I would inform you that I am willing to accept of your Invitation.

And now may the Great Head of church form me, however unworthy, for this important work: may we have mutual comforts & blessing now and each other's rejoicing in the Day of the Lord Jesus.

Your Friend in y^e

Gospel of Christ.

SAMUEL WEBSTER.

TEMPLE, July 11, 1771.

P. S. I would request, as there is but one minister-Lot in town, the

Liberty of improving, if it should be convenient for me, one of y^e Parsonage Lotts, — that which may be nearest to y^e place I may settle upon.

I would also request Liberty of absence a few Sabbaths in y^e course of y^e year. S. WEBSTER.

July 25. The Town answered Mr. Webster's requests favorably, and "V. that y^e ordination should be on y^e first Wednesday in Oct. ensuing." Samuel Webster, D. D., of Salisbury, was one of thirteen clergymen invited to attend. The short, but brilliant career of our first minister is unfolded in the Oration and Revolutionary chapters of this book. How well his people loved him, appears from the obituary which Dea. S. Howard makes in his diary.

"The memory of y^e Just is blessed: The Rev^d Saml Webster, y^e Pastor of this Church & Congregation departed this life Aug. 4th 1777 & was interred Aug. 6th 1777."

"The Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser, Boston, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1777," contains a very long notice.

"DIED] At Temple the 5th inst. the Reverend Mr. Samuel Webster, Pastor of the Church in that place. He was eldest son of the Reverend Mr. Webster of Salisbury. Providence permitted him to labor but a few years in his vineyard. He called for him in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness. It might truly be said of him that he was a burning and shining light, the Author of all Good having furnished him with uncommon abilities, both of nature and improvement, sanctified, as we trust by Divine grace, which he cheerfully devoted to the service of the Sanctuary, to the great satisfaction of those who had the happiness to share in his gifts.

In private life he exhibited eminently the character of the sober, grave Christian: his conversation became the Gospel he professed and preached. The Truths he taught to others appeared to have their genial influence upon himself: his mind being impressed with that sober regard to God and duty as led him on in a steady even path of Christian conduct. His company was very entertaining and improving. His mind was formed for deep inquiries, close and accurate reasonings and solid judgment. In his public character his piety and learning shone with conspicuous lustre, — his discourses were truly evangelical, calculated to engage the attention, inform the judgment and mend the heart. And as he was distinguished in most respects, so, particularly, in a steady active zeal for the liberties of his country. And although he left us in a dark period of our public affairs, yet he expressed a firm persuasion that in the best time providence would appear for us. And the only thing that seemed to attach him to life was, that he might see the happy day of our deliverance. But alas, this shining light was soon quenched. He prom-

ised fair to be a great blessing to the church and to the land and especially at such a day as this, had providence seen fit to continue him among us : but his work was soon finished, and he is gone we trust to receive the everlasting rewards of promised peace. His last illness was an inward bleeding succeeded by a nervous fever, which soon put an end to his valuable life. His patience and submission were very exemplary under the sinkings of nature and visible approach of death. He appeared to have an even, calm and humble hope in the divine mercy. The truth with which he had comforted others was the comfort of his own heart, living and dying. 'T is worthy of remark that his last discourse was from those words of the apostle, ' we have here no continuing city, but we seek one to come.' As he was soon called to relish the former, so it might be said he lived up to the latter. He had almost completed the 34th year of his age and the 6th of his ministry. He has left a numerous acquaintance, as well as afflicted parents and a bereaved flock, to lament their loss. Indeed, the death of this great and good man affects the country at large, whose unwearied exertions in the public cause overpowered his feeble constitution and very probably hastened on his dissolution, so that it may be said he gave his life for his country. There is surely reason to adopt the Psalmist's language and cry, *'Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth and the faithful fail from among the children of men.'*"

Inasmuch as Mr. Webster's "Will" was a public benefaction, we insert a part of it :

"Imprimis : I give and bequeath to the first settled minister by the Town of Temple, after my decease, all that Lot of land, no five, in the fifth range of Lots in Temple aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon standing, on condition that the town of Temple aforesaid, within three months next after my decease give sufficient security to my Honored Father, the Reverend Mr Samuel Webster of Salisbury in the county of Essex and the State of Massachusetts Bay, Clerk, to indemnify and forever hold harmless my heirs, executors and administrators from all cost and charges that may arise to them or either of them by reason of a certain bond that I, myself, and others signed about two years and a half ago to the sheriff of the county of Hillsboro' conditioned that one Joseph Patterson remain a prisoner within the limits of the prison yard. I think it convenient and it is my desire that Eleazar Taylor should have liberty to live in my house, if he please, till there is a minister settled in this Town and have liberty to pasture a cow on the place and winter her free of charge. Item : My will is that my just debts and funeral charges be paid by my executors out of my movable estate, if sufficient, and if not, that my Lot of land no. 24, in the 3^d Range of Lots in Peterboro Slip be sold to help pay them, and that if that should be insufficient, that a part of Lot no. 7, in the 4th Range be sold to make up a sufficiency to pay them. Item : I give the improvement of my Lot no 5, in the 5th Range exclusive of what Mr Eleazer Taylor hath before assigned to him, until there is a minister settled by the Town to Francis Blood and John Cragin Jun^r.

Item : I give the remainder of my estate real and personal to my Hon^d Father Samuel Webster, which I may die possessed of.

Item : I do make and ordain Ephraim Heald and Francis Blood Esq^r. and John Cragin Jun^r, yeoman, all of Temple aforesaid my sole executors"—“In witness of this being my last will and testament I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. SAMUEL WEBSTER. [Seal.]”

Sept. 11, 1777. “V. to give bonds agreeable to y^e proposals of y^e last will & Testament of their late Pastor, Mr. Sam^l Webster Deceased.” Nov. 13. “V. to be at y^e expense of y^e funeral of our late Pastor.” “V. that y^e Salary of our late Pastor extend to y^e Sabbath after his Decease and Burial.”

The Rev. Messrs. Foster, Enoch Hale, N. Gaylord, Joseph Emerson Blytenburge (of Amherst,) Shaw (of Wilton,) and Seth Payson supplied the pulpit for the most part, until Mr. Miles was settled. Dec. 29, 1778, Joshua Todd enters a protest against the settlement of Mr. Gaylord :

“I, Joshua Todd, an inhabitant of y^e Town of Temple, and in Principle a Baptist, conscientiously declines” [change to third person] “giving his consent to y^e settlement of Mr. Gaylord in Temple,—as he for himself judges it inconsistent with y^e Gospel of Christ to make any certain Bargain, or contract, for the payment of any sum, or sums of money, with any minister whatsoever—Therefore he, the s^d Joshua Todd, hereby enters his Dissent. Believing it inconsistent with Religious Liberty for him to be compell^d to pay Taxes for y^e support of him or any other minister settled in such a way—And this dissent he, y^e s^d Joshua Todd, Demands to be entered in y^e Records of y^e Town of Temple.”

Mr. Todd, and Thomas and John Marshall entered a similar protest against settling Mr. Emerson in 1780. Doct. Whitaker, President Wheelock, and Professor Smith preached in 1780. A great deal of time and money was spent in travelling for ministers.

TEMPLE, April y^e 20th, 1781.

Y^e Town Debtor to John Cragin j^r. for a journey to Shewsbury & Charlton, in order to procure a minister ; four days,—at £12. pr day—£48. To Lodging £1. 4^s. To Breakfast £1. 16. To 1 glass of Brandy & 1 gill of Sling £1. 10^s. To two nights keeping horse £15. To four measures of oats £5. 8^s. To horse 60 miles, Old Emission, £72. 18^s.

April 8, 1782. The Town voted to Rev. Noah Miles a salary of “£60. L. M. Silver money, at y^e rate of six shillings & Eight pence pr oz. yearly, during y^e present war,—and after

that Term an additional sum of £6-13-4 yearly so long as he remains our minister and Supplies y^e Pulpit, no advantages to be taken in consequence of any short sickness or Indisposition." Mr. Miles was ordained "in y^e new meeting house, not yet finished," on "y^e first Wednesday of October," 1782. Eight churches were applied to for assistance. Sept. 19, 1785. "V. to stand y^e sute with y^e Rev^d J. Foster of Packersfield." He had sued the town for \$8. pay for preaching. May 31, 1790. "V. that y^e Rev. Noah Miles have Liberty to invite any deaf persons to set in the pulpit whom he pleases." Capt. Zedekiah Drury availed himself of this opportunity. Instead of sitting, however, he stood up, which annoyed some people exceedingly.¹ After the "Lyndeboro addition," Mr. Miles's salary was increased by \$20, which made a total of \$242.22 per annum. "Mr. Miles was an excellent townsman and peace-maker, a man of sound doctrine and good precept. He preached 49 years. His last sermon was on his 49th anniversary. He preached more than 4000 written sermons, read his Bible through in course 72 times, brought up a large family, and gave two of his sons a liberal education. Peace be to his ashes. He died Nov. 20, 1831, in the eightieth year of his age."² The Town signified their love for him, as in the case of Mr. Webster, by assuming the expenses of his funeral.

Lawrence's "New Hampshire Churches" contains a summary of later church history.

"Soon after the accession of Mr. Miles, in 1782, the influence of the great revival in New Ipswich extended into Temple, and left precious and durable results. Mr. Miles was eccentric in his modes of expression and illustration, but was held in high respect for probity, consistency and decision." "The numbers of members in the churches in the State, first enters the minutes of the General Association, in 1819. Temple acknowledges, at that time, 65 members. In 1821-2, a very powerful work of grace was enjoyed, and the church was much enlarged. About 50 were added to its communion. It does not again appear in the minutes until 1832, after the death of Mr. Miles, and with its numbers reduced to about 60.

"Rev. Leonard Jewett, a native of Hollis, graduated at Dartmouth, in 1810, was settled here March 6, 1833, and dismissed July 5, 1844. Failure of health required his resignation. He enjoyed, to a good degree, the affections of his people, and they parted with him with regret. He removed to Hollis. In 1833, 10 were added to the church;

¹ Dea. N. Wheeler.

² MS. of Wm. H. Howard.

in 1836, 38; in 1837, 14; in 1838, 7; and the church numbered 125, almost double the membership when he settled.

“Rev. Walter Follet, a graduate of Middlebury, in 1825, was settled here July 25, 1844, and dismissed after about ten years service.” “Quite a number came into the church during Mr. Follet’s ministry.

“April 25, 1855, Rev. George Goodyear became the pastor of the people. The church now embraces (1856) 94 members, in a population of 579 souls — 173 less than in 1820. In 1838, about one-fifth of the entire population were in this church.”

SABBATH SCHOOL. — “The first Sabbath school, though not a public one, was taught, in 1820–21, by Miss Lucy Rice, afterward wife of George F. Farley, Esq. It was taught before church in the morning. The exercises consisted in the rendering of Scripture passages and hymns previously committed to memory.”¹

BAPTISTS. — We should be glad to give a more flattering sketch of the Baptist church in Temple; at any rate, we must give a truthful one, though no reader thereof could possibly recognize in it the Baptist church of to-day. We first present a morecan from the Town Trunk. The date must be about 1784.

“TO THE SELECTMEN IN TEMPLE.

Notice is hereby given that we whose names are under written are of the Baptist Persuasion, and meet by ourselves for the Public worship of God. Therefore, expect to provide for our own [] upon our own cost. We have been long burthened with your ministerial taxes, and building meeting-houses, and other extravagant charges for such things, and we can bear it no longer if we can get rid of it.

THOMAS MARSHALL,	JOSEPH RICHARDS,
JOHN EVERETT,	EBENEZER DRURY,
JOSHUA TODD,	DAVID FULLER, JR.
EZEKIEL GOODALE.”	

The records of this church are now in the hands of Rev. Edwin Dibell, of New Ipswich. By his courtesy, we are enabled to present copious extracts.

“By appointment a no. of Brethren of the Baptist Persuasion met at the house of Joseph Richards” (in 1782) “for the purpose of embodying into a visable chh.: Eldr. Bailey of Westmoreland present.” “Feb. 16, 1785, the chh. took under Consideration the case of Sister Rachel Bigelow in that she had offended the chh. by going into young Company and indulging herself in Carnal mirth.” “Aug. 1786, chose Tho^s. Marshall Dea.” “June 8, 1789. V. to hold the meetings one half

¹ Miss Frances Stiles.

of the time at Br. Joshua Todd's, the other half at Br. Jonathⁿ Marshall's for six months." "June 20, intered upon a labour with brother Colman about baring burdens with his Brethren." Elder Perkins was perhaps the first preacher of permanence. "Sept. 28. Eld. Perkins was asked what he thought he must have he said you know you maid a Computi what it would take to support my family a year an if I cannot have as much I cannot be profitable to you, the sum was 31: pound and after some Labour upon the matter the chh. voted they could not give it." At this meeting was "a complaint brought in by Sister Lydia Stephens against Sister Poly Baker for going into vane company and playing forfits." "Then the chh. voted playing forfits was matter of chh. Discipline." Oct. 26, the "chh. voted that all things considered Eld. Perkins should have his liberty to look out elsewhere to — live." The selectmen in 1790 being desired "did not see Cause to remit s^d rates" (i. e. taxes) "but made a Prisoner of Eld^r Perkins." "Nov. 5, 1796. V. to send a committy to converse with and try to reclaim Br. Todd from the sentiment of Univarsal restoration." "Is it Scriptural under the present dispensation to bring musical instruments into the worship of God?" "V. that they conceive it" (Universal Restoration) "to be a princepal founded on *Arminism*." March 18, 1797. Mr. Todd was "*suspended*" by a church vote. "Complaint against Sister Butterfield for telling stories at one time and contradicting the same stories at another." Sept. 17, 1799, Mr. Todd was "*excluded*" from the church. Dec. 6, 1804, Jon^a Marshall confessed his error in believing in "Univarsal restoration." March 9, 1809. "V. that we believe him" (Br. Stratton, who belonged, as several other of this church, in Rindge or Jaffrey) "to be in an error in holding that true Believers in Christ *cannot be in darkness*." — Accordingly, the church wrote to him several texts of Scripture in illustration of the opposite and true doctrine, the last of which was, "*the case of Jonah when in the Fishes Belly*." Nov. 3. Sister Stratton withdrew communion from the church because of "Br. Prescott's going and joining with the world's people in the celebration of independency." Whereupon a committee is sent to Mr. and Mrs. Stratton, who report as follows: — "They say that a chh. of Christ or any member cannot have any connection with, hold any office under or be anyways promotive of Civil Gov't & their reasons are that the same is from & built up by the powers of darkness & will be destroyed. 3dly — They hold that some part of the Scriptures are not God's word but have bin altered by man & that they that have the Spirit of Christ or Christ within them can and do have a discernment of those places." March 24, 1812. The Strattons were "*excluded*." "Jan. 3, 1814. V. to divide the Ch. into two distinct Churches and that the Brethren and Sisters belonging to the Towns of N. Ipswich & Temple, with Sharon members," &c. "compose one ch. by the name of the Baptist Ch. in N. I." "The Rindge & Jaffrey members, also make another ch. y the name of the Baptist ch. in Jaffrey."

BAPTISM. — There was a day appointed for baptism. The flood-gate of Searle's mill was drawn, and a number of disciples were immersed in the deep water below.¹

UNIVERSALISTS, OR THE UNION SOCIETY. — There had been Universalists in Temple ever since Peter Heald and Joshua Todd. There were so many in 1813 or thereabout that Esq. Streeter, of Weare, preached to them¹ for a considerable period. It was not, however, until after the death of Mr. Miles that an organization was effected. In 1832, they made a Constitution with this Preamble:

"We the undersigned being desirous, and deeming it a duty to promote the pure Doctrine of Christianity and support the preaching of Liberal Sentiments, do hereby form and arrange ourselves into a Society, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed July 3^d, 1827, to be known by the name of The Union Society in Temple." Here follow certain "Rules & Regulations," mostly financial. "To all which Rules & Byelaws we have hereunto set our hands, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Two."

This is signed by Benj. Whiting, David Stiles, Elbridge G. Cutter, Augustus Cragin, Martin Heald, and fifty others. We must here insert, what we have now the best opportunity to do, that, principally from the sale of the Town Lands, a Ministerial Fund had arisen, which, in 1833, amounted to \$3,174.45 and interest. This fund belonged to the Town, which will explain the following vote in Town Meeting, Sept., 1833:—"V. that the Interest arising from the Parsonage Fund be divided between the Two Societies in s^d Town, according to the Valuation of the members thereof." Also, Oct. 1833, "V. (on motion in writing by Esq. Searle) to choose a com^{ee} to equalize the time that each of the religious Societies in s^d Town shall respectively occupy the meeting-house, (until otherwise ordered) and at what season of the year; and, in making s^d equalization, regard shall be had to the interest that each of s^d Societies sustains in s^d house, and if there are any person, or persons, not members of either of s^d Societies, who have an interest in s^d house, they, or any of them, shall be at full liberty to add their interest, or right, to which of s^d Societies they may think proper, in making s^d proportion." The Selectmen

¹ Esq. Stiles.

were chosen this Committee. In Dec., 1833, appear the Respective Town orders. "John Ball, as Treasurer for the Cong. Church and Society, for their share of the interest of the Parsonage Fund, \$148.61." "Benj. Whiting, as Treasurer for the Union Society, for their share of the interest of the Parsonage Fund, \$41.85." The agreement, in respect to the use of the meeting-house, was, that the Union Society should occupy it *one* fourth of the time, or every fourth Sunday, and the Congregational Society *three* fourths of the time.¹ If either neglected, the day was forfeited. The hall of the house then belonging to Ephraim W. Blood, was frequently occupied by that Society, which, for the time being, was at disadvantage of the meeting-house.

In 1841, and after, this quite respectable ministerial fund was divided among the inhabitants, \$600.00 and \$1200.00 at a time, like "Surplus Revenue," but unfortunately irrecoverable. Sept. 11, 1841, the Union Society "V. to build a meeting-house."² There has been little or no preaching since 1853.

¹ Deacon N. Wheeler.

² See Oration.

CHAPTER X.

MEETING HOUSES.

First Meeting-house, 1769-71 — Second Meeting-house, 1779-84 — Subscription of Lambs — Sale of old M. H. — Subscription to ornament the Pulpit — Stables, Stoves — Unfortunate Family — Third Meeting-house.

Two months after the Incorporation, and at the third town-meeting, Oct. 28, 1768, "V. To build a meeting-house 30 feet wide, and 30 feet long, with a 12 foot stud, and to set it near the coal-pit on that hill.¹ Chose Cap^t Eph^m Heald, Tho^s Marshall, & Eben^r Drury to provide materials to build s^d House." Feb. 14, 1769, it was in the warrant "To see if they could agree with Cap^t Drury for land to set a meeting-house on," but they were unable to agree. March 27, 1769, some wanted a larger house, but they could n't get a vote to that effect. "V. To take a proper deed of Cap^t Drury" — "& pay him three pounds, nine shillings & four pence, Lawful, for two acres & a half of Land for ye Town." "May ye 21st, 1770, V. To build 5 windows in the meeting-house, & build one pair of stairs, and ceil the house to the gallery-girts & against the pulpit ceil to the plate, & lay the gallery floor, and make the seats. Chose Benj^a Cragin, Oliver Heald, & Eph^m Brown, to let out the meeting-house, as a Comm^{ee}." The "5 windows" must have been distributed² in this way: two in front, one upon each side, and one behind the pulpit. Dec. 24, 1770, "V. the present Selectmen a comm^{ee} to seat the meeting-house." March 4, 1771, "V. To move the gallery cells." Nov. 13, 1777, "V. To repair ye seats," "and to get some glass to repair ye windows." The total cost of the first meeting-house was not far from £29, L. M.

Dec. 1, 1779, "V. To set a new meeting-house at ye Spot where ye old meeting-house now stands, or as near as may be convenient." "V. To choose a com. of five to make a draf^t for s^d meeting-house. Chose Messrs. Francis Cragin, Abr^m Dinsmore, Benj. Tenney, S. R. Stickney, Ens. B. Cutter." Dec. 15, 1779, "V. To accept ye plan of a meeting-house as drawn by a comm^{ee} for that purpose, viz: 55 ft in length, 42 ft in width, and 24 ft posts. V. Y^t ye meeting-house be set on ye place or

¹ Oak Hill.

² Dea. N. Wheeler.

spot where it was before voted, namely, on ye 5th Lot in ye 4th Range.” “V. Y^t ye comm^{ee}” (Francis Cragin and eight others) “procure materials as cheap as may be, &c.” Nov. 20, 1780, “V. To raise £12,000, including ye £2,000 already voted.” Dec. 14, 1780, “V. To impower ye comm^{ee} to let out ye materials for building ye meeting-house, & to set ’em up to ye lowest bidder in s^d town. V. To state ye articles to be let out upon Rye, at 4s. p^r Bushel. V. To cut timber upon ye Ministerial Lands for building ye meeting-house. Chose a comm^{ee} of *four* to stake out ye spot for ye meeting-house: Esq. Blood, Esq. B. Cu ter, L^t Benj. Cragin, & M^r Ezekiel Jewett.”

June 25, 1781, “V. To raise £90. L. M., regulated by Rye at 4s. p^r Bushel. V. That ye above assessment be made in ye New Emission, accounting 3 Dollars a bushel for Rye.” A Subscription List ¹ has been found, of peculiar interest in this connection.

“Inasmuch as there is no Tax made to enable the Comm^{ee} to procure Necessaries for, and for defraying ye charges of the meeting-house, it is found necessary that something be advanced for present expense. If any person advance any sum, *or Lambs*, to be agreed for, estimated & received by either of ye comm^{ee}, & ye price of ye Lambs, or the sums subscribed shall be deducted out of ye 1st Tax made for the meeting-house, equivalent to what they agree for.

S. HOWARD,	} Selectmen of Temple.
JN ^o CRAGIN, JR.,	
F. BLOOD,	

Temple, Aug. 3, 1781.”

Jn^o Cragin, Jr., 1 Lamb.
 Eben^r Edwards, 1 Dollar.
 Ezekiel Jewet, 1 Lamb.
 Eph^m Heald, £1. 4s.
 W^m Drury, 1 Sheep.
 Aaron Felt, 1 Lamb.
 Nath^l Ball, Jr. 1 Lamb.
 Tho^s Richards, 2 Lambs.
 Jacob Putnam, } \$2.00.
 Eliot Powers, }
 Tim^o Asten (?), 1 Lamb.
 Stephen Parlin, 1 Lamb.
 Jon^a Avery, 1 Lamb.

S. Howard, 1 Lamb.
 Francis Cragin, 1 Lamb.
 Nath^l Shattuck, 5s. 4d.
 Gideon Powers, 1 Sheep.
 Benj. Cragin, 1 Lamb.
 Nath^l Ball, 1 Lamb.
 Benj^a Cutter, 1 Dollar.
 Isaac Butterfield, 9s.
 Levi Pierce, 1 Dollar.
 W^m Fletcher, 1 Dollar.
 Peter Felt, £1. 9s.
 John Patterson, 1 Lamb.
 Sam^l Burnap, \$2.00.

Aug. 27, 1781. “V. To move ye old meeting-house to convene the setting up of ye new one. V. To move s^d house ye next Monday.” Sept. 3, 1781, “V. To apply to Peterbor^o, N. Ipswich, & Wilton, for 15 men for raisers each. & 5 from ye Slip. V. To begin ye raising of ye meeting-house on Tuesday, ye 11th day of Sept., inst. V. Y^t ye whole Town attend on s^d day. V. To choose a comm^{ee} of Three to provide for ye Raisers, &c. V. Y^t ye hands to be applied to be desired to attend on ye evening of ye 11th inst., as above. Chose Maj^r Eph^m Heald,

Mess^{rs} John Patten & Ezekiel Jewet for s^d comm^{ee}. V. Y^t Abijah Wheeler provide for ye workmen & raisers belonging to this Town. V. Y^t ye Selectmen deal out Liquors to ye workmen on s^d day for raising. V. Y^t Porches be raised with ye meeting-house at ye Expense of ye Town, with this Proviso: that Maj^r Heald, or any other gentleman (who has offered it), will be at ye expense of s^d porches for ye Pew-ground that they will save in case ye Town chooses it when completed." Nov 31, 1781, "V. To raise £300. L. M., &c." Dec. 6, 1781, "V. To make Sale of rum, Shingles, &c. to ye highest bidder this night. V. To sell s^d rum by ye gallon. V. That ye Vendue be held at Mr. Aaron Felt's, Innholder. V. That Esq. Blood be Vendue-Master." Dec. 10, 1781. "V. That pews be sold as if built, to defray ye charges of finishing ye meeting-house. V. To build one tier of pews in the galleries, & two tiers of pews in ye Bodies below, & one tier of D^o across ye End." Dec. 18, 1781, "V. That Esq. Blood serve as Vendue-Master for ye Sale of s^d pews to ye highest bidder, for hard money," &c. "V. That each Purchaser pay immediately to ye Vendue-Master, by money or note, *four hard dollars*, which sum is to be forfeited to ye use of ye town, if ye Purchaser refuse to take a Deed and give security, when demanded, & ye pews set up to sale again. V. To reserve for ye use of ye town, ye pew adjoining ye pulpit stairs. V. That ye Purchaser make choice of his pew immediately after s^d pew is struck off. V. That ye Vendue-Master have equal liberty to bid with ye rest of ye Town. V. That no Deed shall be good after it's conveyed to any person out of Town." Dec. 28, 1781, "V. To colour ye Meeting-house, in its several parts, agreeable to Wilton meeting-house colours, or as near as may be, by ye last day of Oct^r next."

Jan. 7, 1782, "V. That ye Town procure door-stones for ye Meeting-house. V. Y^t doors be made at ye ends of ye Porches. V. Y^t Abijah Wheeler take ye meeting-house to finish at £630. L. M." Jan. 28, 1782, "V. Y^t ye Selectmen give securities to Abijah Wheeler, &c." May 20. "V. That Mr. Jewet take ye Meeting-house to finish for ye same y^t M^r Wheeler was to do it, viz: £630. L. M., hard Money." June 3. "V. That ye Selectmen give Mr. E. Jewet security," &c., &c.

Oct. 7, 1783, "V. To provide door-stones for ye Meeting-house agreeable to dimensions, viz: Front Door-Stone 7½ f^t long & 2 f^t wide, not less than 8 inches & not more than 10 do. thick. The West South-Porch door-stone 6½ f^t long, 4 f^t wide. The East do. 6½ f^t long, 4 f^t wide. West-end-Porch door stone 5 f^t long & 4 f^t wide, & not less than 6 inches thick. East do. 5 f^t long & 4 f^t wide; each to be handsomely placed by ye last of May next, by the person or persons bidding off ye same, & that all encumbrances of Shavings be fully removed from ye meeting-house in three weeks from ye 20th of Oct. next, by ye Town & Mr. Jewet." Oct. 20. "And then proceeded to ye vendue of ye old Meeting-house." "The s^d house to be moved off of ye common within six months, or s^d house to be forfeited to ye Town's use! S^d House being put up accordingly, was struck off, with all thereunto belonging, to Francis Blood, Esq^r. at 27 Dollars & a half. Then proceeded to put up

ye Door-Stones & Shavings agreeable to ye foregoing articles or ‘*demonstrations.*’” [“Shavings bid off by John *Burnap*, at 13s. 6d.”]

One can imagine how many times John *Burn-ap*’s name was played upon in connection with these shavings. “John, *Burn-up the shavings,*” no doubt, said the punsters of 1783.

Dec. 10. “V. *Not to accept* ye meeting-house as finished by Mr. Jewet. V. To choose a comm^{ee} of Three to confer with Mr. Jewet with regard to finishing ye meeting-house. Chose Lt. B. Cragin, F. Blood, Esq., & Jn^o Cragin for s^d comm^{ee}.” Jan. 7, 1784, “V. *That Mr. E. Jewet, agree with ye above s^d comm^{ee}* with regard to ye completion of ye meeting-house. V. To adjourn.” What could be more summary than this! May 26. “V. To get 4 Door-stones more for ye meeting-house, Porches, &c., and put up immediately to Vendue. One struck off to Cap^t Drury, length 4 ft 3 in., width not less than 15, nor more than 18 in., thickness 7 or 9 in., at 13s., for ye West Porch. Another, same size, to S. R. Sticknee, at 12s., for ye East do. Another do. to Cap^t Drury, 3 ft & 3 in. long, the same width & thickness with ye above s^d, at 11s., and another do., to S. R. Sticknee, at 12s.” Aug. 25, “V. To accept ye meeting-house upon ye terms proposed, viz: that Mr. E. Jewet give up to ye Town ye one half of ye £28 note, & one half of ye other half to Mr. Benj^a Tenney.” “That it be wharfed up both ye East & West ends of ye meeting-house, six ft from ye door-stones, & six ft from ye north side, to be decently faced with stone, & leveled with gravel from ye Bottom of ye under-pinning, a little descending from ye house, also from ye front door to ye East end.” These wharves answered for the otherwise necessary horse-blocks,¹ and hence there were none at this meeting-house, as usual in those times. There is a full account preserved of the amount of work each man did, the materials he furnished, the particular part of the labor he performed, and the price he received therefor; but, however interesting it might be, our limits forbid its being published. 17,000 board and 31,000 shingle nails were purchased, certainly; one Barrel of Rum at Wilton, and two at Temple, Two Pitchers, six mugs, Five *pints* W. I. Rum, and a cwt. weight of sugar were procured for “the Raising.” Birch-bark was laid on the cracks before shingling. Plates, Girts, King-posts, Cock-tennon posts, prick-posts, and “studing,” are spoken of. Ropes were procured from Boston,

others from Peterboro. It is a matter of some difficulty to arrive at the total cost of the house. A laborious computation makes it little more or less than £937. From the time they first began to talk of it and vote on it, to the final wharfing thereof, the Town was nearly five years in completing the edifice; but, one must remember, they were *five years of civil and Revolutionary war*. In 1796, the Town voted “£60 for painting¹ ye meeting-house next year.” Aug., 1797, “V. To procure a Conducting-Rod for ye meeting-house.” 1806, “V. To purchase a Large Bible by the Selectmen & ch^s comm^{ee}.” It was about this time that a subscription was made, as follows:

“Temple, Sept. 4, (year, doubtful.)

“We, the Subscribers, being desirous to procure something to ornament the pulpit in the meeting-house, do voluntarily and cheerfully subscribe the several sums set against our respective names:

Noah Miles - - -	\$1.00	Arch ^s Cummings - - -	\$1.00
Elias Colburn - - -	1.00	Sam ^l Howard - - -	.50
John Ball - - -	1.00	Daniel Searle - - -	1.00
Francis Blood - - -	1.00	Ebenezer Edwards - - -	1.00
Arch ^s Cummings - - -	1.25	James Crombie - - -	1.00
Nath ^l Barrett - - -	1.00	S. R. Sticknee - - -	.50
Will. Howard - - -	1.00	Sam ^l Stearns - - -	1.00
Steph. Cragin - - -	.50	Benj. Cragin - - -	.50
George Dodge - - -	.50		

1813. “V. That the *two back-seats* be given up for the purpose of building pews.” There were *four* seats immediately in front of the pulpit, designed for aged people. The “*two back-seats*” were the rear ones of these *four*.² In 1817–18, they were discussing in Town-meeting the *color* they would paint the meeting-house. Great anxiety was expressed “to have something that *would n’t fade*.” Caleb Maynard said, “Well, you want a color that won’t fade, you say,—here is ———, he has been drinking it 40 years and his face grows brighter and brighter: I move you, Sir, it be *new-rum color*!”³ The old (2d) meeting-house stood three or four rods east of the present one, and the first meeting-house a little north of that.³ They were respectively in such positions, that there seemed to be no appropriate place upon which to build stables;

¹ This was not done until 1799. The cost was \$469.03.

² Dea. N. Wheeler.

³ James Killam and others.

nevertheless, a few were erected, though after a deal of controversy. The first stables were ten feet square, and large enough to convene two horses; no carriages were admitted, and indeed, there was little necessity, for people at that time usually rode on horseback. It was not until 1828 or '29, that the people would allow *stoves* in the church. Mr. Miles was very much opposed, and it was doubtless owing to Dea. N. Wheeler's experiment of a brick affair, the heat whereof was conducted through the school-house in his district by a funnel, that Mr. Miles, who saw this and was pleased with it, finally became persuaded to enjoy the luxury of a stove or two in the meeting-house. The principal objection had been the *bad air*, which it might occasion; and, I believe, Mr. Miles jocosely filed in, that the people were *sleepy enough* already. A certain family felt the heat so much one day that, after a desperate use of that old-fashioned bundle of goose-quills, the family fan, (which was always passed round from one to another like a snuff-box,) the little army of a dozen, debouched from the obnoxious pew into the main aisle, and, though severely enfiladed by five hundred eyes, made good their way to the cool outer pillars of "ye porches." What was their chagrin, at the close of the service, on being assured by the sexton that not a spark of fire was in the stove, and there had been none all day.¹

In 1839, the *Town* sold all "their right in the meeting-house (as a place of religious worship & the privileges, &c." — "reserving the right to use the House for all Town-meetings forever") to Cap^t David Felt, for \$107.00. Mr. Felt was agent for the Congregational Society: he was to keep the house in repair, else it reverted to the town. As the Congregational Society soon after built a commodious church, Mr. Felt suffered the old one to go out of repair,² and the reversion followed. The Town then sold it, and in 1850 had received about \$300 for it. On July 4th, 1857, a bell costing \$400, (one half of which the citizens subscribed, the other half Hon. Wm. Appleton of Boston, and Hon. Daniel Pratt of Prattville, Ala.,) was hung in the belfry. The liberality of these gentlemen will always be remembered with gratitude.

In 1841-42, the Union Society built a meeting-house: particulars will be found in the Oration and Ecclesiastical History.

¹ D. Stiles, Esq.

² Dea. N. Wheeler.

CHAPTER XI.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Freeholders — Capt. F. Blood, Representative — Instructions — N. H. Constitutions —
A memorable Petition to the General Court — Capt. E. Edwards, Representative —
Electoral Votes — Votes on sundry State Questions.

OCT. 2, 1770: "V. that all Freeholders vote in this meeting." This was the first vote of the kind, and was repeated in 1770 and '71. March 2, 1772: "V. to purge the meeting." Dec. 9, 1776: "V. unanimously to choose a Representative according to precept." The inhabitants, legal voters of Peterboro and Temple, then "Chose Capt. Francis Blood for said Representative." A Representative was chosen biennially¹ until 1796, when the election was annual. The year 1781, however, was an exception, Francis Blood "going to court" as usual. Mr. Blood was sent in 1776 and 1778 by Peterboro and Temple; in 1780, '81, and '82 by Peterboro, Temple, and Peterboro Slip. Representatives were afterward chosen by Temple and the Slip [or Sharon] merely, until 1797.

March 3, 1777: "V. to chuse a Comm^{ee} to give instructions to Cap^t Blood, our present Rep. at the Gen. Court." "Chose Rev'd Mr. Webster, Messrs. Joshua Todd, Sam^l Howard, John Cragin, Jr., & David Spafford."

May 28, 1781: "V. to send 'a delegate to Convention at Concord, agreeable to precept for y^e Purpose of Laying a permanent Plan or System of Government, for y^e future Happiness & Well-being of y^e good people of this State.'" "Chose Messrs. Jno. Cragin, Francis Blood, Benj^a Cragin, S. Howard & Aaron Felt, either of them for s^d delegate."

Nov. 3, 1786: "V. not to have paper monies upon y^e Plan of y^e Assembly." This plan was proposed by a committee of the Legislature, and the rejection of this plan was doubtless connected with the insurrection² in New Hampshire this year, which was headed by "Moses French of Hamstead, aided

¹ It is quite possible that the other towns which voted with Temple sent the Representative alternate years, though no full record exists in the Town Books. The early Peterboro Records are missing.

² For an account of this insurrection, see "Farmer and Moore's Hist. Coll." vol. III., p. 356. Benj. Spaulding and Elisha Child, who afterward came to Temple, are said to have been somehow concerned in the Shays' Rebellion, but stood on the Government side, I am told. They used to call Spaulding "Shays" for a joke.

by one Cochrane [a Major of Militia]" and corresponded to Daniel Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts the same year. This vote of the town shows little sympathy with that turbulent minority which, abandoning argument and petition, carried clubs and stones to the Capitol, and sought redress on the threshold of a civil war.

May 28, 1787: "V. y^t y^e Selectmen make some provision as necessary for y^e Representative, by monies."

Aug. 27, 1792: "V. by 59 votes to reject y^e proposed amendments to the Constitution." The Constitution was, nevertheless, revised this year.

The First New Hampshire Constitution was adopted in 1776; the Second was proposed in 1779; the Third was sent out to the people in 1781; the Fourth was adopted in 1783, and revised in 1792.¹ At the "First Session under the new Constitution" (1784) of the "Honorable House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire," and on the 9th day of June, 1784, Francis Blood was elected by joint ballot of Senate and House of Representatives a "Counsellor for this State." The Property Basis, mentioned below, was continued in the Constitution of '83 and '92.

"To the Selectmen of Temple in the County of Hillsborough in said State, Greeting: You are hereby required to notify the Legal Inhabitants paying Taxes in the Town of Temple aforesaid, [giving them fifteen Days notice] to meet at some convenient Place in said Town, to vote for one Person, being a reputable Freeholder and Inhabitant in your County, having a Real Estate of *Two Hundred Pounds*, to serve as a *Member of the Council* for the year ensuing. And the Clerk of your Town is hereby directed to seal up all such Votes under Cover and send them to Amherst, in your County, by the first Thursday of March next, directed to Joshua Bailey, Nahum Baldwin and Francis Blood, Esq^{rs}., a Committee appointed to receive them.

Dated at Exeter the 24th Day of January, 1781.

M. WEARE, President.

In 1799, as is elsewhere stated, a petition was preferred to the Senate and House of Representatives for the privilege of representation. The Petition sets forth that "by reason of certain Emigrations of the young men in said Temple to various parts of the new Countries the last year, they now have but 146² rateable Polls in said Town;" also, that there

¹ By this Constitution Temple was included in Senatorial District No. IX.

² A lack of only *four* polls to complete the basis.

were many in town over 70 years of age, who, though taxed for their property, were not taxable for their polls. This was signed by over one hundred voters, beginning with Samuel Howard, and the town "V. by Ballot unanimously for Eben^r. Edwards as agent to prefer s^d Petition." The prayer thereof was granted June 10, 1799, and in August following "Chose Eben^r. Edwards to represent the Town" accordingly.

The town has been Federalist, Whig, American and Republican, in politics. The Democrats and Republicans to-day, however, are more nearly equal: The annexed table exhibits some of the electoral votes.

TOWN VOTES FOR THE ELECTORS OF —

1804.	Thomas Jefferson . .	27	The opposing candidate..	64
1808.	James Madison....	17	" "	81
1812.	" "	20	De Witt Clinton	111
1816.	James Monroe.....	26	Rufus King.....	72
1828.	Andrew Jackson... 31		John Q. Adams.....	93
1832.	" " 40		Henry Clay.....	85
1836.	Martin Van Buren. 35		The opposing candidates.	59
1840.	W ^m . H. Harrison.. 90		Martin Van Buren.....	51
1844.	James K. Polk... 48		Henry Clay.....	46 ¹
1848.	Zachary Taylor... 47		Lewis Cass	36 ²
1852.	Franklin Pierce... 49		Winfield Scott.....	32 ³
1856.	James Buchanan .. 54		John C. Fremont.....	63 ⁴

SUNDRY VOTES.

1820: "V. to take the Census of the Town respecting a division of the County." There were 21 votes *for*, and 36 against the Division. The vote was taken at the time Merri-mac County was set off.

1836: The vote of the Town on the question, "Is it expedient to build an Insane Hospital?" was, yeas 39, nays 24.

1837: The Town Clerk writes, "Nathan Wheeler has lodged with Treasurer a note dated March 13, 1837, signed by William Jewett and two sufficient securities for the sum of \$591.27, being the surplus revenue⁵ of the United States deposited with the town of Temple, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, passed January 13, 1837."

¹ The Electors of J. G. Birney, the candidate of "The Third" or "Free-Soil Party," had 15 votes.

² Third Party votes, 20.

³ " " " 27.

⁴ Old Whig votes, 5.

⁵ On the subject of surplus revenue see "Sibley's Hist. of Union," pp. 269, 270.

In 1846, the Town vote on the question, "Is it expedient to receive the surplus revenue belonging to the State of New Hampshire?" was, yeas, 66; nays, 2.

In 1844, the Town voted, 21 in favor of, and 62 against abolishing capital punishment.

1848: "V. that the Town instruct their Representative to recommend to the Court of Common Pleas to provide at the Expense of the County such lands and buildings and other articles as may be necessary for the support of the poor chargeable to the County."

In 1850 it was in the warrant, "To see if the Town will vote to have the County Poor Farm sold and the proceeds thereof placed in the Treasury of said County:" Yeas, 68; Nays, 13.

The votes for Chief Magistrate and Representatives are given hereafter in a table.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Military List—Minute-men, 1795 and 1798—War of 1812, Portsmouth and Plattsburg Volunteers—Maj. Blood and the Recruiting Officer—Solomon Cutter and Maj. Jo. Stone, Muster-day—Daniel Heald, (Capt.)—Earle Searle, (Capt.)—Maj. John Dudley—Militia Law.

The following List of Military Characters who have belonged to the Town, is mostly procured from the Tax-Lists, and arranged chronologically:—

1775.	1795.
Ens'n Benj. Cutter,	Serg't. Levi Adams,
Lt. Gershom Drury, [<i>Capt.</i> 1777.]	Lt. Francis Blood, (F. B. Jr.)
Capt. Zedekiah Drury,	[<i>Maj.</i> 1799.]
Lt. Benj. Byam,	Ens'n. John Ball,
Lt. Thomas Marshall,	Capt. Elias Boynton,
Maj'r. Eph'm. Heald,	Ens'n. Jonas Brown,
<i>Capt. Francis Blood</i> , [<i>Col.</i> 1789,	Serg't. John Cragin, [<i>Lt.</i> 1802,
<i>Gen.</i> 1795.]	<i>Capt.</i> 1803.]
	Lt. Daniel Heald, [<i>Capt.</i> 1798.]
	Ens'n. Joseph Searle.
1777.	1797.
Lt. Benj. Cragin,	Lt. Nath'l. Barrett.
Ens'n. Francis Cragin,	
Ens'n. Joseph Kidder,	
Capt. Rob't. Fletcher,	
Ens'n. Peter Fletcher,	
Lt. Ezekiel Goodale, [<i>Capt.</i> 1784.]	1798.
	Lt. Nath'l. Jewett, [<i>Capt.</i> 1802.]
1784.	1799.
Capt. Eben'r. Edwards,	Serg't. Seth Blood, [<i>Lt.</i> 1803.]
Lt. Eph'm. Conant.	
1788.	1801.
Ens'n. Sampson Walker,	Ens'n. Peter Powers, [<i>Capt.</i> 1814.]
Lt. Oliver Whiting,	Lt. Artemas Wheeler.
1789.	1803.
Lt. A. Cummings,	Lt. Arch's. Cummings, (A. C. Jr.)
Capt. Abijah Wheeler, [<i>Maj.</i> 1795,	[<i>Capt.</i> 1807.]
<i>Col.</i> 1798.]	

1804.	1815.
Lt. Jonathan Cutter,	Lt. Earle Searle, [<i>Capt.</i> 1816.]
Maj ^r . Benj. Cutter, (B. C. Jr.)	Cap ^t . Nathan Wheeler.
1807.	1816.
Ens ⁿ . Geo. W. Hawkins, [<i>Lt.</i> 1809,	Cap ^t . Francis Cragin.
<i>Capt.</i> 1810.]	
Lt. Israel Maynard, [<i>Capt.</i> 1809.]	1817.
	Cap ^t . David Felt,
1809.	GEN. JAMES MILLER.
Lt. Eph ^m . Blood,	
Lt. William Howard.	1820.
	Lt. N. Holt, [<i>Capt.</i> 1823.]
1814.	
Cap ^t . H. Smith.	1822.
	Adj. J. Gray, [<i>Capt.</i> 1825.]

1795. "V. to give some encouragement to those who may Enlist as Minute-men. V. to make up in addition to ye wages voted by Congress, nine dollars pr. month, whenever called to actual service, to each individual who may Enlist, and two dollars to each as soon as properly equipt & attested by ye Militia Officers." This was in prospect of war arising from difficulties afterward settled by Jay's Treaty. 1798. "V. to give each soldier who may Enlist agreeably to orders as Minute-men, \$5.00 as bounty upon marching & to make up to each soldier \$10.00 p^r month, wages, including ye Continental allowance."

It was no inglorious part which Temple took in the war of 1812; more especially when we consider the insignificant quotas of other towns. In August of 1812, a draft of five men was made, Portsmouth being their destination. These were Alfred Heald, Benj. Darling, Luther Wright, Jeremiah Davis and Nathan Holt. A second draft of five men, viz., Jonathan Spaulding, Joshua Parker, Horace Emery, (he was a Sergeant at Portsmouth,) Larkin Mason and Josiah Patten, was made in September, and they arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st day of October.¹ The brothers James and Jesse Patten were, at this period, residing in Plattsburg, New York. James was engaged in the battle there; Jesse enlisted, but saw no active service. A very handsome rifle, inscribed, was presented to the former for his service on this memorable 'ten days.' Ira Heald and Timothy Hall,² of Temple, were also on service "to the westward:" where, in particular, I do not know; but, if not with Gen. Miller,³ there were

¹ Jonathan Spaulding.

² Oliver Boynton, New Ipswich.

³ We reserve the "Gallant Old General's" connection with this war for our sketch of him in the latter portion of this book.

men of Temple in four different sections of the country at this time. What other town can say as much?

March, 1815. "V. to make up the Soldiers that went to Portsmouth \$12.00 p^r month, including the Gov^t. pay."

At the commencement of the war, an officer came round beating up recruits. "*Recruiting officers*" have so long been representatives of the unscrupulous principle as to have nearly passed into a proverb. Their victims are usually the simple, the debauched, or the over-patriotic. *Jonas Lowell* was thoroughly finished after the first pattern. Plied, by the recruiting Epaulet, with "New England," (which he was all too fond of) Jonas had little time to spare, in good sooth, before he was over brains in the liquor. The spotless parchment was presented, and Jonas was about to sign as well as he could, under the circumstances, at the bottom, when Major Blood, happening to come in, and comprehending the hazard of poor Lowell at a glance, interfered with all the promptitude of his shrievalty. The recruiting officer called him "a d—d Tory!" and challenged him to fight. No less shrewd than his namesake the General, he at once conceived the officer's position, and knew that, if they encountered before witnesses, the Epaulet would have the advantage, as, whether whipped or not, he might take refuge in his governmental immunities. He therefore requested him to come out behind the unwindowed buildings, and he would settle with him. They went accordingly, but soon returned to those who had stayed behind at the wink of Mr. B., neither of them, for obvious reasons, willing to say anything of the issue. The presumption was, from the appearance of both, that the Epaulet was a *Raw-Recruiting-man* now if ever, and that Mr. B. had whipped. Lowell, at any rate, was saved.¹ "*Maj.*" Joseph Stone said some very good things, occasionally. During the "Jackson times," Solomon Cutter was conversing with him, when some one suggested that if Jackson was elected there would be war. "*Oh,*" said the '*Major,*'² "*there'll never be war in Temple!*"

Muster-days, on which the whole or nearly the whole regiment appeared in full dress, are fresh in the recollections of even young men. The gambling and the drinking; the tumult of so many voices, and the roar of cannon; gingerbread and

¹ Oliver Boynton, New Ipswich.

² Wm. Loomis, New Ipswich.

cider booths; button, whip and soap hucksters; auctioneers of every thing, are all remembered. Muster-day was commonly in October.

The average expenses of the Temple company, on one of these days of gala, was near \$30.00. This was paid by the Town.

"Oct. 24, 1807. Daniel Searle allowed \$24.98 for supplying the Company and part of the troop with powder and necessary refreshment on Muster-day." Oct. 9, 1809. "An order drawn in favor of Daniel Searle for the Muster Expenses," of \$30.44.

In 1798, Capt. Daniel Heald commanded eighty soldiers in Temple.¹ All these were in complete uniform, and made a very distinguished appearance. About 1816, it was given in that the Temple company, under Earle Searle, Captain, was ahead of anything in the region. Fifty men was the average complement.

In 1817, the officers, Capt. Sam^l. Emery, Lt. Nath^l. Holt, and Eusⁿ. Jonas Brown, furnished, at an expense to themselves of over \$100.00, some fine 'head-dresses' for their company.² These were made of bear-skin, possibly *chapeaux bras*, the only inflexible thing about them being a pasteboard frontlet, surmounted by an eagle, *argent*. A starred leathern cockade,³ ornamented the left side, while an abundance of crimson cord supported a brace of tassels of the same color, which might hang upon either side of the head.

1820-21. John Dudley (a sergeant-major in the war of 1812) kept a military school in Town, by subscription.² All turned in, officers and soldiers. By constant drill, they attained great perfection in the art.

It was always pardonable to get drunk on "training-day," as well as muster. Even the music cost nothing but a treat. From 1816-26, William and Trustom Searle were drummers; Abel Boynton and James Heald fifers.² The annual training-day was the last Wednesday in June.²

1832. "V. to sell the powder, &c., in Meeting House for Town's use." This was, no doubt, the last of keeping powder in the meeting-house. 1843. "V. that the Town defray the

¹ Deacon N. Wheeler.

² J. W. Walton, New Ipswich.

³ A cockade is merely a rosette of leather, plush or ribbon. (Lt. James F. Miller, U. S. N.)

expense of procuring the State arms for the use of Temple Light Infantry." 1847. "Shall the Bill for the alteration of the militia-Law, prepared by the Committee of the Senate and Legislature, become a Law?" Yeas, 37; nays, 31. No more musters or trainings after this, or 1850, at all events. In 1841, the Town expenses for the militia were \$86.00. They were never more than that from 1838 to 1850.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Ensign Kidder's Wife — Mr. Gibbs and his Qualifications — Samuel Appleton — \$1500 raised in 1805 for building School Houses — District Records — Division of the North District — Districts numbered 1823 — School Committees — School and Literary Funds — Reflection — College Graduates — The Lyceum — The Library — Singing and Singing Schools.

"It is sufficient praise for our ancestors that they established free schools, and provided accommodation for them, of any kind."

D. P. PAGE.

MARCH 4, 1771: "V. to hire schooling, and V. to raise £8 L. M. for schooling." March 1, 1773: "V. to raise £26.13.4. for schooling." The art. "To see if y^e Town will agree to build a school-house or school-houses?" was negatived. March 6, 1775: "V. to choose a comm^{ee} to squadron out y^e town for building school-houses." "V. to divide the town into five squadrons."¹ Ensign Kidder is paid £2. 2. 8. L. M. "*for his wife's service* in keeping school in 1774." John Cragin, Jr., is paid £2 10. L. M., one month later in the same year. These are the first teachers on record. Ensign Kidder's wife came from Westford; she kept school in her own house (now District No. 4) about 70 rods south of where Horace Wilson now lives.² John Boynton taught in 1782; Samuel Howard in 1779 and 1783. May 20, 1782: "V. to raise £100 to build school-houses." "At this period," says Esq. Stiles, "there was no school-house in the North District, and scarce in town. Schools were then kept in private houses, and barns, as they could be permitted. The first³ I remember was kept in a log shop at Jacob Putnam's, where Francis Whiting now lives, and by a Mr. Gibbs, who was old and slow. It was then the custom to employ those for teachers who were in most need of support; if they could read a chapter

¹ "*Squads*," for short. (Dea. N. Wheeler.) In 1787 the name "Squadron" was dropped and "District" substituted.

² Esq. Stiles, Dea. N. Wheeler.

³ District Schools were then called "*Writing Schools*."

in the Testament, teach the Shorter Catechism, and whip the boys, they were sufficiently qualified. Gibbs had a class of ten, to whom he proposed a question, agreeing to give them a copper if they answered it, otherwise they should give him one. They failed, and each provokingly handed him a note for the tenth part of a copper. Next year David Barker (grandfather of Theodore Barker) taught; he used a tattling-stick and a peaked block for correction. The master's wages were then about four dollars per month; those of the mistress, eight shillings. The Text Books were a Psalter, a Testament, 'Dilworth's Spelling-book,' and a Primer to tell us who was the first man. Previous to 1790 it was a common custom to have two or three scholars spend most of their time as spies upon the school: they were zealous in their office. Samuel Appleton taught school in the East Middle District (No. 4) several winters, with much improvement." Apropos, Rev. Warren Burton¹ writes to us Dec. 14, 1858: "I had occasion to call on the late Samuel Appleton of Boston about a year before his death. Being a native of New Ipswich, and learning that I was from the neighboring Wilton, he was pleased to let his conversation run thitherward. Finding me, moreover, especially interested in the subject of Education, he expressed his sense of the importance of it. He added, moreover, that he himself had once been a schoolmaster, at least for a single winter, and had taught a school in Temple, and he supposed that he must have been pretty successful in the vocation, as a little incident seemed to prove. He said that one Sunday, at the close of the afternoon service, or just before the benediction, the Rev. Mr. Miles arrested the attention of the congregation by a severe complaint of the outrageous conduct in one of the schools in the town, and he closed this public exposure of reprehensible character, somewhat in this way: 'They don't behave so in Master Appleton's District: he keeps a good school.' Mr. A. thought, that for a mere youth as he was, it was a most eminent distinction to be presented by the very minister himself, before the whole Town assembled, as a pattern teacher in a pattern District."

May, 1805: "V. to raise \$1500 for building and repairing school-houses." This was in pursuance of a law made at that period, compelling the payment of taxes for this purpose.

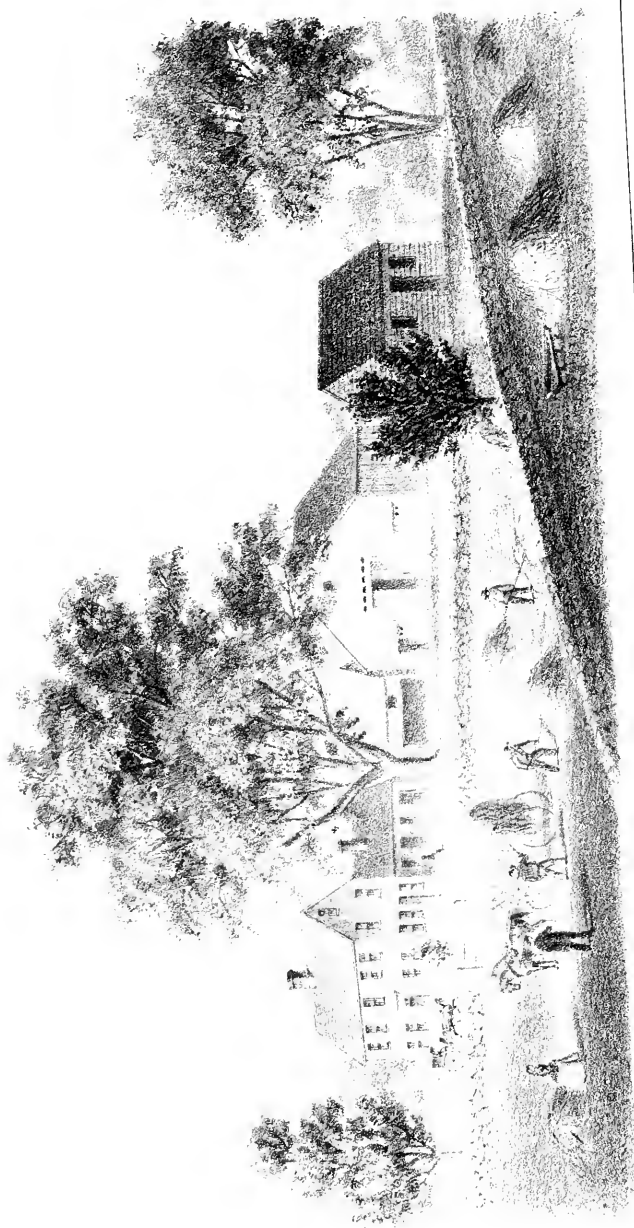
¹ Rev. Warren Burton, of Cambridge, a native of Wilton, N. H. He is the author of that excellent book, "District School as it was," and is widely celebrated as a friend of Education.

We now present extracts from the records of five School Districts, remarking that the records of "No. 6" were not furnished to us, and we can therefore say nothing of it:

DIST. No. 1.—Sept. 3, 1805: "V. to build the school-house according to a plan drawn by Mr. Hawkins." "Vendued new school-house Oct. 10, 1805; bid off by Dea. J. Ball at \$286." Oct. 20, 1808: "V. to have a Comm^{ee} to accompany the Rev. N. Miles in visiting the school." Sept. 23, 1811: "By and-irons, 22 lbs. at 10d., \$3.08." Oct. 19, 1812: "V. to build a stove in the school-house." John Patten bid it off, "to be done in a workmanlike manner" for \$6.50. This was, of course, a brick stove. 1818: All the money was expended on the winter school: the summer term was kept by subscription.

DIST. No. 2.—In 1805 a new school-house was voted, 25 feet long and 20 feet wide. Major Francis Blood bid it off for \$243.30. Oct. 10, 1805: The old school-house sold for \$11.75. There were "12 weeks' school in the summer" of 1809, also of 1810: this was as usual, perhaps. In 1809, "V. to have it kept up at Mr. Walton's 2 weeks." Feb. 28, 1821: "V. to have six days' school for each week in future, instead of five days and a half as customary." 1822: "V. to have but one half hour intermission in the winter school." 1827: "V. to get two fire-dogs, weighing 24 lbs., of wrought iron." 1832: "V. to have a superintending comm^{ee}." "V. to erect a stove in said school-house." 1838: "V. that if the Sup. Com." (chosen by District) "find out that two-thirds of the District is against the master or mistress, they sh^d be dismissed by the trustees." 1841: "V. to give the board in winter."

DIST. No. 3.—Feb. 7, 1782: "V. that the school-house shall stand 3 Rods South of where Mr. Peter Felt's corn house now stands." March 18, 1791: "V. to have 16 weeks school y^e next summer; V. to have Rachel Cutter keep it." Dec. 18, 1792: "V. to have 12 weeks' schooling y^e ensuing winter, & that Mr. Daniel Searle be employed to instruct s^d school." "V. that y^e Committee acquaint Mr. Sile Stickney that y^e squadron desires him Not to send any of his children to their school the ensuing winter on acc^t of y^e small pox." March 18, 1799: "V. that y^e centre of y^e Dist. is the north line of Lott No. one in y^e 2^d Randge on which Mr. Peter Felt's house now stands." "V. to build a school-house 20 ft. sq.



J. H. BUTTERFIELD'S LITH. 910 WASH. ST. BOSTON

RESIDENCE OF ISAAC WILSON
Former Residence of Ezekiel Jewett

& 9 ft. stud. & to have 8 windows of 15 squares each 7 by 9, & the Porch to be 6 ft. sq." Capt. Edwards built said house for £65. A Committee of ten ladies was chosen in 1849 to visit the summer school, one each week. In 1857 the school-house was repaired at an expense of \$368.09.

DIST. No. 4. — Feb. 25, 1806: "V. that the new school-house should be set 26 rods from Capt. John Cragin's house. on the northerly side of the Road which leads from s^d Cragin's to Mason." July 7, 1855: "The Com^{ee} on location reported that the center of the Dist. came 54½ Rods N. E. from Mr. Wilson's." The new school-house was built this year for \$365. Isaac and Isaac N. Wilson made a gift of the land to the District. It was in this District that Samuel Appleton taught,¹ and possibly Isaac Appleton, his brother, as that name appears about the same time, though so indefinitely as to leave it doubtful whether he taught or not.

DIST. No. 5. — This was the "North West District." Aug. 21, 1819: "V. if the Com^{ee}man receive our just share of school money in due season he shall set up a school in the Powers House, so called, belonging to Capt. Elias Boynton." "V. to keep ten weeks of winter school the ensuing winter in Abel Farrar's kitchen." Oct. 12, 1820: "V. to give the widow Sarah Heald three dollars for the use of her *kitching* ten weeks next winter." Feb. 24, 1826: "V. to give Spaulding Boynton 91 cts. per week to board the mistress, & Capt. J. Brown 97 cts. p^r week to board the master."

In 1819 the Town "voted to divide the 'North Sch. Dist.' into two parts, so as to make two Districts." Eleven gentlemen, among whom were Benjamin and Oliver Whiting, entered a protest against the Division.

In 1823 the selectmen of 1822 (appointed a committee for numbering the School Districts) report "that they have given the subject that attention which they thought it required, and are of the opinion that the Middle Sch. Dist. ought hereafter to be known by the name or appellation of Dist. No. 1. The South-westerly, No. 2: The South-Easterly, No. 3: The middle Eastwardly, No. 4: The North Westwardly, No. 5, & the North, No. 6. It is a general practice that the middle Dist. be No. 1.

"In numbering the remaining they have had no regard to antiquity, respectability or property: they have considered

¹ E-q. Stiles.

convenience only, these numbers being much easier retained in memory to be numbered from South to North or from North to South, all which is respectfully presented.

(Signed by the com^{ee})

TEMPLE, Feb. 21, 1823."

The first Superintending School Committee was appointed in 1809, viz., Daniel Heald, James Crombie, and Daniel Searle. From that year to 1821, the same number was annually chosen, except in 1813, 19, and 20, when there were four: from 1821–28, two for each of the six districts, were appointed, making in all, twelve annually. In 1828, "V. that the several Dists. choose their Prudential Com^{ee}." Three individuals this year constituted the Superintending Committee. The first report of schools was read in town-meeting, in 1829. The first one printed, was for 1854. In 1848, "V. that the Selectmen appoint a Sup. Sch. Com^{ee}," which duty has belonged to the board of later years.

A "school fund" had arisen from the sale of town lands, which in 1835 amounted to \$431.44. In 1853, "V. that the Literary Fund" [this arises from the State tax upon banks, &c.] "be divided amongst the Sch. Dists. acc'g to poll and estate." "V. that the selectmen be instructed to purchase six Colton's maps, one for each Sch. Dist."

The annual appropriations for schools from 1783 to '93 were an average of £83; from 1804–35, \$350 was the yearly amount; from 1837–45, \$300+\$100, the Literary Fund; from 1845–49, \$450+the Literary Fund; from 1849–58, \$495+the Literary Fund. These *appropriations* have been greatly overrun by the actual expenditures. The Literary Fund has of late been divided, so that District No. 1 has received a portion in ratio of 10: 8 of other districts.

Temple has suffered greatly in her school interests from not enjoying a *school fund* of any magnitude, such as Samuel Appleton gave to New Ipswich, Edward Sprague to Dublin, and John Boynton to Mason. We believe her sons will yet remember her.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

David Heald, Esq., Dartmouth, 1793.

Nathaniel Shattuck, Esq., Dartmouth, 1801.

Rev. Addison Searle, Dartmouth, 1816, Harvard, 1818.

Solomon P. Miles, A. M., Harvard, 1819.

C. C. P. Burnap, Amherst.

Jacob S. Spaulding, Dartmouth, 1841.

George C. Farrar, Columbia Coll., N. Y.

Martin Heald Fisk, A. M., Dartmouth, 1852.

Benjamin B. Kingsbury, Bowdoin. 1857.

Henry Ames Blood, Dartmouth, 1857.

LYCEUM. — The records are extant of a Lyceum formed in 1836, called the "Temple Lyceum and Forensic Society."

The exercises were "Lectures, Original Essays, Discussions, and Declamations." The first names on the list of members indicate the character of the Society: — Nathaniel Kingsbury, Leonard Jewett, Nathan Wheeler, Wm. H. Howard. Ladies also belonged.

We offer certain "questions" which were propounded from time to time:

"Which is most disagreeable, — to have no appetite for dinner, or no dinner for the appetite?"

"Which is most empty, — a fop's head, or a coquette's heart?"

"Is the making of apples into cider the best use they can be put to?" Decided — Yeas 10, nays 17.

"Is 'spitting' an American trait?"

We have quoted these subjects of debate from a host of others, mainly for their peculiarity.

In 1837. "Is the population of this town proportionate to the extent of its territory and the quality of its soil? Decided affirmatively!" Nov. 13, 1837. "On motion, one in each Dist. volunteered to take the No. of inhabitants thereof." The returns showed 640 persons in town. Dec. 12, 1836. A *paper* was instituted, called "The Investigator." The editor's title was "Lector."

LIBRARY. — Oct. ye^e 1st, 1804. "Library Meeting," writes Capt. Edwards. He refers to the "Columbian Library" which was lodged at Mr. Miles's; but within twenty years has been dissipated. If not quite imperatively so used, it was a sad infatuation.

SINGING AND SINGING SCHOOLS. — The first notice we have is in March, 1790, when Gershom Drury and others subscribe to pay a "singing-school master for one fortnight." May 31,

1790. "V. to seat the singers in the front gallery, in the two foremost seats." A document under date of March 19, 1792, is found. "We whose names are under-written, desirous of promoting y^e art of Music, which makes a part, and not a small part of divine worship, do sincerely wish for y^e revival of it & do hereby signify our desire that one month in a year might be improved for y^e use of a singing school & that we will bear our part in y^e expense of it." This is signed by Sam^l Howard, Francis Blood, and fifteen others. Apr. 16, 1792, (warrant.) "To see if y^e Town will concur with y^e ch. in the matter of singing or do anything for y^e promotion & Encouragement of *so singular and delightful a science?*"—hardly unctuous enough, for the town "V. to dismiss y^e article of singing." 1797. "V. that y^e Bass-viol be bro't into y^e meeting house for y^e space of one year." ——— left the meeting-house with his wife upon his arm, the first time the viol was played. A man in Peterboro used to call the instrument "*Dagon*," in honor of the heathen god of that name, — "*he wouldn't hear Dagon played!*" Esq. Daniel Searle executed the first music upon this instrument, in church, and on this memorable occasion. He was long afterward relied upon for filling this department of the choirs. In 1799, 1800, '01, '03, '05, '07, and afterward, \$30 per annum was appropriated for singing schools. In 1800, "V. that said sch. be kept in such several parts of the Town as will best accommodate those who desire to attend." Jonathan Smith of Peterboro, kept a school about 1790. Heald of Townsend, Carlton of Rindge, Herriek of Milford, Francis and Lt. John Cragin, Milton Carter of Peterboro, Maj. Farnsworth of Mason, Dea. N. D. Gould of New Ipswich, followed. In 1829, Lyman Spaulding, of Wilton, taught a "Music School." Paul Cragin, Capt. Jonathan Spaulding and James Killam followed Esq. Searle upon the bass-viol. James Ball and Aaron Felt played violins.¹ Singing schools were not unfrequently taught during daylight.

¹ Esq. Stiles.

CHAPTER XIV.

Marriage — Hygiene — Disease — Death — Physicians — Extract from Jeremy Belknap — Daniel Searle, Esq., — Mr. Miles — Fever — Small Pox — Doctors Durkee, Crombie, Kingsbury, and Blood.

“We are clay, moulded from the dust we tread, —
The soul a blossom that must soon be shed.”

LEANDER CLARKE.

“There is no whet to the appetite like early dew; nothing for the stomach like grass and wild flowers, taken with a fasting eye, at live in the morning. It was Adam's own salad, and that is why he lived to 930.”

DOUGLASS JERROLD.

So well does that venerable historiographer, Jeremy Belknap, write of the institution of marriage in his history of us, as well as the rest of New Hampshire, that we cannot refrain from quoting him. “When Land is cheap and the means of subsistence may be acquired in such plenty, and in so short a time as is evidently the case in our new plantations, encouragement is given to early marriages. A young man who has cleared a piece of land, and built a hut for his present accommodation, soon begins to experience the truth of that old adage, ‘It is not good for man to be alone.’ Nor are the young females of the country averse to a settlement in the new plantations, where, after the second year's labor, by which the land is brought into pasture, there is necessity for beginning the work of a dairy; an employment which always falls to their lot, and is an object of their ambition, as well as interest.”

Marriages in Temple have, in general, been exceedingly prolific. There have been ten, twelve and fourteen children in several families, while the mystic *nine* is very common. One lady writes us,—

“Much has now passed from my memory; but one thing has not, and that is, that I am one of *twenty-two children*, and am myself the nineteenth child, and shall be 78 next October, if I live.” This was the family of David Barker and his one wife.

“Intentions of marriage,” were “*cried*,” as it was called, as late as 1820–25; though at this date one could exercise

his choice whether to be cried or published in the box. Esq. Searle sat in the east end of the gallery, at church; being Town Clerk so many years, people well remember him in this department of the Clerk's office. As soon as the benediction was pronounced, the voice of Esq. Searle rang clearly through the house, "*Marriage intended!*"¹ whereupon with ears curious and intent, the audience leaned toward the speaker. Having distinctly pronounced the names of the parties, and their intentions, he would incline slightly, and the assemblage could then retire. It was about this time that the audience began to go out of church before the minister; previously, the minister had taken precedence.

Mr. Miles always gave excellent advice to the parties whom he married; adverting even, in his remarks to the husband, to how sweet a task he should consider it, to carry in the wood and water for domestic use, not allowing his wife to do it.² Marriages in early times have been frequently described. We do not, however, remember seeing anywhere noticed the etiquette at table on such occasions. At the head of the table sat the bride and groom;³ next in order the bride-man and bridesmaid; then the officiating clergyman, and lastly, family friends and invited guests.

HYGIENE. — "In Temple," says the New Hampshire Gazetteer, "where there is a population of less than 600, forty, or one twelfth of the inhabitants are seventy years old or upwards."

Were it not for the white monuments and tall memorials that are in either grave-yard, one might indeed suppose that this was another "Isle of Life," within whose celestial borders Death is never heard of. Once, only, has any severe scourge been laid upon the population. In 1813 there were one hundred and thirty-seven cases of fever in the town.

Smallpox, in 1792, paid a short visit to the negroes who dwelt near the Old Glass House; as witness "y^e town votes." Oct. 15, 1792. "V that a man be procured to inspect y^e Houses of the Small Pox, both at Mr. Todd's and Jube Savage's. V. y^t y^e selectmen, by y^e advice of y^e overseer, procure all those *necessaries which are necessary* for y^e use of those negroes that are under y^e operation of y^e Small Pox, & a Doctor (if need be) at y^e expense of y^e Town, (if not paid by y^e negroes) & that Dr. Durkee be applied to for s^d Doctor."

¹ Wm. H. Howard.

² Dea. N. Wheeler.



James Crombie

This Dr. Durkee, alias Durgee, first appears in 1786. Doctors Brown and J. Taylor preceded him, though all we know of Taylor is somewhat crepuscular. Just as though Temple, again, had no need of doctors, almost the first we know of Durkee is that he is bustling round after taxes, and Dr. James Crombie is introduced to us in 1799, as recipient of \$10.66 for "lettering guide-boards." Durkee wrote a good hand, and when he did town business, no doubt charged good prices. His medical knowledge may appear to "the initiated," from the following bill:

"The Town of Temple Dr to Silas Durkee for Doetrine Artha Kirkwood in the following sum :

May the 15th, 1795.

To Visit & Dressing a Recent wound on his Leg									
To Basilicon Salve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0-3-10
To visit and Dressing his Leg Time Myrrh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-4-4
To visit & Dressing sore Leg Elix ^r Pro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-4-0
To visit & Dressing sore Leg Lyth Myrrh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-3-6
More by empt Diachylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-1-6
June 4 th To visit & Dressing sore Leg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-3-6
To visit & Dressing wound Precipate (Preeipitate?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-3-0
To Visit & Dressing wound & Salve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-3-6
To Visit & Dressing wound—two Cath & Sundary other articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-6-0
To visit Sal Saccini (oleum Succini?) 5 1									
Rad. Valerian 5 1 & sundaryes (sundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-6-0
To Visit & Dressing sore Leg Spi Lav. 5 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-4-0
To Visit & Dressing Sore Leg—Salve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-3-0
									<hr/>
									£2-6-2

a True account Errors Excepted
TEMPLE, March 5, 1796.

SILAS DURKEE.

After Durkee came Dr. James Crombie.

Dr. Crombie studied medicine with Dr. Benj. Jones of Lyndeboro, whose daughter he married, 1799. He settled in Temple in 1798, removed to Francestown in 1820, and thence to Derry in 1850, where he died, 1853. In his profession, Dr. Crombie reached no inconsiderable eminence. His practice extended much into adjacent towns, and somewhat into places more remote. He was especially successful in the treatment of "both chronic and acute" diseases, but we find him engaged in 1807 as surgeon of the regiment with the celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, upon the unprecedented case of Taggart, (see Bowditch's Life of Dr. Twitchell, pp.

158-165,) or the "Ligature of the Carotid Artery." He was remarkable in his forte to "minister to the mind diseased." Hypochondriacs forgot their fancied ills in the mere joviality of his presence. Passionately fond of Burns, he could quote him largely, and used to recite "Death and Dr. Hornbook," as a satire on empirics, with gusto. As a lover of Burns, we can easily imagine his success with that most pitiable class of people above-mentioned. Dr. Crombie was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Dr. Nathan, son of Dr. Benjamin Jones.

Dr. A. H. Wilder (alias Dival) appears in 1829; afterward Dr. Raymond, who soon died. Dr. Raymond was followed by Drs. Nathaniel Kingsbury, David S. Prescott, Garley A. Phelps, Henry J. Young, and Josiah M. Blood. Drs. S. Fobes, (1796) and Stephen Cummings, (1806-7) have niches in the Town Records. We have spoken of Dr. Nathaniel Kingsbury in the Oration. A brother physician adds to our statement: "Dr. Kingsbury is a man of superior ability, great acquirements, and much experience. He is one of the ablest physicians that this section of the country or any other has ever produced. As a counsellor, he has ever been esteemed by those of the profession, who can appreciate the higher elements of medicine. A stranger to a *meddlesome practice*, and one merely *fashionable*, he should be held up as a model to the initiated who aspire to renown, and to the benedictions of their fellow-men. By the multitude of afflicted who have been relieved by his wise advice and judicious practice, he will long be remembered with deep veneration."

Dr. Josiah M. Blood, the present practitioner in Temple, was born in Hollis, N. H., July 3, 1832. He commenced the study of surgery and medicine with H. Boynton, M. D., of Hollis. He afterward graduated at the University of New York, where "amongst a class of 120," writes Dr. Boynton, "he was one of the six best scholars." He is a "Fellow of the N. H. Med. Soc."

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURAL AND METEOROLOGICAL.

Dea. Howard's Diaries—Capt. Edwards' Diaries—Anonymous Letter—Huskings—
 "Productions of the Soil"—Great Frost—Two Tornadoes—Cold Winters—Letters
 of Daniel Searle, Esq.

"Mr. Miles, in conversation with *Maj. Joe Stone*, spoke of Indian relics being found upon Oak Hill. 'No doubt of it,' exclaimed *Maj. Joe*, 'no doubt,—noble land up there!' just as though the land was so rich that tomahawks would *grow* there."

WM. LOMTS, *New Ipswich*.

THE subject of Agriculture being sufficiently dwelt upon, in the general way, in the Oration, we shall compose this chapter mostly of diary extracts, and with reference to no plan save the order of chronology; and as "The Weather" is so intimately connected here, we shall carry it along with us.

"On May y^e 9th, 1770. I set out for Temple, in order for planting and arrived there y^e 11th, and returned to Malden y^e 22^d day."

"Oct. y^e 20, 1770. There was a terrible storm from y^e N. W., and y^e Tides arose extremely high."

"Dec. 1774. Drove cattle down" [to Malden] "to winter."

"April y^e 4th 1775. I went and fetched back my cattle."

The above extracts are from Dea. Samuel Howard's Diaries: those which next follow, are from Capt. Eben'r Edwards' Diaries. (The letter "a" in these, signifies *from* :)

"April y^e 4th 1803. Fair; began ploughing in earnest; sowed peas.

" " 5 " Cloudy; wind a N. Sowed 1 Bushel wheat.

" " 8th " Cloudy; raw and chilly wind from S. E. to S. W. alternately; small rain at evening; sowed 1 bushel of rye & $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of wheat. Set cabbage stumps. Thunder and lightning at 9 o'clock P. M.

April y^e 13th 1803. Warm & Hazy; wind a South-west. Sowed 1 Peck wheat—sowed peas for early use.

April y^e 27th 1803. Cloudy & chilly wind N. E. Sowed 12 qts F. seed & peas and turnip seed.

April y^e 29th 1803. Planted 4 Bush of Potatoes.

May y^e 26th 1803. Fair & warm; wind S. E. planted squashes, cucumbers, water-melons and muskmelons.

June y^e 29th 1803.—finished hoeing corn y^e 2^d time.

July y^e 4th 1803. Fair & pleasant wind a N. Began haying in earnest.

July y^e 10th 1803. Sunday, fair & warm wind W. Dined on green peas. Mr. Farrar preached with us.

Aug. y^e 2^d 1803. Fair and warm wind N. W. put in 2 Load Rye.

Aug. y^e 14th 1803. Had roasted corn.

Sept. y^e 12th 1803. Fair & pleasant, wind a E. Gathered onions & Beans & began to dig potatoes.

Oct. y^e 21st 1803. Fair and pleasant. Wind a W : finished gathering apples.

Oct. y^e 27th 1803. Bought Stⁿ Mansur's Butter a 10^d per cwt.

Oct. y^e 1st 1804. Began to gather corn.

March 1st 1805. Good sledding for Three months last past, with remarkable steady cold weather : begins to moderate.

April y^e 2^d 1805. Aurora Borealis. Dr Preston called.

April y^e 29th 1805. Showers & Shines alternately attended with thunder.

May y^e 19th 1805. Sunday. Apple trees in full bloom.

June 1807. Remarkably cool thro' the whole month ; vegetation of every kind very backward."

The following extract from an anonymous letter, under date of "Temple, Aug. 4, 1806," reminds one of that famous, but anonymous dialogue—"How to tell bad news :—" "We hear that Joseph Searle is in N. York City. He is the captain of a ship. I have no other news to tell you, except your corn is cut off with the hail, and it has broke the glass in the north end and the east side of the house."

HUSKINGS were social gatherings of the people, in neighborhood, for the purpose indicated by the name of such gatherings. They were had, sometimes, in the warm afternoon of an Indian summer, when fifty or more persons threw a working cordon around the barn ; sometimes at night, and *in* the barn, by the dim, yet cheery beam of the lantern ; spirituous liquors, coffee, tea, washed down whatever *solid* "good thing" was prepared for supper. Huskings have not entirely gone out of fashion, though they now take place with less circumstance.

Under the head—"Productions of the Soil," (p. 136, Hayward's N. H. Gazetteer 1849,) Temple stands for 2,999 bushels of Indian corn per annum, 12,960 bushels of potatoes, 1,011 tons of hay, 1,530 lbs of *wool*.

GREAT FROST.—TORNADOES.—The spring season was very "*forward*" in 1793. On May 19th came a killing frost ; even trees were blasted, and many that escaped, still bear the mark, the annual *ring* for that year being black. So advanced

was vegetation at this time that the apples were as large as bullets.¹

In 1795-97, the second best ministerial pine lot was nearly all blown down by a tornado.¹

July 10, 1806, a heavy tornado cantered in from Greenfield.¹ Just below John Houston's farm, which it completely ravaged, it split in halves; one portion travelled on toward Peterboro, sweeping a fine orchard of Oliver Whiting's in its path; the other a little east of Wilton, having majesty and magic enough to gather up Nathan Mason's barn, and set it over the other side of the house, upon its ridge-pole. The hail was tremendous. Esq. Daniel Searle's house lost whole windows of glass; and, indeed, the stones were so numerous, as well as magnitudinous, that the ice remained several days in the gullies.

COLD WINTERS.—Daniel Searle wrote beautiful letters. Our extracts below are very graphic:

“TEMPLE, March 31, 1836.

My Dear Son:² Your kind letter of Nov^r last came seasonably to hand, and would have been answered ere this time had not one of the most severe winters known in this country set in at that time, with all its horrors, and continued to this day with unabating severity. The harbors have been frozen over very hard from N. York to Nova Scotia, and it has been good skating from Boston to Cape Cod a great part of the time. The sinners in Connecticut and vicinity have been making their boasts that they felt quite safe so long as Hell-Gate remained frozen over.” “This is the first warm day we have had in twelve; it now appears like Spring, although the snow is four feet deep in the woods, and not a speck of bare ground is to be seen on the tops of the highest hills or in the vales.”

“TEMPLE, March 1, 1840.

My Dear Son:² Your kind letter would have been answered long before this time had there been any regular conveyance. Since the first snow fell, the mail has not passed through this town, and the nearest Post-office is at a great distance, and in many places it has been difficult for *neighbors* to visit each other.

The several snows that have fallen this winter, had they been measured accurately, would have exceeded, in the aggregate, five feet. They were blown into most astonishing drifts, and it has been with great exertions that the people have been able to supply themselves with fire-wood.

¹ Dea. N. Wheeler, Esq. Stiles.

² Rev. Addison Searle.

Some have burned their apple-trees and old fences, till such times as they could break through to the wood-lots : the cold was very severe ; no person could face the wind any great length of time. The warm days we have recently had, have sent most of the snow off to the great Atlantic, but enough remains to make the travelling intolerably bad. There is continual alternation of great drifts and deep mud, and the sides of the road are strewed with broken carriages."

CHAPTER XVI.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Store in the old Meeting-house—William Appleton—Aaron Mansur—Levi Adams—
Tanners—Carpenters—Plough-makers—Blacksmiths—Shoe-makers—Shin-
gles—Mills—Cider—Maple Sugar.

THE names, which follow, of the traders in town, are arranged pretty much in chronological order, and generally from notes of Dea. Nathan Wheeler and David Stiles, Esq. Ebenezer Parker kept tavern and sold West India goods in the old meeting-house, a little north-east of where Heald's store now is. John Searle's store was part of Judge Heald's house: he traded awhile and absconded. James Wallace traded in the old meeting-house a few months, and afterward removed to Antrim. Ebenezer Edwards built a pearl ashery and a store adjoining his house, and traded many years. Artemas Wheeler opened a store at the old meeting-house stand in the Spring of 1794. In 1797, he and his father, Col. Abijah Wheeler, built the large house now owned by Adam R. Searle. Oliver Farrar and David Beard traded in 1796 and after. In 1802 Nathan Wheeler became a partner with Artemas Wheeler: in 1804 he removed to Lyndeboro. In 1805 Mr. Artemas Wheeler built the store which Judge Heald now owns, and leased the old one to William Appleton and Aaron Mansur. Mr. Appleton had been his clerk three or four years, and was now under 21 years of age. The two stores did a large business. Wheeler failed and fled to Lansingburgh, N. Y. Mr. Appleton soon after went to Boston, Mr. Mansur to Lowell; both were prospered. Stephen Austin built a store west of the Tenney house, traded a few years, but did not grow rich. Levi Adams kept store and built a pot ashery on the farm now owned by Danforth Farrar.

Business was not done in those days as it is now. Trade was carried on upon credit altogether. The store-keeper collected all the country produce and sent it to market by ox-teams; sometimes five or six ox-teams filed along the road. When the market was dull, they stored the produce. The

main articles were butter, "3 or 4 tons potash, and 3000 or 4000 yds. tow cloth."

Other traders were David Whiting, Bower & Dane, Richardson & Emery, Ephraim Whiting Blood, D. Whiting, 2d, J. S. Mace, Adams & Crosby, Simon Farrar, Jonathan Searle, John Farrar, Noah Start, Joseph Heald, Cummings & French, Daniel Avery, Howard & Hutchinson, Martin Heald.

TANNERS. — David Searle, John Patten, John Patten, Jr., Ira Miller, Timothy W. Smith.

CARPENTERS. — Benjamin Cutter, Benjamin Tenny, (and his son Benjamin,) Francis Cragin, Francis Cragin, Jr., Sils R. Stickney, Phineas Howard, William Jewett, G. W. Hawkins, Ebenezer Killam, Jonathan Spaulding, James Killam.

PLOUGH MAKERS. — John Ball, Horace Emery.

BLACKSMITHS. — Lt. Archelaus Cummings, Ensign Jesse Walker, Asa Stiles, Benjamin Felt, John Osgood, David Kimball, George Kimball, John Mack, Abel Gardner, Peter Powers, Joshua P. Searle, Isaac Kimball.

SHOEMAKERS. — Peter Felt, Elias Colburn, Levi Pierce, John Patten, Josiah Fisk, Bairsto & Weston, Ezra Mansur, Stephen Cragin, John Kimball, Samuel Proctor, William Searle, William Searle, Jr., Earle Searle, Willard Searle, Joshua Parker, Joshua Parker, Jr.

Blacksmiths used to make all the implements of farm use, axes, scythes, augers, and edge-tools.

The tannery has always stood where Timothy W. Smith now lives. If you wanted a pair of shoes forty years ago, you would get your leather at the tanner's and carry it to the shoemaker.

SHINGLES. — Shingles were a great article of manufacture the first of this century. "1803, April y^e 20th: Cut pine timber for shingles & left one log to see if y^e worms will injure it: it being the day before the moon changes."¹ "April y^e 22d. Sawed & butted shingle-timber." "July y^e 26: Cut two pine trees precisely on the 1st quarter of the moon."

MILLS. — David Searle built a saw and grist mill on the South stream, (Gambol Brook) about one mile from the meeting-house, which is supposed to have been the first in town,

¹ E. Edwards' Diaries. Mr. E. often speaks of shaving a thousand shingles per day.

and has been renewed and kept in the name until the death of Esq. Daniel Searle, but is now entirely gone. About the year 1770, Joseph Putnam built a grist mill on Lot No. 20, Wilton Range, about 25 rods from the then south-line of Lyndeboro, which was renewed by Asa Stiles in 1787. David Ames of Peterboro was the architect. This was supposed to be the second grain mill in town; it was burned in 1801, previous to which another mill was built about half a mile below, which was also burned, but rebuilt by David Patterson. In 1803 a saw mill was erected on the upper stand, which in 1810 was turned into a forge. Some iron-ore was found on the mountain, and some bog-ore in Lyndeboro. The ore gave out, and a grist mill succeeded in 1815; it is now abandoned.

A Gazetteer of New Hampshire, compiled by E. and P. Merrill, 1817, states that there were then in Temple "4 grain mills, 3 saw mills, and 1 fulling mill." This latter belonged to Mr. Barnes, the clothier.

PERRY, AND CIDER.—Perry, a beverage made from pear-juice, was a rare drink. Jesse Spafford remembers seeing Mr. Todd make cider in a log, hollowed out to hold three or four barrels. He had no press, but made use of a maul hung upon a spring-pole. Mr. S. noticed at this time that Todd had but one thumb. He thinks Todd "made the first cyder." Oliver Whiting afterward manufactured cider-presses. "1804, Oct. ye 23d : Finished making cider."¹

MAPLE SUGAR.—3000 lbs. of maple sugar, mostly made from the rock maple, (*Acer saccharinum*) and 500 gallons of the maple molasses, are annually made here; and yet not one-eighth of the trees are brought into requisition.

The sugar sells from 14 to 20 cents per pound; the molasses from \$1 to \$1.50 per gallon. The rock-maple sugar is whiter than that of the white maple, (*Acer dasycarpum*) and more abundant. This is due very much to the color of the sap. James Childs says that his sugar-orchards are as good as ever they were, albeit some of them have been bled these forty years.

¹ Edwards' Diary.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE GLASS MANUFACTORY — 1780-83.

Petition of Robert Hewes, January, 1781 — Letter of February, 1781 — Town Loan to — Simeon Ashley's Letter — Robert Hewes' Letter, March 11, 1781 — Third Letter, March 24, 1781 — Lottery Act, March 30, of this year — The Glass-House built by F. Cragm — Sketch of Robert Hewes.

"Anterior to the Revolution, the Colonies were not permitted to manufacture even for themselves; the object of England being to keep them in a state of dependence. Even Lord Chatham, the friend of American liberty, said they should not be allowed to manufacture a hob-nail. During the Revolutionary struggle the people were in no condition to turn their thoughts to manufactures, and indeed it is only since the commencement of the present century that the genius of the people has had full scope," &c — *Goodrich Hist. U.S.*, p. 324.

STRANGE as it may seem to us, there is little doubt that the first American Manufactory of Glass was erected in the town of Temple. Washington, in his diary, speaks of glass being made in New Haven in the year 1789. One would suppose by the language he uses that he considers it a new and quite extraordinary affair. It was nine years previous to this, and during the very war whose issue first enabled the country to commence its own manufacturing, that Robert Hewes of Boston began to carry out the project which he had long conceived, but had hitherto found impracticable, if not impossible, under English rule, of making glass *in America for America*. The following Petition (which, like nearly all the material of this chapter, was found in the Town Trunk at the memorable search adverted to in the first chapter of "The Revolution" in this book) acquaints us with the early history of his attempt:

"Your Petitioner humbly sheweth that He, having an inclination to set up a Glass Manufactory for some years past, and having in his employ a number of glass-makers¹ that he employed about other work till the 1st of May, when he, the said Petitioner, took them to the Town of Temple in this State, and there erected his works, *solely* at his own expense; but after the works were completed they accidentally took fire and burned down,² to the great damage of your Humble Petitioner; but

¹ "I understood at that time," (last century) "that the Glass Blowers were German Hessians and Waldeckers, Soldiers, who deserted from the British Army." — *Mr. Hewes, "of Piquet."*

² Samuel Hewes, of Roxbury, says that the fireman got drunk, and the conflagration thence resulted.

by the good assistance of his neighbors the Building was soon erected and fitted for business: but the Frost having got into the furnaces by [their] being exposed to the weather, they would not stand the fire suitable for Glass-making more than just to produce a sample before they gave way. Therefore your Humble Petitioner prayeth that your Honours would take the matter into consideration, to give some encouragement to this Infant Manufactory. Your Petitioner prayeth that your Honours would grant him a freedom from Rates on his Buildings; likewise the same freedom for his Glass-makers, to encourage them in the Business; and a bounty upon the Glass they shall make: and in so doing your Humble Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

ROBERT HEWES, of Boston.

To the Honorable Council and House of the State of New Hampshire.

STATE OF NEW)

HAMPSHIRE. } In the House of Representatives, Jan. 2^d, 1781: The Comm^{ee}, to consider of the Petition of Robt. Hewes, reported as their opinion, that that part of the Petition respecting an Exemption from Taxes be granted, and that that part respecting a bounty on Glass be for the present postponed, but that whenever he shall be able to manufacture good window-glass,¹ he receive from this State due encouragement; which is submitted, &c.

Signed, NICH. GILMAN for Comm^{ee}.

Which Report being read and considered, Voted that it be received and accepted.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN DUDLEY, Speaker, Pro. Tem.

In Council the same day read & concurred.

E. THOMSON, Sec'y."

Sometime during the months of January or February, 1781, Robert Hewes directed the following letter to "The Honorable Selectmen of the town of Temple:"

"GENTLEMEN, — After due Respects, hoping these will find yourselves and families well, they are to inform, that being almost discouraged by the misfortunes I have met with, & the little spirit of the People to encourage me, I am almost determined to drop all thoughts of prosecuting the Glass-Manufactory in Temple, for why should I strive to introduce a Manufactory to benefit a people that has not spirit enough to subscribe a trifle to encourage it, when I have met with a misfortune — for if the Business ever comes to perfection it will be a greater service to the country

¹ Window-glass is now found in fragments upon the site of the manufactory, and evidently very good, but these may have been the relics of the windows in the manufactory, and consequently English glass. Jesse Spafford remembers when isinglass was used for window lights: the panes were diamond-shaped, and as large as a man's hand.

than it possibly can to me, even if I make my fortune? But, Gentlemen, *it was not money only* that induced me, but it was because I was satisfied I could do it, & in so doing serve my country most essentially — more especially your Town. You will do well, Gentlemen, to consider this is not a thing for a moment, but it is laying a *foundation for the good of Posterity*; for certain I am, if my Glass-works are brought to perfection, they will soon be as universal as the Iron-works, or many others: as I said to Esq. Blood the other day, that the Glass-makers should be employed if it were only to steal their art. I think the Town of Temple, as a Town, will be highly culpable if they let this matter slip without a struggle. But it is not for me to point out the advantage you are all sensible of. What I have to say is, what will your Town do to encourage the matter? I shall have to send 60 miles¹ for stones to build my melting-furnace, which will take eight teams, & then all the other furnaces are *to be rebuilt*; but all this while the Glass-makers and families are to be supported, which will be a costly affair. Your Court will make a Lottery, I suppose, but that will be a thing of Time. Can I be credited for one or two Carcasses of Beef till the Lottery is drawn, or what way can you think of to help me till the works are *set a-going*?

I should be glad to know your opinion of the matter as soon as possible, so that I may know what to determine.

From your Friend and Humble Servant,

ROBERT HEWES.

P. S. Mr. Ashley will wait upon you with this and receive your answer, and transmit it to me as soon as possible.—R. H.

P. S. If I could be properly encouraged, I would come up in the *Spring* and work at it myself till it comes to perfection.”

In Town Meeting, “March 5th, 1781, V. to advance upon loan to Mr. Hewes (for y^e encouragement of y^e Glass Manufactory) £3000, with good security, to be assessed in two months from this day, and collected as soon as may be.”

On the same day Mr. Ashley directed a letter “To the Hon’ble Selectmen of Temple.”

“GLASS HOUSE, TEMPLE, Mar. 5th, 1781.

SIRS:—By Mr. Todd, the Bearer of this, I must desire an answer to Mr. Rob^t Hewes’s letter delivered by me to L^t Howard some days ago, directed to the Honorable Selectmen of Temple, requesting that the Glass-makers might be supplied with Provisions, &c., &c.,—which answer I must forward to said Hewes, as soon as may be, by a person despatched on purpose for that end, in order that he may be enabled to conclude whether he can or cannot go on to prosecute the Glass-Manufactory, by him begun in said Temple; and, in the meantime, I am, Sirs, in behalf of Mr. Rob^t Hewes,

Your most ob^t & very H^{ble} Servant,

SIMEON ASHLEY.”

J. W. Walton (New Ipswich) says that these stones were obtained at Uxbridge, Mass.; moreover, that the conveyance was by ox-teams.

Mr. Hewes writes the next letter in order, "To the *Honorable Selectmen of the Town of Temple:*"

"GENTLEMEN: — After due Respects, these are to inform you that I received your favor of the 7th inst., by which I understand the Town have voted a Sum of Money, to be raised as soon as may be, and then to be sent me upon loan, provided good security be given. In the first place it will be too long raising, and, in the next place, I do not choose to take any upon the plan you mention, though I have good security to give for ten times the sum I want to bring the business to perfection, and can have it here immediately. But *that*, I am determined not to do, for was I to take a sum of money on that plan, and another misfortune happen, then I should involve myself indeed; but, at present, I have not gone too far to recede, which I am determined to do immediately; therefore, if there is any Gentleman in Temple, or any of the Towns around, that will take the matter in hand and carry on the business, I will sell them the whole at a low price, being determined not to do anything further about it, without it is to bring down the workmen, if nobody appears to purchase the houses & tools.

Yours, to serve,
Boston, March 11th, 1781.

ROBT HEWES.

P. S. — Considering there is so much done toward it, and there is so little to do, & the workmen on the spot, I should think a Number of Gentlemen might go on with it, if it was only for another trial. R. H.

P. S. — I expected to have been encouraged on the strength of the Lottery, & what was received by myself or people, to pay for when the lottery was drawn. R. H."

This letter being answered, Mr. Hewes again writes:

"Gentlemen: — After due Respects, I would inform that I received your favor of the 19th inst., by the Kindness of Deacon Appleton, by which I find we come to a better understanding, and if I can be supplied with money on loan, upon the strength of the Lottery, and not risk all I have, it is all that I want, I giving an obligation to prosecute the Glass-Manufactory. But to adjust matters properly, it is best for me to come up to Temple, which I shall do next week: being obliged to go to Worcester & Rutland, I can easily come over to Temple. In the meantime, I should be glad if the Necessities of my Glass-makers might be looked to and supplied.

I expect to be up on Wednesday, till then, give me leave to subscribe myself the sincere friend and well-wisher to the Town of Temple, & the Glass-Manufactory.

ROBT HEWES.

Boston, March 24th, 1781.

P. S. — The way & means of raising the money intended, may be had in consideration till I arrive. R. H."

Notwithstanding the assurance with which Mr. Hewes here

refers to the Lottery, it was some days subsequent to this that the "Lottery Act" passed the General Court.

THE LOTTERY ACT.¹

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. An Act to authorize certain persons to raise Two Thousand Pounds of the New Emission, to enable one Robert Hewes to carry on the manufacturing of Glass in the Town of Temple, in the County of Hillsborough.

Whereas, Robert Hewes of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, hath petitioned the General Court, setting forth that he had been at great expense in erecting Buildings and preparing materials to carry on the manufacturing of glass in the Town of Temple, and that he had brought the same near to perfection, but was unable to proceed further without public encouragement, and should be obliged to drop the enterprise,—Wherefore he prayed a Lottery might be set up to raise a sum of money for the purpose aforesaid.

Upon consideration of which Petition, the same appeared reasonable, and that the granting the prayer thereof would be for the public good. Therefore, Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the Same, that Liberty be, and hereby is granted, to establish and carry on a Public Lottery, to raise the sum of Two Thousand Pounds of the New Emission, to be applied to the purpose of carrying on said Glass-manufactory and paying incidental charges; and that Timothy Farrar, Esq., Jacob Abbott, Esq., and Francis Blood, Esq., and the major part of them be, and hereby are appointed and authorized to carry the said Lottery into execution in such form, manner, and way, as they shall deem most effectual to promote and accomplish the end and design proposed: All which they are to complete within the term of one year from the passing this Act. And that they render an account of their proceedings, relative to the same, to the General Court of this State, when thereto required. And that before they enter upon the business, they severally make solemn oath before some Justice of the Peace for said County, faithfully to discharge the trust hereby reposed in them. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Timothy Farrar, Jacob Abbott, and Francis Blood, Esq., or the major part of them, be, and they hereby are, fully empowered to pay to the said Robert Hewes the money raised as aforesaid, deducting their necessary charges for the purpose aforesaid,—Provided, they shall judge, that by means thereof, he will effectually carry on said Business, and not otherwise.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 30th, 1781.

The foregoing Bill having been read a third time,—Voted that it pass to be enacted. Sent up for concurrence.

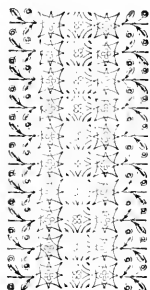
JOHN LANGDON, Speaker.

¹ Taken from a "Book of Acts of the N. H. Gen. Court," 1780--84, pp. 223-4.

IN COUNCIL, 30th March, 1781.

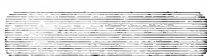
This Bill was read three times, and voted that the same be enacted.

M. WEARE, President.



GLASS-WORKS LOTTERY.

No



No.

CLASS, THE FIRST.

THIS TICKET entitles the Bearer to receive such Prize as may be drawn against its Number, in a Lottery established by an Act of the General Court of the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MARCH 30, A. D. 1781, to encourage the manufactory of GLASS.

E



The Glass-House was 65 feet square, and about as high as the old Meeting-House (the one built 1779-85.) It was raised with pulleys, "teakles," &c.¹ Francis Cragin was the master-workman.² It was situated about a mile from New Ipswich North Line, and half a mile from Sharon East Line.³ It appears from the Petition at the opening of this chapter, that Mr. Hewes took his men to Temple during the month of May, 1780. Samuel Hewes, of Roxbury, (a cousin of Robert Hewes, and now a deaf and blind, but still brilliant, old gentleman of 93: the man to whom I am most indebted for what I have to relate hereafter of Robert Hewes,) says that he went to New Hampshire because land, wood and labor were cheaper there than elsewhere. Many people wonder *where he got his sand*. I have heard but one tradition contrary to the general belief that he got it in the neighborhood of his works, (which belief is founded on the fact that the quality of glass made was not the finest, that to bring sand a great distance would be almost preposterous, and that when he writes of being obliged to go 60 miles after furnace-stones, he would assuredly have added a similar statement concerning

¹ Jesse Spofford.² Augustus Cragin.

³ I have visited the site of the "Old Glass-House" four several times: first with J. W. Walton, of New Ipswich, and S. Arthur Bent, of Yale College; secondly with Dr. G. M. Gage; a third time with Wm. Arthur Preston, Esq; and lastly with Dr. Gage. Mr. W. had long been acquainted with the locale, and pointed out the remains of Joshua Todd's, Caleb Maynard's and other houses. One gentleman remarked the Scandinavian character of the place, while the Doctor, with the sagacity peculiar to men of his profession, set to work diligently on the ruins. He was fortunate enough to lay bare the regular walls of one of the furnaces, which were evidently built of fire-proof or glazed brick; he also detected the fact that the adjacent outhouses were log-built, by searching for and finding clay at the foundation.

his sand, if the distance had warranted, &c., &c.) and that is, that it came from Magog pond, in Littleton, Mass.¹ Bottles were the principal article of manufacture. "I was very young at that time," writes Mr. Hewes, of Piqua, "but remember seeing the glass decanters, etc., which my mother told me were made at his glass-works in New Hampshire." The lottery was a failure. The tickets would n't sell as expected,² and little was done afterward.

Robert Hewes was an extraordinary man. Everything that relates to him is of interest. Mr. Hewes, of Piqua, writes, "He was very ingenious and industrious, a great reader, and had an excellent education." "He taught the Scotch Highland broad sword to the officers of the army in the Revolution, and, if I recollect rightly, he taught a company of Boston cavalry, and composed and published a considerable book on the art of defence. I learned the broad-sword defence of him about 1812."

He was born in Boston, Mass., A. D., 1751, though begotten in London. His mother's maiden name was Ann Rose Frye. His father, who died while Robert was yet young, left him the snug property of \$50,000, most of which he had probably acquired in the tallow-chandlery business,² and we find Robert engaged in the same business in 1780. In one of twelve volumes of some English Encyclopedia, which his father gave him, was an Essay upon Glass-making. Robert's mind, which was singularly bold and enthusiastic, fastened upon the subject, and nothing, not even his wife, who was opposed, could deter him, but that he would make an article hitherto not made in America. His first experiment was successful, and the product, a green-tinted circular plate, was presented by him to the cabinet of Harvard University.² His subsequent failure must alone be attributed to the vile casualty which destroyed his works. He retrieved his fortunes in after life, and his taxes grew larger year by year.

In 1795, he was a manufacturer of soap and glue. 1800, "late hog-butcher, now out of business." 1804, fencing-master. The Boston Directory of 1825, a rare book, has "Hewes, Robert, surgeon bone-setter, corner of Essex; Poland starch-maker, 372 Washington street. Teacher sword exercise, Boylston Market." 1829, Gentleman.

¹ Wm. H. Howard.

² Samuel Hewes, Esq., Roxbury.

He lived on the corner of Essex and Washington streets, in a large house, with a spacious court, and magnificent shade-trees. Old residents¹ relate that they have often seen him, in his dressing-gown, play with the peacocks and parquets in his yard. He was short, a bit rotund, of light complexion, and very active. "Sally," said he to his house-keeper, "I am 75 years old to-day, and I can handle broadsword better than any young man in Boston."² He had also a wide celebrity as a surgeon, and Hewes's Liniment was a fine thing, known to pharmacy. Wm. H. Montague, Esq., of Boston, once went to consult him. "I remember his saying to me," says Mr. M., "'I made this Liniment and the bottles it is in.'"

The "Columbian Centinel," July 21, 1830, contains the obituary. "In this city, Dr. Robert Hewes, aged 79; long known as a celebrated bone-setter and fencing-master." According to the City Register, he died of old age, and was buried in tomb No. 18, Central Burying-Ground, (on the Common.) There is no name on the tomb. He left no children,³ his wife being barren.

¹ James Patten, Esq., Wm. H. Montague, Boston.

² Mrs. A. Felton, Boston.

³ Samuel Hewes, Esq., Roxbury.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ZOOLOGICAL HISTORY.

Bears — Major Heald — William Mansur — The Bounty on Wolves — Bounty on Crows
— Wild Pigeons in 1817 — Edwards' Diary — Troutng Exploits.

"As there are planets for man, there may just as well be planets for fishes or for birds."
GOETHE.

BEARS.—The ursine tribe was very numerous here. There must have been a great many killed at an early date, but we have only recent accounts. Major Heald owned two bear-traps.¹ They are described as having been of steel, very large, closing a foot high, and not easily "set" without levers. The teeth were those of a fox-trap, only larger, and "closing under instead of over."²

In September, 1808, Major Heald caught a large bear in a trap in Theodore Barker's cornfield, which weighed 300 lbs. dressed, and another in Joseph Searle's field. In 1815, was the last remembered great bear-hunt.¹ It was characterized by apparent invulnerability on the part of the bear, and a kind of frenzied excitement on that of his pursuers; while the rumor is that many a marksman practically owned to a species of that most deplorable disease among Western huntsmen, known as the "buck-ague." All day fled bruin before the conjugated furor of Temple and Lyndeboro, "shinning up" half-a-dozen mountains, and beating down again into the passes, whenever the dogs made too near ricochets on the cliffs around him. Night was falling, when Ebenezer Killam gave him his death-wound. It appeared, on this occasion, that the old "flint-lock" was a style of gun little adapted to the wants of a winter sportsman, by reason of the snow's falling from the trees into the pans, which made the powder quite insensible to the virtue there was in sparks. Had *Major Heald*, who was greater than an *ursa Major*, been alive, I think the bear would have dropped before the sun did. The last time the Major ascended "Heald Mountain" to set his traps, being then an old man, he became very much

¹ J. Childs.

² Esq. Stiles.

exhausted, and had gotten no more than half way down when he was so faint as to be obliged to send his son Nathan after his horse, that he might ride down;¹ and, when he arrived home, he declared to his son (I presume with tears in his eyes) that this was the last time he should ever ascend that mountain; and so it was.

PANTHERS. — Deacon N. Wheeler's story of a panther's appearing to William Mansur, is corroborated by that gentleman's descendants. The Deacon relates: "William Mansur was an early settler, and I suppose the first on the lot that Sumner Blanchard now owns." He shut up his dog at home, and started for Methuen: crossed the river S. E. from his house at the ford-way. He soon heard his dog yelping after him, and, looking, saw a panther following. The dog ran under a heap of brush; the panther sprang upon the top of it, as a cat after a mouse. The dog left the brush, and ran to his master for protection. Mr. Mansur faced the creature, smote the ground with his staff, and made as formidable an appearance as possible, and he supposed that, by the help of his scarlet vest, he terrified the animal so far that he was pleased to walk away, and leave him to pursue his journey." A grandchild of Mr. Mansur's remembers being told that the wolves very frequently sat upon the hill around the house, and stared into the windows, and the bears could be distinctly heard calling their cubs under the hill.

In 1818, James Childs and Thomas Brown caught "a common wild cat or Siberian lynx in a snare set for a rabbit." Benjamin Whiting, Simon Farrar, Jr. and Samuel Avery shot a "catamount" about the year 1812.² All these names *may* stand for the same animal, for people were neither zoologists nor terminologists at that time, and, of all races, the feline has been most woefully misnomered.

WOLVES. — March, 1783. "V. to give 10 dollars to any Town inhabitant that kills a grown wolf and brings ye head to ye Selectmen & has ye ears cut off by them." 1786. "V. that Joshua Haynes be intitled ye Bounty for a wolf caught in ye interim between ye expiration of ye first vote respecting wolf-bounty and ye last." Not many wolves or foxes were

¹ Oliver Boynton, New Ipswich.

² "The falls in Souhegan river, at William Mansur's, Sept. 14, 1762." — *Hist. of Mason*, p. 47.

³ Oliver Boynton.

presented for bounty.¹ Bears remained longer in the region than wolves. Ensign Jonas Brown told James Child that the woods were full of wolves when he came to town, and the way to catch them was to drag a carcass some distance, and there set their traps. Deacon Wheeler says his father found *five wolves* in his cow-yard about the year 1781.

FOXES. — “The *fox*, who, ne’er so tame, so cherished and lock’d up, will have a wild trick of his ancestors,” is even now occasionally seen and hunted. I think no one can dispute that foxes have kept up their old reputation for cunning ever since Æsop. It might have been thirty years ago that J. Childs caught one in a steel-trap. Reynard lay with closed eyes, relaxed limbs, and very sanctimonious face, looking death so much “*to the life*,” that, had the foreman of a dozen Æsopian juries pronounced the conventional “*dead, dead, dead!*” nothing could have seemed more appropriate, for nothing, to all appearance, could be *deader* than he was. Reynard, however, had overlooked the precious inadequacy of the only ostensible cause of his death, viz., a slight wound in one leg, and Mr. C., not failing to observe the same, soon discovered that breath was in the deceiver, albeit very slowly drawn, and with a view to lead people to an erroneous conclusion as to his present condition in the world. Percussed upon a rock, he showed abundant life in the agonies of death. No more hen-roost pirating for Monsieur Reynard.

The species of fox in the region are the red and silver, (and a third, which is a “cross between the two.”)

BEAVER, MINK, ETC. — On the farm now owned by John Giddings, is an old beaver-dam, where, it is said, Major Heald used to catch beavers.¹ [“1804, Oct. ye 19th, shot a mink.”²] Musquash are occasional.

• CROWS. — Whether or not crows do more hurt than good, is a mooted question among farmers. Scientific people, we believe, claim an indulgence for this bird. Since the year 1797, there has usually been a bounty given for the heads of crows. The bounty was 17 cents per head until 1806: since that time 25 cents, unless recently changed. In 1798–9 and 1800, over 70 crows were presented for the bounty. In 1835, “114 crows.” In 1810, “*bounty continued for 60 days only.*”

¹ Esq. Stiles.

² E. Edwards’ Diaries.

WILD TURKEYS — WILD DUCKS. — The original country here is said to have been the habitat (or natural residence) of the wild turkey. John Barker killed one, about the year 1790, weighing 18 lbs. dressed.¹ Theodore Barker tamed some between 1785–90.¹ Archelaus Cummings also had a flock of tamed ones.² He kept a small bell on the cock-turkey's neck, for a sign to the rest: thus managed, they would take to the woods with instinctive zeal, but return again. To catch wild turkeys, grain of some sort was the bait employed.¹

In 1858, James Heald killed three wild ducks in "Killam's pond" at one shot.

WILD PIGEONS — EAGLES. — Some years have brought great numbers of the wild pigeon among us; other years hardly any at all. Immense was the emigration in the spring of 1817.³ The sky was clouded from mountain to mountain.³ When walking in the woods, you thought surely it thundered; a flock of pigeons had started up.⁴ No shot was wasted; pebble-stones would bring down three at a time, and Herman Batchelder lowered six with a single charge of "plugs" (or small bits of wood) on one occasion.³

You may look for these either in spring or fall, though some stragglers remain at other seasons.³

Eagles are caught or killed very rarely. One was caught in a fox-trap, in December, 1820, whose quills were 19 inches long.³

OTHER ANIMALS. — Hedgehogs, conies, spotted rabbits, squirrels, red, grey, black and chippering, *sables*, (at an early date) woodchucks, weasels, black snakes, adders, skunks, partridges, owls, hawks, woodpeckers — these are most numerous.

In 1824, Simon Farrar, James Childs and — Barnard (of Boston) treed 60 grey squirrels in one day: they shot 45 of them.³ Squirrels were uncommonly numerous this year, and one of the parties, that autumn, shot a hundred greys.

SHAD, SUCKERS, TROUT, ETC. — [Extracts from E. Edwards' diary here follow chronologically:]

"1803, April ye 22^d. Fair & pleasant wind a N. W. Augustus fortunate in catching trouts." "May ye 17th. Warm & pleasant, wind W. Did but little. Caught 1 shad." "Aug. ye 2^d. Heard ye *fall mourners* for ye first time." "1805,

¹ Esq. Stiles. ² Deacon N. Wheeler. ³ J. Childs. ⁴ J. W. Walton, N. Ipswich.

April ye 1st. Peeping frogs heard at evening." "May 8th. Caught 1 shad."

About the year 1834, Searle's dam was washed away: the brook was found to be "*full of suckers*." The next day some one (or more) got "60 weight." It was a very cold day, and the net froze immediately it was taken out of the water. Fifty years ago, trout weighing half a pound might be taken any day. Elbridge G. Cutter caught one in 1831, weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. dressed. Elias Colburn took 240 in one day of 1857. During that year, this gentleman counted 2,130 of his own getting. He states that it ordinarily requires about 200 to weigh 8 or 9 lbs. before dressing. The largest he ever caught weighed $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. E. C. is an amateur.

CHAPTER XIX.

Casualties — Daniel Drury's Children — Thomas Maynard — Wilton Disaster — Struck by Lightning — Other Casualties.

“DANIEL DRURY built a house and barn on land N. E. from Nathan C. Holt's house, known since by the name of Daniel's pasture. He and his wife, after putting their two children to bed, went on an evening visit. On their return they found the house in flames. The children perished.¹ The house was never rebuilt, and Dan'l Drury was not living in 1779”

Thomas Maynard was lost, as the Oration commemorates, on the 7th of August, 1769. We insert the entire elegy there referred to. It was printed under the title —

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD WHO WAS LOST IN TEMPLE, N. H.

I.

Come all you loving parents dear,
And dearest friends these lines who hear;
A stranger thing you never knew,
Although it is most certain true.

II.

'Tis of a farmer I do write,
Who had three children fair and bright;
The oldest was a son, we hear,
Beloved of his parents dear.

III.

His parents did in Temple dwell,
Which thing I do know very well;
He was but about five years old,
As unto me for truth is told.

IV.

He was a youth of worthy fame,
And Thomas Maynard was his name;
And now behold with bleeding heart,
How he and his dear parents part.

V.

'Twas in the midst of harvest-time,
In seventeen hundred sixty-nine;
His father full three miles did go
To work, his son with him also.

VI.

Now when they had been there awhile,
“Sir, I'll go home,” then said the child.
His father gave him leave to go,
And set him in the way also.

Dea. N. Wheeler.

VII.

His father, thinking he would find
The way, was easy in his mind,
Went back to reaping rye, therefore,
But never saw his son no more.

VIII.

Here now we 'll leave him for a while,
And mark what did befall the child
Who since he left his father dear,
Never but once was seen, we hear.

IX.

A maid saw him full half a mile
From where the father left the child;
He after that never again
By any mortal eye was seen.

X.

It was supposed he missed his way,
And then into the woods did stray,
Where now we 'll leave him for to mourn,
While to his father now we 'll turn,

XI.

Who coming home, though very late,
Indeed no comfort he could take,
They did him with such news surprise
As made him fetch most bitter sighs.

XII.

Their child was lost, they knew not where,
No mortal else that could declare;
Hereat they were sorely amazed,
And shortly they their neighbors raised.

XIII.

Their friends at all no pains did spare,
But looked for him with utmost care;
They searched for him most speedily,
But all in vain, as you shall see.

XIV.

This news being quickly sent abroad,
By many a one, on many a road,
Together hundreds quickly came
To search the hills and every plain.

XV.

They together did agree
To look for him most speedily;
They searched the hills and valleys low,
Mountains and craggy rocks also.

XVI.

But now behold, my friends, and see
A spirit generous and free
In gentlemen of high renown,
In Temple and its neighboring towns.

XVII.

No real pains they did withhold,
Parting with silver and with gold,
The wants of them to satisfy,
Who sought the child most faithfully.

XVIII.

Oh! may they well rewarded be,
Living in all prosperity,
And when grey hairs on them increase,
May they go to their graves in peace.

XIX.

'T was almost twenty days, we hear,
They looked for him, both far and near,
But, he, alas, could not be found
Although they searched the country round.

XX.

Thus they concluded he was dead,
Or by some beast devoured;
Gave out to look for him also,
Homewards each company did go.

XXI.

And now behold his parents dear,
And friends in many a bitter tear;
They sigh and grieve continually,
And for him weep most bitterly.

XXII.

In 'bout two months, I understand,
Some men went out to measure land,
And as they were running a line,
Some of his clothes they chanced to find.

XXIII.

His stockings tied together there,
Were found by them, as they declare;
His kilts and shirt they found, also
Some hair that on his head did grow.

XXIV.

Hearing the news, there presently
Went out another company,
With full intent and noble mind,
To see if they some more could find.

XXV.

Searching again most faithfully,
At length his jacket they did spy:
Just by the same they found his shoes,
As I in brief declare to you.

XXVI.

Now when he died, we cannot tell:
No mortal else, it's known full well;
We s'pose that he did sigh and cry,
Till with great hunger he did die.

XXVII.

The weather being hot as June,
We do suppose his flesh consumed,
And that his bones some evil beast
Destroyed, or carried off at least.

XXVIII.

No more than what is mentioned here
Was found by them, as they declare,
To satisfy his parents, who,
What time he died, they never knew.

XXIX.

And now, my friends, mark well and see
In what a doleful manner he
Must perish, as we do suppose;
Now shortly we these lines will close.

XXX.

Oh! pray let this a warning be,
For by it we may plainly see
Nothing on earth to us is sure,
So much as life one single hour.

XXXI.

God only gives, and he can take
Our dearest friends, our whole estate.
We all were formed by his hand,
And must submit to his command.

XXXII.

Come all good people, far and near,
Both high and low, these lines who hear,
If that offended you I have,
I kindly your forgiveness crave.

XXXIII.

If you the truth of this would know,
To Temple in New Hampshire go —
I take that town to testify
Whether I speak the truth, or lie.

WILTON DISASTER. — There is an account of this disaster in "The Massachusetts Gazette & the Boston Weekly News Letter," for Thursday, Sept. 23, 1773. It is an "Extract of a letter dated Sept. 13, 1773:"

"Last Tuesday, the most melancholy accident of the kind happened at Wilton in New Hampshire Government that, perhaps, has been known in the country. A large company was collected there to raise a meeting-house & they got up the body of it, the Beams & Joists & on these had laid a large quantity of boards for the more convenient standing. They had also raised part of the Roof, in doing which they had had occasion for a number of crowbars & axes, which rested on the building, while the People got together, and were in the act of raising another double pair of Principals with a King-Post, when on a sudden the Beam under them broke at the mortise in the middle, by which upwards of 50 persons fell to the bottom of the House, with the Timber, Boards, Bars, Axes, &c., and exhibited a scene to the astonished spectators around the house (for there were no persons in the bottom of it, all having withdrawn through fear of what might happen) which can't be described, and could only be equalled by the Blood & Brains, shrieks & Groans of the dead & wounded, which were immediately seen & heard. Three were killed outright, another survived but a short time, & several others have since died of their wounds. Of fifty-three that fell, not one escaped without broken bones, terrible bruises or wounds from the axes: — And as they

were men picked from that and the neighboring towns, and many of them heads of families, the news of their catastrophe filled those places with Weeping, Lamentation & Woe, & may fitly mind us all that "Man knoweth not his time," but "at such an hour as we think not, the Son of Man cometh."

We subjoin the names of those Temple men who were wounded, (for none were killed.) "Peter Brown, Benj. Cragin, Nathaniel Shattuck, Joshua Foster, Isaac Brewer, and Stephen Saunders."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—From "The Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser, Boston, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1777."

"We hear from Temple in the State of New Hampshire, that a very surprising and sorrowful Providence was effected there of late, by Lightning, as will appear from a relation of the event, which is as follows: On the 15th of this Instant, P. M., a heavy vapour or cloud arose from the N. W. Point and stretched across the horizon with unusual Blackness, from whence, on a sudden, a large body of Electric fire burst upon the Top of the middle spars or Principals, next the chimney of the dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Wm. Searle¹ of that Town, which in Height was several feet above the adjacent Part of the building, and from thence diffused almost through every part of that end of the House, rending to Pieces, Boards and Timbers with prodigious Force, ejecting them from the Roof and other Parts of the Building. And in its main course down the South Spar or Principal, it took into the beam below, and cleft it asunder, and falling upon two of his children, who were standing within, near the Door, under the Beam, killed them instantaneously. And what was very remarkable indeed, a little Grandchild belonging to the Family, was found standing betwixt the dead, unhurt, excepting a small splinter which struck across one end of its wrist, and just by them there was another child untouched. So great was the Explosion that three persons in the other Part of the House were struck down by the concussion, but were all soon recovered, excepting the unhappy Pair, who were very promising children, the one a Son in his twelfth, & the other a Daughter in her Tenth Year, whose remains were the Day following interred in one Grave."

In 1799, Amos Felt was killed at Waltham, Mass. [See Felt Gen.]. John Taggart, of Sharon, was frozen to death near "Spafford's Gap," 1805. He was about 75 years of age. John F. Ordway, aged 18, was carried over the water-wheel, at David Stiles' forge, 1810, and killed. Quincy Ad-

¹ Now Solon Mansfield's, Range III, Lot 7. (Dea. N. Wheeler.)

ams, in the winter of 1814-15, fell through his sled, was crushed, and died soon after. Jonas Lowell, aged about 30, was killed, Sept. 23, 1825, by a wagon running over him on a Mason road. Solomon Cutter was badly hurt by his sled, in a deep snow, was unable to reach home, and froze to death, Dec. 26, 1831. Simon Farrar, in the spring of 1841, was thrown from his wagon on a Milford road, and so injured that he died. Jesse Spafford was killed, Sept. 11, 1851. "He was placing rollers under a building which he would move, when one of them caught on him and ran up his body. Some inward vessel was broken and he died in a few hours." His age was 54. Betsy, the aged wife of Capt. Elias Boynton, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, that she died the day of the accident, Oct. 13, 1853. Mrs. Hodkins, an English lady, was discovered dead in a well, July 31, 1857.

SUICIDE.—Joseph Heald was found suspended by a rope in his barn, sometime during the winter of 1803-4. He had been deranged.

CHAPTER XX.

TEMPLE FLORA.¹

BERRIES.—Berries are becoming mere and more a luxury, every year. It is now perfectly feasible to preserve them fresh for months, and even entire seasons. It is some wonder that people do not more generally use the means to this preservation, which are in their hands, so excellent a resource would it prove in case some other fruitage were cut short. We give the botanical names of the various species. Checkerberry, (*Gaultheria Procumbens*); Strawberry, (*Fragaria Virginiana*); Low Blueberry, (*Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*); High Blueberry, (*Vaccinium Corymbosum*.) Blueberries are very abundant upon the Spofford and Fuller Mts. Great quantities are annually sent to market. Raspberry, (*Rubus Strigosus*); Low Blackberry, (*Rubus Canadensis*); High Blackberry, (*Rubus Villosus*). There are but few huckleberry bushes in town. It is said that blueberries "have increased a hundred fold within twenty-five years." Cranberry, (*Oxycoccus Palustris* or *Macrocarpus*); Elderberry, (*Sambucus Canadensis*). The expressed juice of this berry makes a highly-valued wine.

APRIL.—Among the earliest harbingers of our Spring, we find the *Epigæa Repens*, Trailing Arbutus; *Hepatica Triloba*, Liverwort; *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, Blood Root; *Thalictrum Anemonioides*, Rue Anemone; *Ranunculus Fascicularis*, Early Crowfoot; *Anemone Nemorosa*, Wood Anemone; *Potentilla Canadensis*, Common Cinquefoil; *Potentilla Argentea*, Silvery Cinquefoil; *Viola Ovata*, Ovate-leaved Violet; *Tussilago Forfara*, Colt's Foot; *Amandlachier Canadensis*, Wild Service berry.

¹ The material of this chapter was mostly furnished me by two highly educated ladies; one a former school teacher in Temple, now resident in New Ipswich, the other a native of Temple, now a teacher in Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

MAY.—*Ranunculus Abortivus*, Round-leaved Crowfoot; *Caltha Palustris*, Marsh Marigold; *Coptis Trifolia*, Gold-thread; *Aquilegia Canadensis*, Wild Columbine; *Rhododendron Nudiflorum*, Swamp Pink; *Thalictrum Dioicum*, Early Meadow Rue; *Polygala Paucifolia*, Fringed Polygala; *Houstonia Cœrulea*, Dwarf Pink, Innocence, or Quaker Lady; *Tridentalis Americana*, Chickweed Wintergreen; *Viola Cucullata*, Hood-leaved Violet; *Viola Muhlenbergii*, Muhlenberg's Violet; *Viola Blanda*, Sweet-scented Violet; *Viola Lanceolata*, Lance-leaved Violet; *Viola Rotundifolia*, Round-leaved Violet; *Viola Pubescens*, Common Yellow Violet; *Mitella Diphylla*, Bishop's Cap; *Corydalis Glauca*, Glaucous Corydalis; *Geranium Robertianum*, Herb Robert; *Trillium Erectum*, Bath Flower; *Trillium Erythrocarpum*, Smiling Wake-robin; *Erythronium Americanum*, Yellow Erythronium; *Convallaria Bifolia*, Two-leaved Solomon's Seal; *Utricularia Sessilifolia*, Wild Oats; *Utricularia Perfoliata*, Mealy Bellwort; *Cornus Stolonifera*, White-berried Cornel; *Cornus Paniculata*, White or panieled Cornel; *Cornus Florida*, Flowering Dogwood; *Cornus Canadensis*, Low Cornel, or Dogwood.

JUNE. — *Ranunculus Acris*, Butter-cups; *Helianthemum Canadense*, Rock Rose; *Rosa Rubiginosa*, Eglantine; *Rubus Odoratus*, Mulberry; *Oenothera Biennis*, Common Evening Primrose; *Oenothera Pumila*, Dwarf Evening Primrose; *Zizia Aurea*, Golden Alexander; *Cornus Alternifolia*; *Viburnum Lentago*, Sweet Viburnum; *Mitchella Repens*, Partridge Berry; *Kalmia Latifolia*, Mountain Laurel; *Kalmia Angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Laurel; *Arum Triphyllum*, Jack-in-the-Pulpit; *Lilium Philadelphicum*, (rare); *Convallaria Racemosa*, Clustered Solomon's Seal.

JULY.—*Nymphaea Odorata*, Water Lily; *Spiræa Tomentosa*, Steeple-bush; *Spiræa Salicifolia*, Queen of the Meadow; *Lobelia Cardinalis*, Cardinal Flower, (rare); *Pyrola Elliptica*, Pear-leaved Wintergreen; *Pyrola Secunda*, One-sided Pyrola; *Chimaphila Umbellata*, Prince's Pine; *Linaria Vulgaris*, Snap-dragon; *Apocynum Androsæmifolium*, Dog's-bane; *Asclepias Cornuti*, Common Silk-weed; *Medeola Virginica*, Cucumber-root.

AUGUST.—*Clematis Virginiana*, Virgin's Bower; *Impatiens Fulca*, Jewel Weed; *Eupatorium Purpureum*; *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*, Boneset; *Solidago Patula*, Spreading Goldenrod; *Solidago Altissima*, Tall Goldenrod; *Rudbeckia Hirta*, Rough Cone-flower; *Antennaria Margaritacea*, Life Everlasting; *Inula Helenium*, Elecampane.

SEPTEMBER.—*Nabalus Altissimus*, Tall Nabalus; *Gaultheria Procumbens*, Wintergreen; *Aster Multiflorus*, Many-flowered Aster; *Aster Puniccus*, Red-stalked Aster; *Aster Corymbosus*, Corymbed Aster; *Aster-Cordifolius*, Heart-leaved Aster; *Diplopappus Umbellatus*.

FERNS.—Some of our ferns are the *Aspidium Acrostichoides*, *Aspidium Marginale*, *Aspidium Dilatatum*, *Pteris Aquilina*, Common Brake; *Adiantum Pedatum*, Maidenhair; *Dicksonia Pilosiuscula*, *Onoclea Sensibilis*, Sensitive Fern; *Osmunda Cinnamomea*, Cinnamon-colored Fern; *Regalis Interrupta*.

CLUB MOSSES.—*Lycopodium Claratum*, Common Club Moss; *Lycopodium Complanatum*, Ground Pine; *Lycopodium Dendroideum*, Tree Club Moss; *Lycopodium Lacidulum*, Shining Club Moss.

CHAPTER XXI.

MUNICIPAL, POLITICAL AND MUNICIPO—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS.

1768.
John Marshall, Moderator.
Gershom Drury, Constable.
Ephraim Heald, }
Joshua Todd, } Selectmen.
Francis Blood, }

1769.
Ebenezer Drury, Moderator.
Thomas Marshall, Constable.
Joshua Todd, }
John Marshall, } Tythingmen.
Ephraim Heald, }
Oliver Heald, }
Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
Joshua Todd, }

1770.
John Marshall, Moderator.
Peter Heald, Constable.
John Marshall, }
Zedekiah Drury, } Selectmen.
Ebenezer Drury, }

1771.
John Marshall, Moderator.
John Marshall, Constable.
Joseph Richards, }
Abraham Dinsmore, } Tythingmen.
John Maynard, }
Samuel Howard, }
Thomas Marshall, } Selectmen.
Zechariah Emery, }

1772.
Thomas Marshall, Moderator.
John Everett, Constable.
Daniel Drury, }
Aaron Felt, } Tythingmen.
Thomas Marshall, }
Ezekiel Jewett, } Selectmen.
John Heald, }

1773.
Zedekiah Drury, Moderator.
Zechariah Emery, Constable.
Seth Cobb, }
Jacob Foster, } Tythingmen.
John Cragin, }
Gershom Drury, } Selectmen.
David Spafford, }

1774.
Ephraim Heald, Moderator.
Joseph Richards, Constable.
Ezekiel Jewett, }
Peter Felt, } Tythingmen.
Zebadiah Johnson, }
Seth Cobb, } Selectmen.
Robert Fletcher, }

1775.
John Cragin, Jr., Moderator.
John Heald, Constable.
Zebadiah Johnson, }
Zedekiah Drury, Jr., } Tythingmen.
Samuel Howard, }
Robert Fletcher, } Selectmen.
Ephraim Brown, }

1776.
John Cragin, Jr., Moderator.
Francis Blood, Representative.
Ephraim Heald, Constable.
Timothy Austins, }
John Stiles, } Tythingmen.
John Cragin, Jr., }
Oliver Heald, } Selectmen.
George Start, }

1777.
Francis Blood, Moderator.
Benjamin Cragin, Constable.
John Patten, }
William Searle, } Tythingmen.

Samuel Howard, }
 John Cragin, Jr., } Selectmen.
 Oliver Heald, }

1778.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Francis Blood, Representative.
 Robert Fletcher, Constable.
 Eldad Spafford, } Tythingmen.
 William Drury, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Aaron Felt, }

1779.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Abraham Dinsmore, Constable.
 William Drury, } Tythingmen.
 Francis Cragin, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Aaron Felt, }

1780.

John Cragin, Moderator.
 Francis Blood, Representative.
 Aaron Felt, Constable.
 James Perrey, } Tythingmen.
 Oliver Whiting, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Eldad Spafford, }

1781.

John Cragin, Moderator.
 Francis Blood, Representative.
 George Start, Constable.
 William Searle, } Tythingmen.
 Benjamin Tenney, Jr. }
 Samuel Howard, }
 John Cragin, Jr., }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Francis Cragin, }
 Peter Felt, }

1782.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Francis Blood, Representative.
 Jacob Foster, Constable.
 Timothy Austins, } Tythingmen.
 John Patten, }
 Francis Blood, }
 Arch's Cummings, }
 Francis Cragin, } Selectmen.
 William Searle, }
 John Patten, }

1783.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Joseph Heald, Constable.
 Elias Colburn, } Tythingmen.
 Ebenezer Edwards, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Benjamin Cutter, }

1784.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Francis Cragin, Representative.
 Eldad Spafford, Constable.
 Nathaniel Griffin, } Tythingmen.
 Josiah Fisk, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Ephraim Brown, }
 ——— (?) 58 Votes for Chief Magistrate.

1785.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Francis Cragin, Constable.
 John Patten, } Tythingmen.
 Nathan Wheeler, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Arch's Cummings, }
 John Langdon, 49 } Votes for
 Seat, 5 } Chief Mag'te.

1786.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Francis Cragin, Representative.
 Ephraim Brown, Constable.
 Gershom Drury, } Tythingmen.
 Ebenezer Edwards, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Arch's Cummings, } Selectmen.
 Caleb Maynard, }
 John Langdon, 70 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1787.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Benjamin Cutter, Constable.
 Elias Colburn, } Tythingmen.
 Joseph Heald, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Caleb Maynard, } Selectmen.
 Nathaniel Shattuck }
 John Langdon, 70 } Votes for
 Seat, 3 } Chief Mag'te.

1788.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Benjamin Cragin, Representative.
 Peter Felt, Constable.
 Capt. Wheeler, } Tythingmen.
 Ebenezer Edwards, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Nathaniel Shattuck, }
 John Langdon, 58 } Votes for
 Scat., 12 } Chief Mag'te.

1789.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Joseph Heald, Constable.
 Oliver Farrar, } Tythingmen.
 Abial Holt, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Levi Pierce, }
 No rec'd of Votes for Chief Mag'te.

1790.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Francis Cragin, Representative.
 Joseph Heald, Constable.
 Elias Colburn, } Tythingmen.
 Ensign Walker, }
 Capt. Drury, }
 Oliver Whiting, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Benjamin Cragin, } Selectmen.
 Silas Durkee, }
 Josiah Bartlett, 68 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1791.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 William Drury, Constable.
 John Ball, } Tythingmen.
 John Patten, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Benjamin Cragin, } Selectmen.
 Ebenezer Edwards, }
 Josiah Bartlett, 64 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1792.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Francis Cragin, Representative.
 William Drury, Constable.
 John Patten, } Tythingmen.
 Josiah Fisk, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Capt. E. Edwards, } Selectmen.
 Daniel Heald, }
 Josiah Bartlett, 71 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1793.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Silas Durkee, Constable.
 Elias Boynton, } Tythingmen.
 John Searle, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Daniel Heald, }
 Josiah Bartlett, 78 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1794.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Abijah Wheeler, Representative.
 Silas Durkee, Constable.
 Gershom Drury, } Tythingmen.
 Levi Adams, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Ebenezer Edwards, } Selectmen.
 John Ball, }
 John T. Gilman, 75 } Votes for
 Scat., 3 } Chief Mag'te.

1795.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Francis Blood, Jr., Constable.
 Joseph Searle, } Tythingmen.
 John Ball, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Ebenezer Edwards, } Selectmen.
 Jonas Brown, }
 John T. Gilman, 63 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1796.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Stephen Austins, Constable.
 Gershom Drury, } Tythingmen.
 Ephraim Heald, }
 Josiah Fisk, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Ebenezer Edwards, } Selectmen.
 Jonas Brown, }
 John T. Gilman, 92 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1797.

Francis Blood, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Gershom Drury, Constable.
 Jonas Brown, } Tythingmen.
 Ephraim Heald, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Ephraim Heald, }
 John T. Gilman, 80 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1798.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Gershom Drury, Constable.
 Ephraim Heald, } Tythingmen.
 Asa Howard, }
 Samuel Howard, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Ephraim Heald, }
 John T. Gilman, 89 Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1799.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Levi Adams, Constable.
 Ephraim Heald, } Tythingmen.
 Elias Boynton, }
 Ebenezer Edwards, }
 Caleb Maynard, } Selectmen.
 Daniel Heald, }
 John T. Gilman, 76 Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1800.

Benjamin Cragin, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Levi Adams, Constable.
 Ephraim Heald, } Tythingmen.
 Daniel Searle, }
 Ebenezer Edwards, }
 Caleb Maynard, } Selectmen.
 Daniel Heald, }
 John T. Gilman, 94 Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1801.

Benjamin Cragin, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Royal Blood, Constable.
 Daniel Searle, } Tythingmen.
 Benjamin Cragin, }
 Ebenezer Edwards, }
 Daniel Heald, } Selectmen.
 Francis Blood, Jr., }
 John T. Gilman, 77 Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1802.

Daniel Searle, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Caleb Maynard, Constable.
 Daniel Searle, } Tythingmen.
 Daniel Heald, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 Francis Blood, Jr., } Selectmen.
 David Patterson, }
 John T. Gilman, 71 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 12 } Chief Mag'te.

1803.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Jonas Davis, Constable.
 John Bill, } Tythingmen.
 David Patterson, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 David Patterson, } Selectmen.
 Daniel Heald, }
 John T. Gilman, 74 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 14 } Chief Mag'te.

1804.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Jonas Davis, Constable.
 No record of any Tythingmen.
 Daniel Searle, } Selectmen.
 David Patterson, }
 Daniel Heald, }
 John T. Gilman, 79 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 36 } Chief Mag'te.

1805.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Jonas Davis, Constable.
 Daniel Searle, } Tythingmen.
 Daniel Heald, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 William Howard, } Selectmen.
 Francis Blood, Jr., }
 John T. Gilman, 100 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 36 } Chief Mag'te.¹

¹ Remarkable for their intense jealousy of their freedom, during the Revolution, which had prompted them to give extraordinary instructions to their Representatives, no sooner had the political horizon become settled, than they paid little attention to the choice of Chief Magistrate, and not nearly all their votes were thrown until party spirit came to the rescue after the Presidential election of 1804. In 1805 the votes for Governor were 21 more than on the previous year. So it is noticeable that the year succeeding each Presidential election the vote for Governor is increased, and one would probably find that the operation of suffrage is almost as regular as the nodes in music. This applies to majorities; on the other hand, minorities, more intent, are commonly equal to themselves.

1806.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 David Stiles, Constable.
 Daniel Searle, } Tythingmen.
 Benjamin Cragin, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 William Howard, } Selectmen.
 Francis Blood, Jr., }
 Timothy Farrar, 79 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 31 } Chief Mag'te.

1807.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Nathaniel Barrett, Constable.
 Daniel Searle, } Tythingmen.
 Ephraim Heald, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 Francis Blood, Jr., } Selectmen.
 David Stiles, }
 Timothy Farrar, 46 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 30 } Chief Mag'te.

1808.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Nathaniel Barrett, Constable.
 Joseph Searle, } Tythingmen.
 ——— Fisk, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 Daniel Heald, } Selectmen.
 William Howard, }
 Timothy Farrar, 51 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 30 } Chief Mag'te.

1809.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Jonas Davis, Constable.
 Ebenezer Edwards, } Tythingmen.
 Benjamin Cragin, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 Daniel Heald, } Selectmen.
 William Howard, }
 Jeremiah Smith, 101 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 24 } Chief Mag'te.

1810.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Ebenezer Edwards, Representative.
 Artemas Wheeler, Constable.
 James Crombie, } Tythingmen.
 Simon Farrar, }

Daniel Searle, }
 William Howard, } Selectmen.
 David Patterson, }
 Jeremiah Smith, 100 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 25 } Chief Mag'te.

1811.

George W. Hawkins, Moderator.
 Daniel Searle, Representative.
 Francis Blood, Jr., Constable.
 No record of any Tythingmen.
 Daniel Searle, }
 William Howard, } Selectmen.
 George W. Hawkins, }
 Jeremiah Smith, 92 } Votes for
 John Langdon, 38 } Chief Mag'te.

1812.

David Patterson, Moderator.
 Daniel Searle, Representative.
 Francis Cragin, Constable.
 Daniel Clark, } Tythingmen.
 Benjamin Cragin, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 George W. Hawkins, } Selectmen.
 David Stiles, }
 John T. Gilman, 100 } Votes for
 William Plummer, 30 } Chief Mag'te.

1813.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Daniel Searle, Representative.
 Jonas Davis, Constable.
 William Howard, } Tythingmen.
 Edward Pratt, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 George W. Hawkins, } Selectmen.
 Simon Farrar, }
 John T. Gilman, 106 } Votes for
 William Plummer, 27 } Chief Mag'te.

1814.

David Patterson, Moderator.
 Daniel Searle, Representative.
 Francis Cragin, Constable.
 Elias Colburn, } Tythingmen.
 Samuel Stearns, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 Simon Farrar, } Selectmen.
 James Crombie, }
 John T. Gilman, 105 } Votes for
 William Plummer, 27 } Chief Mag'te.

1815.

David Patterson, Moderator.

David Patterson, Representative.
 Ebenezer Stiles, Constable.
 Elias Colburn, }
 Silas Keyes, } Tythingmen.
 John Ball, }
 David Patterson, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 James Crombie, } Selectmen.
 David Patterson, }
 John T. Gilman, 103 } Votes for
 William Plummer, 32 } Chief Mag'te.

1816.

David Patterson, Moderator.
 James Crombie, Representative.
 Nathaniel Barrett, Constable.
 Nathan Wheeler, }
 William Howard, } Tythingmen.
 Stephen Brown, }
 Ephraim Blood, }
 Daniel Searle, }
 James Crombie, } Selectmen.
 John Houston, }
 James Sheaf, 91 } Votes for
 William Plummer, 29 } Chief Mag'te.

1817.

James Crombie, Moderator.
 James Crombie, Representative.
 Nathaniel Barrett, Constable.
 Silas Keyes, }
 Nathan Wheeler, } Tythingmen.
 Daniel Searle, }
 James Crombie, } Selectmen.
 John Houston, }
 James Sheaf, 85 } Votes for
 William Plummer, 37 } Chief Mag'te.
 Jeremiah Mason, 3 }

1818.

James Crombie, Moderator.
 Archelaus Cummings, Representative.
 Stephen Brown, Constable.
 Stephen Brown, Tythingman.
 Daniel Searle, }
 Jesse Spofford, } Selectmen.
 David Stiles, }
 William Hale, 85 } Votes for
 William Plummer, 36 } Chief Mag'te.
 Scat., 6 }

1819.

James Crombie, Moderator.
 Archelaus Cummings, Representative.
 Nathaniel Barrett, Constable.

25

Ebenezer Killam, }
 Daniel Searle, } Tythingmen.
 Daniel Searle, }
 Jesse Spofford, } Selectmen.
 Ebenezer Killam, }
 William Hale, 73 }
 David L. Morrill, 14 } Votes for
 Samuel Bell, 10 } Chief Mag'te.
 Scat., 4 }

1820.

James Crombie, Moderator.
 Archelaus Cummings, Representative.
 Nathaniel Barrett, Constable.
 Willard Searle, }
 Silas Keyes, Jr., } Tythingmen.
 Nathan Wheeler, }
 David Stiles, } Selectmen.
 Francis Blood, }
 Samuel Bell, 14 }
 David L. Morrill, 19 } Votes for
 Scat., 1 } Chief Mag'te.

1821.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Jesse Spofford, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Daniel Heald, }
 William Jewett, } Tythingmen.
 Nathan Wheeler, Jr., }
 Josiah Walton, Jr., } Selectmen.
 John G. Dane, }
 Joseph Burt, 21 }
 Samuel Bell, 20 } Votes for
 Scat., 3 } Chief Mag'te.

1822.

David Stiles, Moderator.
 Jesse Spofford, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Silas Keyes, }
 Josiah Walton, Jr., } Tythingmen.
 Nathan Wheeler, Jr., }
 Josiah Walton, Jr., } Selectmen.
 John G. Dane, }
 Samuel Bell, 35 }
 David L. Morrill, 17 } Votes for
 Scat., 1 } Chief Mag'te.

1823.

Ebenezer Edwards, Moderator.
 Jesse Spofford, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Stephen Brown, }
 Daniel Searle, } Tythingmen.

David Stiles, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Levi Pierce, }
 Levi Woodbury, 44 } Votes for
 Samuel Dinsmoor, 35 } Chief Mag'te.
 Seat., 3 }

1824.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Archelaus Cummings, Representative.
 Freeman Davis, Constable.
 Simon Farrar, }
 Daniel Heald, } Tythingmen.
 David Stiles, }
 Francis Blood, } Selectmen.
 Levi Pierce, }
 Levi Woodbury, 58 } Votes for
 David L. Morrill, 28 } Chief Mag'te.
 Seat., 7 }

1825.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 David Stiles, Representative.
 Francis Blood, Constable.
 William Jewett, }
 Nathan Colburn, } Tythingman.
 Nathan Wheeler, }
 Jonathan Searle, Jr., } Selectmen.
 Benjamin Whiting, }
 David L. Morrill, 98 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1826.

David Stiles, Moderator.
 David Stiles, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Joseph Searle, }
 Ebenezer Killam, } Tythingmen.
 Nathan Wheeler, }
 Jonathan Searle, Jr., } Selectmen.
 Benjamin Whiting, }
 David L. Morrill, 103 } Notes for
 Benjamin Pierce, 1 } Chief Mag'te.

1827.

David Stiles, Moderator.
 David Stiles, Representative.
 Freeman Davis, Constable.
 Levi Adams, }
 Benjamin Whiting, } Tythingmen.
 Nathan Wheeler, }
 Jonas Davis, } Selectmen.
 Joel Patten, }
 David L. Morrill, 91 } Votes for
 Benjamin Pierce, 8 } Chief Mag'te.

1828.

Joseph Gray, Moderator.
 Simon Farrar, Representative.
 Levi Adams, Constable.
 Ebenezer Killam, }
 Nathan Wheeler, } Tythingmen.
 Daniel Searle, }
 Jonas Davis, } Selectmen.
 Joel Patten, }
 John Bell, 110 } Votes for
 Benjamin Pierce, 31 } Chief Mag'te.

1829.

Joseph Gray, Moderator.
 Simon Farrar, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Stephen Brown, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 Joel Patten, } Selectmen.
 Jonas Brown, Jr., }
 John Bell, 89 } Votes for
 Benjamin Pierce, 40 } Chief Mag'te.

1830.

Simon Farrar, Jr., Moderator.
 Simon Farrar, Jr., Representative.
 Benjamin Whiting, Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Daniel Heald, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 Joshua P. Searle, } Selectmen.
 Simon Farrar, Jr., }
 Timothy Upham, 83 } Votes for
 Matthew Harvey, 47 } Chief Mag'te.

1831.

Simon Farrar, Jr., Moderator.
 Simon Farrar, Representative.
 Benjamin Whiting, Constable.
Jonathan Spaulding,¹ }
 David Felt, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 Joshua P. Searle, } Selectmen.
 Simon Farrar, Jr., }
 Ichabod Bartlett, 81 } Votes for
 Samuel Dinsmoor, 43 } Chief Mag'te.

1832.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Simon Farrar, Representative.
 Benjamin Whiting, Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Daniel Heald, } Tythingmen.

¹ Those persons whose names are in italics refused to take the oath.

Jonas Davis, }
 Joshua P. Searle, } Selectmen.
 Joel Patton, }
 Ichabod Bartlett, 80 } Votes for
 Samuel Dinsmoor, 41 } Chief Mag'te.

1833.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathan Wheeler, Jr., Representative.
 Freeman Davis, Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Simon Farrar, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 David Stiles, } Selectmen.
 Wm. H. Howard, }
 C. H. Atherion, 53 } Votes for
 Samuel Dinsmoor, 47 } Chief Mag'te.
 Arthur Livermore, 6 }

1834.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathan Wheeler, Jr., Representative.
 Freeman Davis, Constable.
 Daniel Heald, }
 Joseph Burt, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 David Stiles, } Selectmen.
 Wm. H. Howard, }
 William Badger, 47 } Votes for Chief
 Magistrate.

1835.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathan Wheeler, Jr., Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Ephraim W. Blood, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 Timothy W. Smith, } Selectmen.
 Ebenezer Killam, }
 Joseph Healey, 71 } Votes for
 William Badger, 48 } Chief Mag'te.

1836.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathan Wheeler, Jr., Representative.
 Simon Farrar, Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Ephraim W. Blood, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 Timothy W. Smith, } Selectmen.
 Ebenezer Killam, }
 Isaac Hill, 39 }
 George Sullivan, 32 } Votes for
 Timothy K. Ames, 15 } Chief Mag'te.
 Scat., 2 }

1837.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 John Cragin, Jr., Representative.
 Nathan Colburn, Jr., Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Isaac Kimball, } Tythingmen.
 Jonas Davis, }
 Timothy W. Smith, } Selectmen.
 John Cragin, Jr., }
 Isaac Hill, 28 } Votes for
 Timothy K. Ames, 6 } Chief Mag'te.
 Scat., 5 }

1838.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 John Cragin, Jr., Representative.
 Nathan Colburn, Jr., Constable.
 Isaac Kimball, }
 Perley Dutton, } Tythingmen.
 Timothy W. Smith, }
 John Cragin, Jr., } Selectmen.
 Hermon Buss, }
 James Wilson, 91 } Votes for
 Isaac Hill, 39 } Chief Mag'te.

1839.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathan Wheeler, Representative.
 Benjamin Whiting, Constable.
 Nath'l Kingsbury, }
 Isaac Kimball, } Tythingmen.
 John Cragin, Jr., }
 Hermon Buss, } Selectmen.
 Jonathan Spaulding, }
 James Wilson, 79 } Votes for
 John Page, 44 } Chief Mag'te.

1840.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathan Wheeler, Representative.
 James Ferguson, Constable.
 David Felt, }
 Kendall Nichols, } Tythingmen.
 Jonathan Spaulding, }
 Daniel Felt, } Selectmen.
 Elias Colburn, }
 Enos Stephens, 76 } Votes for
 John Page, 49 } Chief Mag'te.

1841.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathaniel Kingsbury, Representative.
 Timothy W. Smith, Constable.
 Kendall Nichols, }
 Nathan Colburn, } Tythingmen.

Hermion Buss, }
 Daniel Felt, } Selectmen.
 William H. Howard, }
 Enos Stevens, 78 } Votes for
 John Page, 44 } Chief Mag'te.

1842.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Nathaniel Kingsbury, Representative.
 Benjamin Whiting, Constable.
 Kendall Nichols, }
 John Tenney, } Tythingmen.
 Hermion Buss, }
 William H. Howard, } Selectmen.
 James Ferguson, }
 Enos Stevens, 67 } Votes for
 Henry Hubbard, 44 } Chief Mag'te.
 Daniel Hoyt, 5 }

1843.

James Ferguson, Moderator.
 Timothy W. Smith, Representative.
 James Ferguson, Constable.
 James Ferguson, }
 Nathan Colburn, Jr., } Selectmen.
 George Whiting, }
 Anthony Colby, 48 } Votes for
 Henry Hubbard, 39 } Chief Mag'te.
 Daniel Hoyt, 15 }

1844.

James Ferguson, Moderator.
 Timothy W. Smith, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Nathan Colburn, Jr., }
 Clement Heald, } Selectmen.
 Nathan Wheeler, }
 John H. Steele, 51 } Votes for
 Anthony Colby, 46 } Chief Mag'te.
 Daniel Hoyt, 25 }

1845.

Timothy W. Smith, Moderator.
 Timothy W. Smith, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 George Whiting, }
 Timothy W. Smith, } Selectmen.
 Augustus Cragin, }
 John H. Steele, 51 }
 Anthony Colby, 38 } Votes for
 Daniel Hoyt, 25 } Chief Mag'te.
 Seat., 5 }

1846.

Timothy W. Smith, Moderator.
 Isaac Kimball, Representative.
 Oliver W. Boynton, Constable.
 George Whiting, }
 Timothy W. Smith, } Selectmen.
 Augustus Cragin, }
 Anthony Colby, 47 }
 J. W. Williams, 44 } Votes for
 Nath'l S. Berry, 23 } Chief Mag'te.
 Seat., 3 }

1847.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Isaac Kimball, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Nathan Colburn, Jr., }
 Stephen C. Heald, } Selectmen.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, }
 Anthony Colby, 58 } Votes for
 J. W. Williams, 43 } Chief Mag'te.
 Nath'l S. Berry, 17 }

1848.

Augustus Cragin, Moderator.
 Isaac Kimball, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, }
 Francis Whiting, } Selectmen.
 Danforth Farrar, }
 Nath'l S. Berry, 46 } Votes for
 J. W. Williams, 46 } Chief Mag'te.
 Dan'l M. Christie, 20 }

1849.

Nathan Wheeler, Moderator.
 Hermion Buss, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, }
 Nathan Colburn, Jr., } Selectmen.
 Isaiah Wheeler, }
 Levi Chamberlain, 49 } Votes for
 Samuel Dinsmoor, 38 } Chief Mag'te.
 Nath'l S. Berry, 23 }

1850.

Augustus Cragin, Moderator.
 Hermion Buss, Representative.
 John Tenney, Constable.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, }
 Francis Whiting, } Selectmen.
 Danforth Farrar, }

Levi Chamberlain, 45 }
 Samuel Dinsmoor, 34 } Votes for
 Nath'l S. Berry, 21 } Chief Mag'te.

1851.

Augustus Cragin, Moderator.
 Hermon Buss, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Francis Whiting, }
 Danforth Farrar, } Selectmen.
 Daniel Felt, }
 Thos. E. Sawyer, 44 }
 Samuel Dinsmoor, 42 } Votes for
 John Atwood, 24 } Chief Mag'te.

1852.

Elbridge G. Cutter, Moderator.
 George Whiting, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, }
 Daniel Felt, } Selectmen.
 Samuel Lovejoy, }
 Noah Martin, 48 }
 Thos. E. Sawyer, 42 } Votes for
 John Atwood, 18 } Chief Mag'te.

1853.

Elbridge G. Cutter, Moderator.
 George Whiting, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Samuel Lovejoy, }
 Daniel Felt, } Selectmen.
 Joshua Foster, }
 Noah Martin, 46 }
 James Bell, 40 } Votes for
 John H. White, 26 } Chief Mag'te.

1854.

Elbridge G. Cutter, Moderator.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, Representative.
 William H. Howard, Constable.
 Daniel Felt, }
 Joshua Foster, } Selectmen.
 Franklin Merriam, }

Nath'l B. Baker, 47 }
 James Bell, 34 } Votes for
 Jared Perkins, 33 } Chief Mag'te.

1855.

Hermon Buss, Moderator.
 Daniel Felt, Representative.
 W. H. Howard, Constable.
 Joshua Foster, }
 Franklin Merriam, } Selectmen.
 James Child, }
 N. B. Baker, 57 }
 Ralph Metcalf, 68 } Votes for
 James Bell, 9 } Chief Mag'te.

1856.

Elbridge G. Cutter, Moderator.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, Representative.
 W. H. Howard, Constable.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, }
 Theodore Barker, } Selectmen.
 John Giddings, }
 Ralph Metcalf, 59 }
 John S. Wells, 54 } Votes for
 Ichabod Goodwin, 7 } Chief Mag'te.

1857.

Elbridge G. Cutter, Moderator.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, Representative.
 W. H. Howard, Constable.
 Elbridge G. Cutter, }
 Theodore Barker, } Selectmen.
 John Giddings, }
 William Haile, 61 }
 John S. Wells, 60 } Votes for
 Chas. B. Haddock, 7 } Chief Mag'te.

1858.

Elbridge G. Cutter, Moderator.
 None sent. Votes tied. (?)
 W. H. Howard, Constable.
 E. G. Cutter, }
 Theodore Barker, } Selectmen.
 William Kimball, }
 Wm. Haile, 66 }
 Asa P. Cate, 60 } Votes for
 Chief Mag'te.

TOWN TREASURER. — The first Town Treasurer (1768) was John Marshall. There is none recorded for 1770–71.

Cap ^t . Zedekiah Drury, 1772.	Artemas Wheeler, 1802–5, incl.
Maj ^r . Eph ^m Heald, 1773, 74.	Elias Colburn, 1806–10, incl.
Francis Blood, Esq., 1775, 6, 7.	Dr. James Crombie, 1811, 12, 13.
Dea. Jn ^o . Cragin, 1778–92, incl., 1797.	Aaron Barnes, 1814–20, incl.
Eben ^r . Edwards, Esq., 1793–96, incl., 1798.	Dea ⁿ . Jn ^o . Ball, 1821–35, incl.
Dea ⁿ . Sam ^l . Howard, 1799, 1800.	Joel Patten, 1836–41, incl.
Dan ^l . Searle, Esq., 1801.	Tim ^o . W. Smith, 1842–53.
	Elias Colburn, 1854–57, incl.
	Hermon Buss, 1858.

TOWN CLERKS. — The first Town Clerk (1768) was Francis Blood.

Cap ^t . Francis Blood, 1768, 9, 70.	Dea. Nathan Wheeler, 1820–22, incl., 1825–27, incl.
Dea ⁿ . Sam ^l . Howard, 1771–98, incl.	David Stiles, Esq., 1823, 24.
Eben ^r . Edwards, Esq. 1799–1801, incl.	Jonas Davis, 1829–37, incl.
Dan ^l . Searle, Esq., 1802–19, incl. 1828.	Nathan Colburn, Jr., 1838–42, incl.
	Martin Heald, 1843–57, incl.
	Nathan Colburn, Jr., 1858.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER. — The first Surveyor of Lumber (1769) was Joshua Foster. The number of Surveyors per annum has been either one or two, or none. There is none recorded for the years 1777, 8, 9; 1788, 9, 90; 1844. One Surveyor per annum has been elected between 40 and 50 years; two per annum between 30 and 40 years. Francis Cragin held this office 11 different years. First, in 1774; last, in 1804. Ensign Benjamin Cutter held it 13 different years. First, in 1781; last, in 1807. Jonathan Spanlding held it 15 years. First, in 1823; last, in 1857.

FENCE-VIEWERS. — Two Fence-Viewers have been chosen every year, with the following exceptions:— In 1771, there was *one*; in 1770, 1828–30 there were *three*; in 1789, there was *none*.

CLERK OF THE MARKET — (“*Clerk-Market.*”) — The first “Clerk-Market” (1830) was Joshua P. Searle. None is recorded from 1832–43, when J. P. Searle is chosen again. Some people in Town never heard of such an office, and when a “Clerk” is elected, which is uncommon of late, he need not expect a sinecure, for, if the position lacks business, it also wants for revenue.

CULLERS OF STAVES.—The first Culler of Staves (1829) was Stephen Brown. His duty extended to pronouncing on the 'quality of shingles as well, many thousands of which were made during the first years of this century. Stephen Brown held the office 15 years. He was evidently the man for the place, for, after electing some other person occasionally, they were sure the next year to fall back on Stephen Brown.

This occurred no less than four different times.

SEALERS OF LEATHER.—The first Sealer of Leather (1769) was Ephraim Brown. Elias Colburn first held the office in 1786, and afterwards in 34 different years, and last in 1826. None is recorded for the years 1771–99; 1839, 40, 1, 2, 3, 4.

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The first in order (1769) was Joshua Foster. There is no record of any in 1770, 1; 1792.

SEXTON.—In 1772, John Maynard was chosen to take care of the meeting-house. In 1778, "V. that ye Selectmen agree with some person to dig graves if needful, till March Meeting." In 1791, David Searle, Jr., was chosen "as a *saxon* to take care of ye burying yard & cloaths & for his service to receive 6 shillings together with the grass on s^d yard." In 1793, the "*saxon*" did both offices here mentioned, digging graves, and caring for the meeting-house. No one is mentioned as taking care of the meeting-house after 1836.

1806. "Chose Josiah Fisk Sexton for the east Burying Yard & Ensⁿ. Peter Powers for the north, do." 1822. "V. to set up the taking care of the M. H., hearse, & service as sexton to the lowest bidder.—Eph^m. Blood offered one cent for the privilege & it was struck off to him." Jeremiah Fisk has served well as sexton for many of these latter years.

WOOD-CORDERS.—The first (1809) was Geo. W. Hawkins. There is no record again until 1828. None is recorded for 1847. Sometimes *two* were chosen,—never more than two.

FIRE-WARDS.—The first were elected in 1827: six in number. Either two or three per year were chosen afterward, till 1845. There is no record of any since that year.

FAMILY RECORDS.

INTRODUCTION.

WE would say to persons interested that we have inserted in this book all the Genealogies which have been transmitted to us. Those who have neglected to comply with our requests, (contained in the two circulars which we issued,) respecting Family Registers, can have no reproach to make, save against themselves.

On the other hand, those who *have transmitted* their Records to us, may possibly find, now and then, a mistake in the names, data, etc., as we have printed them. We think that such mistake will generally be found to have first appeared in the original manuscript which they sent us.

We have appended some other Genealogical matter, which is taken from the first Town-Book, 1768-1796.

Our style of writing Genealogy is pretty much after that of a small pamphlet by W. H. Whitmore, containing the records of the family of Sir John Temple. The Arabic numerals, placed before a name, indicate that a person is first, second, third, &c., in a given direct line of descent. The Roman numerals, placed before a name, indicate that a person is first, second, third, &c., child in a given family of children.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*a.* for aged; *b.* for born; *ch.* for child or children; *m.* for married; *m.* (2) for married second time; *s.* for son; *dau.* for daughter; *w.* for wife; *wid.* for widow; *unm.* for unmarried; *s. p.* for *sine prole* or childless; *r.* for resides or resided; *re.* for removed. Where no place of birth, marriage, residence, &c., is mentioned, Temple, in most cases, is to be understood.

FAMILY RECORDS.

JOHN BALL, [Dea.] b. Hollis; m. Hannah, dau. Benjamin Farley, Hollis. She was the 7th of 12 ch. He was the 8th of 9 ch.; 2 s. and 7 dau. John and Hannah had 12 ch. I. John, m. — Parkhurst, Sharon, N. H.; r. Temple; d. Aug., 1855. II. Hannah, m. John Kendall, Temple; re. to Tyngsboro, Mass.; d. 1854. III. Benjamin, d. young. IV. James Page, d. young. V. Sarah, m. Wm. Parkhurst, Temple; r. in T. VI. Joanna, m. Joseph Farrar, Temple; r. New Boston, N. H. VII. Mary, r. in T.; unm. VIII. Ruth, m. Sampson Spaulding, Wilton; r. in W. IX. James Page, d. young. X. Melinda, m. Ezra Morgan, 1833; r. New Boston. XI. Christopher, d. young. Nathaniel Ball, f. of Dea. John, m. Mary Weston, Hollis; came to T. with Dea. John, and d. in T. His w. d. Aug., 1814.

1. DAVID BARKER, b. 1732; m. Sarah Barker, of Methuen, Mass.; r. in Temple; d. at Hancock, 1815; he had twenty-two ch.; one of whom was —

2. THEODORE, b. Mar. 31, 1762; m. 1788, Rebecca Heald, of T.; m. (2) Elizabeth Corliss, 1806, of Salem, Mass.; r. Temple; d. 1847. Ch.: I. Rebecca, b. Feb. 21, 1790; m. Sept. 2, 1812, Daniel Spafford, of T.; re. to Bakersfield, Vt. II. Polly, b. Jan. 4, 1793; m. Apl. 5, 1814, F. A. Edwards, of T.; re. to Chester, Vt. III. Susanna, b. Oct. 23, 1795; m. Nov. 14, 1819, Frederick Brooks, of Stoddard. IV. Hannah, b. May 4, 1798; m. Apl. 24, 1828, Stephen Putnam, of Wilton. V. Louisa, b. Oct. 11, 1807; m. Dec. 6, 1832, Orin Blood, of T.; r. at T.; d. 1854, at Wilton. 3. VI. THEODORE, (hereafter.) VII. Olive, b. Feb. 4, 1811; m. Mar. 1, 1831, Oliver W. Boynton, of Temple.

3. THEODORE, b. Jan. 24, 1809; m. Apl. 10, 1832, Rachel Cragin, of Temple. Ch.: I. Nathan, b. June 16, 1833. II. Theodore, b. May 4, 1835. III. George F., b. Mar. 28, 1840. IV. Artemas O., b. May 13, 1844.

1. JAMES BLOOD,¹ who came to Concord, Mass., about 1638, and d.

¹ "From War we derive the names of Warr, Warfield, Goare, (1658) Gore, McGory, Blood, Slaughter, &c., &c."—*Suffolk Surnames*, ch. xxix. By the name of Blood—*Arms*, gu. a lion rampant; arg. on a chief of the second; atortean between two mullets. *Crest*, a lion's head erased. *Motto*, Miseris succurrere. *Seat*, Castle Fergus. Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare.—*Barke's Dict. of the Landed Gentry*, p. 1253.

there intestate, Dec. 17, 1683, is supposed to have been the ancestor of the families in New England that have borne his name. It is said, by tradition, that he was from Cheshire, England, though two of his sons, in 1649, then in Concord, sold an estate in Puddington, Northamptonshire, which might have been their place of nativity. He was a contemporary, and is said (with how much truth we are unable to say) to have been a brother or near relative of Col. Thomas Blood,¹ who d. Aug. 24, 1680, distinguished in history, during the reign of Charles II., as one of the most remarkable characters of his age. The family possessed large wealth. Ellen, the wife of James Blood, d. in Concord, Aug. 1, 1674. The following are supposed to have been their children:—

I. James, Dea. of the ch. in Concord; d. Nov. 26, 1692. He m. Oct. 26, 1657, Hannah Purchis, dau. of Oliver Purchis, of Lynn. She d. Jan. 7, 1677. Sarah, their only surviving child, m. Capt. Will. Willson, of Concord, and had several children.

II. Richard, one of the original petitioners for Groton, and its largest proprietor, having owned a sixty-acre right, d. intestate, Dec. 7, 1683. Selectman many years; town clerk in 1668; m. Isabel —; had the 5 following, and perhaps others:—I. Mary, d. April 19, 1662. II. James, d. 1692. III. Nathaniel, m. 1670, Hannah Parker, dau. of Capt. James Parker. IV. Elizabeth. V. Joseph.

III. John, found dead in Concord, with gun in hand, Oct. 30, 1692; unm.

2. IV. ROBERT, (hereafter.)

V. Mary, b. in Concord, July 12, 1640; m. in 1660, Lt. Simon Davis, who d. June 14, 1713, æ 77. They had Simon, Mary, Sarah, James, Ellen, Ebenezer and Hannah, the ancestry of a numerous posterity in New England and elsewhere.

2. ROBERT, d. in Concord, Oct. 27, 1701. He, in company with his brother John, owned "Blood's Farms," so called, consisting of about 2,000 acres, now comprised within the Town of Carlisle. He m. April 8, 1653, Elizabeth Willard, dau. of Maj. Simon Willard.² She died Aug. 29, 1692. They had:

I. Mary, b. Mar. 4, 1655; m. John Buttrick; settled in Stow; large family.

II. Elizabeth, b. June 14, 1656; m. Samuel Buttrick, brother of John, and was the ancestor of the Concord families of that name.

III. Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1658; m. Daniel Colburn, of Dunstable.

¹ "This person, who was capable of framing and carrying into execution the most desperate enterprises, was one of those extraordinary characters who can only arise amid the bloodshed, confusion, destruction of morality, and wide-spreading violence, which take place during civil war." (Here follow 12 pages concerning him) "Such were the adventures of an individual, whose real exploits, whether the motive, the danger or the character of the enterprises be considered, equal or rather surpass those pictures of violence and peril which we love to peruse in romance."—*Sir Walter Scott*. No c, Peveril of the Peak.

² "Capt. Edward Johnson, author of the History of New England, and Capt. Simon Willard, afterward a commander of a portion of the Massachusetts forces in the Indian war of 1675," were, in 1650-52, appointed by the General Court to establish the northern line of Mason's Claim in New Hampshire. See *Hist. of Mason*, p. 14.

IV. Robert, b. Feb. 10, 1660; m. Dorcas Wheeler, and d. in South Carolina, before his father.

V. Simon, b. Feb. 6, 1662; d. unm., April 4, 1692.

3. VI. JOSIAH, (hereafter.)

VII. John, b. Oct. 29, 1666; d. unm. 1689.

VIII. Ellen (or Ellenor,) b. Apr. 14, 1669; drowned June 19, 1690; unm.

IX. Samuel, b. Oct. 16, 1671; m. Hannah Davis, Apr. 1, 1701, and was drowned in Merrimac River, leaving a family.

X. James, b. Nov. 3, 1673; m. Dec. 26, 1701, Abigail Wheeler, whose father was killed at Lancaster.

XI. Ebenezer, b. July 4, 1676; d. young.

XII. Jonathan, b. July 1, 1679; m. Rebecca Wood, of Sudbury, Apr. 20, 1733; d. Jan. 5, 1778, leaving a family.

3. JOSIAH, b. April 6, 1664; m. first, Mary Barrett, March 4, 1688, m. (2) Mary Thomas (Torrey?) Feb. 3, 1699. Children: I. Elizabeth, b. May 1, 1692; d. Oct. 10, 1708. II. Mary, b. May 2, 1692. III. Josiah, b. May 30, 1694; d. Oct. 21, 1711. IV. John, b. Apr. 6, 1696. V. Abigail, b. June 15, 1698. VI. Robert, b. Apr. 26, 1700. VII. Ephraim, b. June 13, 1702. 4. VIII. STEPHEN, (hereafter.) IX. Zachariah, b. June 10, 1707; m. Elizabeth Whitaker, Feb. 9, 1737. X. Elizabeth, b. July 7, 1709. XI. Anna, b. Mar. 30, 1712.

4. STEPHEN, b. Feb. 22, 1703-4; m. Mary ——. Children: I. Stephen, b. Feb. 1, 1730; m. Francis Hutchins. July 16, 1767. II. Jonathan, b. July 25, 1732; d. Jan. 28, 1733. 5. III. FRANCIS, (hereafter.) IV. Josiah, b. Oct. 16, 1738; d. Oct. 27, 1738. V. Jonathan, b. Oct. 16, 1738. VI. Mary, b. Aug. 1, 1740. VII. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 21, 1741. VIII. Mary, b. April 6, 1757. IX. Sibel, b. June 6, 1765.

5. GEN. FRANCIS, b. Mar. 18, 1737. He was the 65th person of the name, who is recorded as having been born in Concord, Mass. See particularly pp. 8, 9, 11, 12, 21, 29, 31, 32 and 37, of the Oration, and the last Revolutionary chapter, concerning him; also the early New Hampshire Registers. Daniel Heald states in his MS. that Mr. Blood "held as many offices of honor and trust, during the Revolution, as any man in the State." He m. Elizabeth Spaulding, of Pepperell, Mass.

Ch.: I. Betty (or Elizabeth,) b. Jan. 5, 1762, in Concord, Mass.; was m. by her father, Mar. 31, 1781, to Capt. Elias Boynton, of Temple. II. Hepzibeth, b. July 15, 1763, in Concord; m. Col. Abijah Wheeler, of Temple, May 31, 1784. (6) III. ROYAL, (hereafter.) IV. Maj. Francis, b. Dec. 11, 1767; m. (1) Rebecca Parlin, of Carlisle, Mass.; m. (2) ——. Mace. Ch.: (7th Gen.) Howard, Stillman, Orin, Otis, Smiley, Rebecca, Betsy, Polly, Hepsey, Clara, Julia, all by the first w.

V. Hannah, b. July 11, 1770; m. July 1, 1788, Daniel Searle, Esq., of Temple. *Vide* Searle Gen.

VI. Polly (or Mary,) b. June 22, 1772; m. Dec. 7, 1790, Benjamin Cutter, of Temple. Ch.: Jerry, Frank, Seth, Thomas and Hepsy. Jerry and Seth r. in Sebec, Me.

VII. Abel, b. Apr. 26, 1774, m. Abigail Badger. Ch.: Abel, Isaac, Ai, James, Nahum. Abby and Eliza.

VIII. Seth, b. Oct. 9, 1776; m. Dec. 25, 1798, Betsy, dau. of Lt. Archelaus Cummings, of Temple. Ch.: Burley, Cummings, Cutter, Lawson, Horatio.

6. IX. EPHRAIM, (hereafter.)

6. ROYAL, b. Dec. 15, 1765, in Temple; m. (1) Rachel, dau. of Judge Underwood, of Litchfield, Mass., by whom he had his ch.; m. (2) ——— Smith. His ch. were (7th Gen. :) I. FRANCIS, (hereafter.) II. Royal, who now r. in Peru, Ind. III. Joseph U., who now r. in Oswego, N. Y.

7. FRANCIS, b. June 6, 1793; m. Margaret Patterson, May 2, 1822, and d. in Hillsboro, N. H., Dec. 8, 1838. Ch. (8th Gen. :) I. Mary U., b. July 8, 1825; d. Jan. 24, 1833. II. Charles C., b. Mar. 13, 1827; d. young. III. Francis Newton, b. Nov. 26, 1829, in Hillsboro, and now practises law there. He m. Nov. 8, 1853, Ophelia A., dau. of Rev. Joseph Barber, of Alstead, N. H.

6. EPHRAIM, b. Mar. 6, 1779; m. (1) Patty, dau. of Lt. Oliver Whiting, of T. He m. (2) Rebecca, dau. of Caleb Maynard, of T., Apr. 6, 1802. He m. (3) ——— Goldsmith. Ch. (7th Gen. :) I. EPHRAIM WHITING, (hereafter.) II. Patty. III. Porter, b. Jan. 28, 1805. Patty and Porter were ch. of 2d w.

7. EPHRAIM WHITING, b. July 26, 1799. He was brought up in the family of his uncle, Daniel Searle, Esq. He m. (1) June 8, 1828, Fanny, dau. of Oliver Whiting, of Temple, who d. July 18, 1830, æ. 23. He m. (2) June 2, 1835, Lavinia, dau. of Capt. Jacob Ames, of New Ipswich, N. H. She was b. in Hancock, N. H., Feb. 11, 1805. He d. Dec. 29, 1837, of Phthisis Pulmonalis, following Haemoptysis. His wid. m. 1841-2, Samson Fletcher, of New Ipswich, N. H., where she now r. Ch. of E. W. Blood: I. Oliver Whiting, b. July 10, 1830; m. Nov. 5, 1857, Eliza A., dau. of Isaac Blanchard, of Wilton, N. H., and r. Concord, N. H. II. Henry Ames, b. June 7, 1836; r. New Ipswich, N. H.

1. CAPT. ELIAS BOYNTON was b. at Hollis, N. H., Feb. 24, 1755. He was a Rev. Soldier, and fought in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and at the taking of Burgoyne. Soon after peace was declared, he came to Temple, and m. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Gen'l Francis Blood, with whom he lived at Temple till he d., Jan. 20, 1842. His w. d., Oct. 13, 1853. He is remembered as an efficient capt. of militia, and a man of great his-

torical application. Many anecdotes of his eccentricities and revolutionary adventures are handed down. He was a hospitable man, of a cheerful, even mirthful disposition, yet possessed of sound sense. The family in Eng. is a titled one, dating back to the Conquest. Edmund Boynton, of Boston, is about to publish a list. of the entire family. The American branch descended from two brothers who settled in Rowley, Mass. Elias Boynton and Elizabeth, his w. had 14 ch., two of whom d. young. The others are: 2. I. ELIAS (hereafter).— II. Elizabeth, b. June 22, 1784, m. Israel Barker, of Andover, Vt.; now r. Cicero, N. Y. III. Francis Boynton, M. D., b. March, 1786; m. Abigail Dole; r. Bangor and Sebec, Me.; drowned, April 22, 1823, at Dover, Me. IV. Earl, b. Apr. 20, 1788; m. Sally Fisk, T., Nov., 1808; r. New Ipswich, N. H. V. Polly, b. Apr. 24, 1791; m. Jason Hassel, Merrimack, N. H.; r. Sebec, Me. VI. Abel, b. Feb. 22, 1793; m. Sirena Lawrence, Cambridge, Mass.; r. (1st) Peterboro, N. H., now New Lisbon, Wis. VII. Amos, b. Jan. 5, 1795; d. 1824, in T. VIII. Hepsibeth, b. Feb. 22, 1797; m. Abel Farrar, T., Dec., 1818, who d. Jan. 2, 1840, in T. IX. Oliver, b. May 8, 1799; m. Jan. 25, 1820, Sarah Howard, Stoddard, N. H.; r. (1st) T., now, New Ipswich, N. H. X. Spaulding, b. Sept. 15, 1801; m. Lavinia Wilder, New Ipswich; now r. Nashua, N. H. XI. Hannah, b. June 12, 1804; m. Francis Cragin, of T., Apr. 16, 1829, r. Peterboro, N. H. XII. Almira, b. Dec. 5, 1807; m. Augustus Cragin, of T., Dec. 14, 1830; r. Temple.

2. ELIAS, b. May 15, 1782; m., Mar. 28, 1804, Hannah Whiting of Temple; r. Temple; she d. Feb., 1817; he m., (2) July, 16, 1817, Mary Ferguson, of Peterboro, who d. in T., July 18, 1852. Ch.: (3d Gen.) I. OLIVER WHITING, hereafter.

3. OLIVER WHITING, b. Apr. 22, 1807; m. Mar. 1, 1831, Olive Barker, b. Feb. 4, 1811. Ch. b. in T.: I. George W., b. Apr. 7, 1832; m. May 17, 1857, Eliza J. Burton, of Lyndeboro, N. H.; r. Wilton. II. Charles E., b. Nov. 10, 1835. III. William W., b. Nov. 4, 1840. IV. John G. b. Dec. 4, 1843; d. March 26, 1855. V. Mary H. b. Nov. 22, 1848. VI. Martha E. b. Sept. 9, 1850. VII. Abbie A., b. Apr. 2, 1854.

1. ENS. JONAS BROWN was born in Concord, Mass., 1752; re. to Temple, 1780, and m., 1783, Hannah, dau. of Maj. Ephm. Heald, and the first female ch. b. in Temple. He was a very patriotic man, and the statement which he was obliged to make in order to secure his pension, under the Act of Congress, of June 7, 1832, concerning his services in the Revolution, we present in full: "State of N. H., Co. of Hillsborough. On this seventeenth day of August, 1832, Jonas Brown personally appeared in open court, before the Court of Probate, now sitting at Amherst, within and for the County of Hillsborough, in the State aforesaid, re. 79 years, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make

the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States, under the following named officers, and served as herein stated. "That is to say, from the 1st of January, 1775, to the 1st of May. I was enlisted as a minute man, (being a native and resident of Concord, Mass.,) under Capt. Buttrick, of the Militia, and trained twice a week, and with the rest of the company, kept guard most of the time over the public stores, roads and bridges in Concord. Early on the 19th of April, an alarm was given that the enemy were coming from Boston to Concord, and our company was paraded about daylight, and kept under arms most of the time, until the enemy arrived, and destroyed military stores and provisions, and set a guard at the Bridge, and I was ordered with others, to rout them, which we did, when several were killed on both sides, and the enemy retreated, and we pursued to Menotomy," (West Cambridge) "had various skirmishing on the road, and I returned to Concord. Capt. Buttrick went to Cambridge, and several times sent for his company. I went twice or three times and returned next day. On the 1st of May, 1775, I entered the service as a corporal, under Capt. Abisha Brown, in the regiment commanded by Col. Jno. Nickson, Lt. Col. Thomas Nickson, and Maj. Jno. Buttrick in the Massachusetts Line, and served eight months at Cambridge, Charlestown, &c.; was in the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, and was dismissed 1st of January, 1776. Again the militia was called for, and on the 1st of Feb., 1776, I enlisted a volunteer for two months, under Capt. Asel Wheeler, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Robinson, Lt. Col. Buttrick, and Major McCobb, in which Regiment I served February and March, two months, as a Quarter Master's Sergeant; was in service at Charlestown and vicinity when the British army left Boston, and was discharged the first of April. On the 12th of July, 1776, I was commissioned as an Ensign, and immediately entered the service under Capt. Charles Miles, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Jonathan Reed, in the Mass. Line, in the Brigade destined for Canada, in which Reg't was Lt. Col. Brown, and Major Fletcher. I marched from Concord to Keene, N. H., thence by way of Charlestown, N. H., Otter Creek, and Shrewsbury, Vt, where we took boats and went down Lake Champlain, to Ticonderoga, and joined the army under Gen'l Gates, Arnold, and Waterbury, and Gen. Brickett of Mass. was there.

"I was at Ticonderoga when Arnold and Waterbury went down the Lake with a fleet of gondolas," (flat-boats.) "which were mostly destroyed. I remained at Ticonderoga until about the middle of Dec., 1776, when I entered my name to serve during the war, as a Lt. under Capt. Monroe, of Lexington, Mass., and had leave to return to Concord, until called for. I did so, and about the middle of March, I was called upon to take my appointment as Lt. I obeyed the call, and went to the Capt., who told me there were others who would like to take my chance, and I resigned it, and was excused from any further service, making eight months in which I was under orders as an Ensign."

The annual pension here granted was \$117.33, rated from March 4, 1831. Ensign J. Brown's w. was b. 1761; she d. Apr. 7, 1834. He

d. July 31, 1834, æ. 82. He settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. J. B. Wood, Lot 8, R. VIII. His ch. were : I. JONAS, b. July 18, 1785; re. to Oppenheim, N. Y., in 1838. His ch. are David, Charles, and Dexter; the two latter r. in Oppenheim. His w. d. 1859.

2. II. CHARLES, b. Aug. 16, 1787; m. Lydia Woods, Sept. 17, 1816; re. to Batavia, N. Y., about 1836 and d. June 15, 1855. His ch.; I. Charles W., b. Sept. 4, 1817. II. Louisa A., b. Feb. 26, 1819. III. Harriet E., b. Nov. 17, 1820. IV. Geo. W., b. July 22, 1822. V. Nancy B., b. March 4, 1824; d. Aug. 22, 1826. VI. John M., b. Feb. 23, 1826. VII. Julia A., b. Jan. 27, 1828; d. Oct. 8, 1829. VIII. Elbridge D., b. July 24, 1830. IX. Sarah C., b. July 27, 1832; d. Aug. 17, 1836. X. Henry J., b. Sept. 7, 1834. XI. Sarah C., b. Aug. 6, 1836. XII. Lydia W., b. July 4, 1838; d. Dec. 24, 1858. XIII. Thomas B., b. May 6, 1843; d. Sept. 17, 1858.

2. III. EPHRAIM, b. July 13, 1790; m. Dec. 4, 1816, Sarah King, of Wilton, and d. in Wilton, Dec. 11, 1840. His ch.: I. Sarah M., b. Nov. 7, 1817; d. Dec. 2, 1818. II. Ephraim, b. Oct. 1, 1819; r. Lowell, Mass. III. Abigail K., b. Dec. 19, 1821; d. Dec. 29, 1824. IV. George, b. Oct. 11, 1823; a physician, and Superintendent of the Private Institution for the Education of Idiots, Imbeciles, and Eccentric Children, Barre, Mass. V. Sumner, b. Sept. 5, 1825; d. Aug. 26, 1827. VI. Abigail M., b. Aug. 26, 1828; m. Dr. Norman Smith, of Groton, Mass.; d. July 17, 1852. VII. Diantha, b. Feb. 1, 1831; m. P. S. Harris, artist, of Bath, Me. VIII. Anstriss, b. March 5, 1834; m. D. F. Haynes, Baltimore, Dee., 1858.

2. IV. LUCAS, b. Sept. 17, 1792; re. to Norridgewock, Me., about 1811; d. May, 1855. Ch.: I. James B., b. Aug. 5, 1820. II. Cyrus, b. Jan. 1, 1822; both living in Maine. III. Amos F., b. June 1, 1823; r. Lowell, Mass. IV. Mary B., b. March 5, 1831; m. Robert Hemmage; r. Buffalo, N. Y. V. Caroline B., b. April 14, 1833; r. Lowell, Mass.

2. V. JOHN, b. Aug. 13, 1795; m. Cynthia Barker, 1820; re. to Bangor, Me., 1827; had four girls and one boy. w. d. He then m. Sarah Wheeler; had five boys; re. to Exeter, Me., 1838, and d. same year, æ. 43.

2. VI. POLLY, b. Feb. 17, 1798; m., Feb. 1, 1816, Jeremiah Cutter, of Sebec, Me.; r. on the farm which he first cleared. Ch.: I. Benj. F., d. Jan. 16, 1819, æ. 1. II. Hannah M., b. Feb. 23, 1819. III. Benj. O., b. Oct. 3, 1820. IV. Willard, b. May 2, 1822. V. Luther, b. Mar. 2, 1825. VI. Charles E., b. Apr. 10, 1826; d. Oct. 1, 1848. VII. Mary M., b. July 29, 1827. VIII. David T., b. Sept. 18, 1829; d. Nov. 25, 1851, on his way to California. IX. Sumner C., b. May 30, 1832.

2. VII. CYRUS, b. Dec. 21, 1800; (carpenter;) m., 1826, Harriet Weston; re. to Bangor, Me., 1827; had five boys; four d. young. His w. died 1833. He m. Mercy Severance, 1834; re. to California, 1849; was there employed by Gov't as an architect; returned to Bangor, 1851; now r. there, and is, like his maternal grandfather, Maj. Heald, an amateur in hunting and fishing.

2. VIII. THOMAS BUCKLEY, b. Mar. 16, 1803; (carpenter;) m. Martha Farnham, 1833; re. to Bangor, 1834; had one son and four dau.; one d. young.

1. SAMUEL BURNAP, was b. July 17, 1747, at Andover, Mass.; m. 1770, Betsey Howard, of Reading, Mass. They re. to Temple 1775 or '76; r. on the same farm until his death, Jan. 2, 1832. She d. Apr. 10, 1838, æ. 89; ch. Betsy, SAMUEL, (hereafter) Ruth, Bethiah, Eunice. The dau. all married and left town.

2. DEA. SAMUEL. (2d ch. of Samuel,) was b. Nov., 1773; m. May 28, 1801, Lois Goodridge, of Lyndeboro. He d. at Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 18, 1842. She d. at T. May 4, 1847; ch. (3d Gen.) I. SEWALL GOODRIDGE (hereafter.) II. Betsy, b. Temple, June 20, 1804. III. Israel Hutchinson, b. at T. May 28, 1806; m. Sept. 3, 1835, Esther C. Lawrence, of Ashby, Mass., and had four ch. (4th Gen.) I. Eliza A., b. Feb. 15, 1837; d. Sept. 3, 1856. II. Mary A., b. Aug. 22, 1838; both b. in Ashby. III. Urania E., b. at Leominster, Mass., Dec. 23, 1844. IV. Herbert G., b. July 4, 1847, in L. 3. IV. SAMUEL, (hereafter.) V. Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, b. at T., Oct. 26, 1812; grad. Amherst coll.; d. Dec. 20, 1838, at Holliston, Mass. He was then a member of the Middle Class of Andover Theolog. Sem.

3. SEWALL G. was b. Mar. 12, 1802, at Temple. He m. Nov. 9, 1832, Betsy A. Brown, of Medway, Mass., who d. at Holliston, May 6, 1842; (2) Elizabeth S. Blanchard, of Boston, Jan. 17, 1844. S. G. Burnap grad. at Hanover Medical School, 1826. Settled in Holliston, Mass. Ch. I. Charles Brown, b. May 22, 1835; d. Oct. 26, 1851.

3. SAMUEL, was b. at Temple, Oct. 12, 1809; m. Mar. 20, 1834, Lucinda Farwell, of Ashby, Mass.; r. in Temple until Oct. 1838, when he re. to Fitchburg, Mass., where he now r. His w. d. Sept. 29, 1852. He m. (2) Harriet Trow, of Barre, Vt.; ch. I. Charles C., b. Dec. 12, 1834; re. to Iowa, 1857. II. Maria E., b. Jan. 15, 1836; d. Jan. 15, 1853. III. Edwin S., b. Aug. 19, 1838, in Temple. IV. Ellen L., b. June 10, 1841. V. George F., b. Oct. 25, 1849.

1. MOSES CHILD, was b. on ship-board, in Casco Bay, his parents being on their way from England to this country. His father's name was Isaac. Moses m. Sarah Stiles [b. 1735,] at Lunenburg, Mass. She d. June 3, 1818. He d. Feb. 8, 1793. He held a commission of Ensign in the French war, dated March 6, 1760, signed by Thomas Pownall, Gov'r

of the Prov. of Mass. (His grandson, James L. Child, Esq., of Augusta, has recently placed sd. commission in the possession of the Maine Hist. Soc.) He also received an important commission from Gen. Washington. (*See* Oration) : ch. b. Groton, Mass. I. Asa, b. Apr. 8, 1759; d. June, 1759. II. Sally, b. Mar. 26, 1760; d. May, 1760. III. James, b. Apr. 4, 1762; m. 1781, Hannah Cushing, of Abington, Mass; re. to Hallowell, (now Augusta,) Me., 1786, and d. Mar. 23, 1840. His ch. were Anna, Greenwood Cushing, James Loring, (a distinguished lawyer, r. Augusta,) Hannah, Elisha, John and Sarah. IV. Sarah, b. June 26, 1763; d. Feb. 28, 1838. V. Susanna, b. Feb. 9, 1766; m. Judge Eben'r Champney, of New Ipswich; d. Sept. 1796. 2. VI. ELISHA, (hereafter.) VII. Prudence, b. Aug. 30, 1769; m. Eben'r Stiles, of T., and d. Sept. 5, 1805. VIII. Betsy,¹ b. Nov. 2, 1771; d. May 12, 1848. 2. IX. ISAAC, (hereafter.) X. Anna, b. Sept. 23, 1777; d. Oct. following.

2. ELISHA, b. at Groton, Oct. 31, 1767; re. to Temple; m. Feb. 17, 1795, Martha Abbot, of Wilton, N. H. She was born Dec. 11, 1772. He d. Apr. 1, 1853; ch. b. in Temple: I. Moses, b. Jan. 30, 1796; d. June 25, 1796. II. Patty, b. Aug. 16, 1797; unm. III. Sarah H., b. Mar. 22, 1799; m. Nov. 24, 1825, James Killam, of Temple. Ch: I. Rodney A., b. July 11, 1828. II. James O., b. June 27, 1831; m. May 3, 1855, Sarah J. Jewett, of T. She d. Nov. 27, 1855. III. Elizabeth M., b. Nov. 28, 1840. IV. Polly, b. Mar. 23, 1801; m. Nath'l F. Laws, of Peterboro, N. H. ch.: I. Martha C., b. July 28, 1827; m. Wm. C. Tuttle, Nov. 5, 1847, and d. Oct. 11, 1853. II. Almena F. Laws, b. May 16, 1832; m. Wm. E. Dadmun, Concord, N. H., Jan. 6, 1859. III. Albert D., b. Feb. 3, 1836.

3. V. JAMES, (hereafter.) VI. Nahum, b. July 3, 1805; m. Betsy Wright, of Westford, Mass.; ch.: I. Mary E., b. May 17, 1838. He r. Wilton, N. H. VII. Harriett, b. July 9, 1807; m. Mar. 5, 1829, Samuel Mitchell, of Hancock, N. H.; ch: I. Martha J., b. May 23, 1831; d. Aug. 7, 1853. Sam'l Mitchell d. Aug. 22, 1850. His wid. m. Dea. Francis Patten, of Candia, N. H., Dec. 25, 1855.

VIII. Betsy, b. Apr. 8, 1809; m. Sept. 29, 1829, Francis Killam, of T.; ch: I. Geo. F., b. May 19, 1835; m. Dec. 14, 1854, Mary A. Chesley, of Barnstead, N. H. He and his father re. to Lawrence, Kansas. Francis d. May 26, 1857. Elisha Child was appointed in 1800, county coroner.

3. JAMES, b. Sept. 20, 1802; m. May 10, 1827, Mary L. Laws, of Peterboro, N. H., b. Jan. 19, 1799; ch: I. Nahum A., b. Nov. 9, 1828. James Child r. on the old homestead.

¹ BETSY, eighth ch. of Moses, m. Aug. 1810, John Spalter; ch: I. John H., b. Oct. 28, 1811; m. July 15, 1841, Martha A. Hildreth; r. Keene, N. H.; ch: I. Walter H., b. Oct. 5, 1842. II. Francis B., b. Sept. 3, 1845. III. Clara M., b. Oct. 22, 1848; d. 1851. IV. Addie C., b. Aug. 29, 1852. V. Charles J. VI. Mary G., b. Mar. 9, 1855. The other ch. of Betsy were Elizabeth and Albert D., an Epis. cler'n, Wilkinsonville, Mass.; m. (1) Abigail R. Shattuck, Nov. 1838; m. (2) Louisa A. R. Field, July, 1859.

2. ISAAC, b. July 27, 1774; m. 1802, Sarah Rockwood; ch: I. Rufus, b. Dec. 9, 1809; sup. Gas Works, Lawrence, Mass. II. Sarah R., b. Apr. 3, 1811; m. 1827, John A. Haskell; d. Feb. 12, 1843.

1. ELIAS COLBURN and Mehitable Wheeler, his wife, came from Hollis to Temple, July, 1773. He d. Aug. 11, 1831. She d. Sept. 6, 1824; ch: I. Elias, b. Feb. 8, 1774; d. Apr. 23, 1795. II. Mehitable, b. Feb. 20, 1775; m. Feb., 1802, Ebenezer Killam, r. Temple, and there d. Aug. 28, 1823. III. Anna, b. Feb. 20, 1777; m. Jan., 1798, Barachias Abbott, of Wilton, N. H., and re. to Landsgrove, Vt., where she d. 1856. 2. IV. NATHAN, (hereafter.) V. Sarah, b. Mar. 8, 1781; d. Mar. 11, 1848. VI. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 20, 1784; d. Aug. 1, 1853. VII. Daniel, b. Sept. 28, 1793; d. Oct. 25, 1796.

2. NATHAN, fourth ch. of Elias, b. June 3, 1779; m. Betsy Powers Nov. 5, 1801; ch:

3. I. NATHAN, (hereafter.) II. Betsy, b. July 10, 1804; m. May 12, 1825, Abiel Holt; r. South Merrimac, N. H. 3. III. ELIAS, (hereafter.) IV. Achsah, b. Mar. 6, 1811; m. Aug. 6, 1841, Geo. W. Bancroft; re. to Clinton, Mich.; m. (2) Elijah Lyman, of Strongsville, O., where she now r. V. Ketarah, b. Mar. 5, 1816; d. July 3, 1832. VI. Martha, b. Sept. 21, 1818. VII. Lucy, b. Jan. 27, 1823.

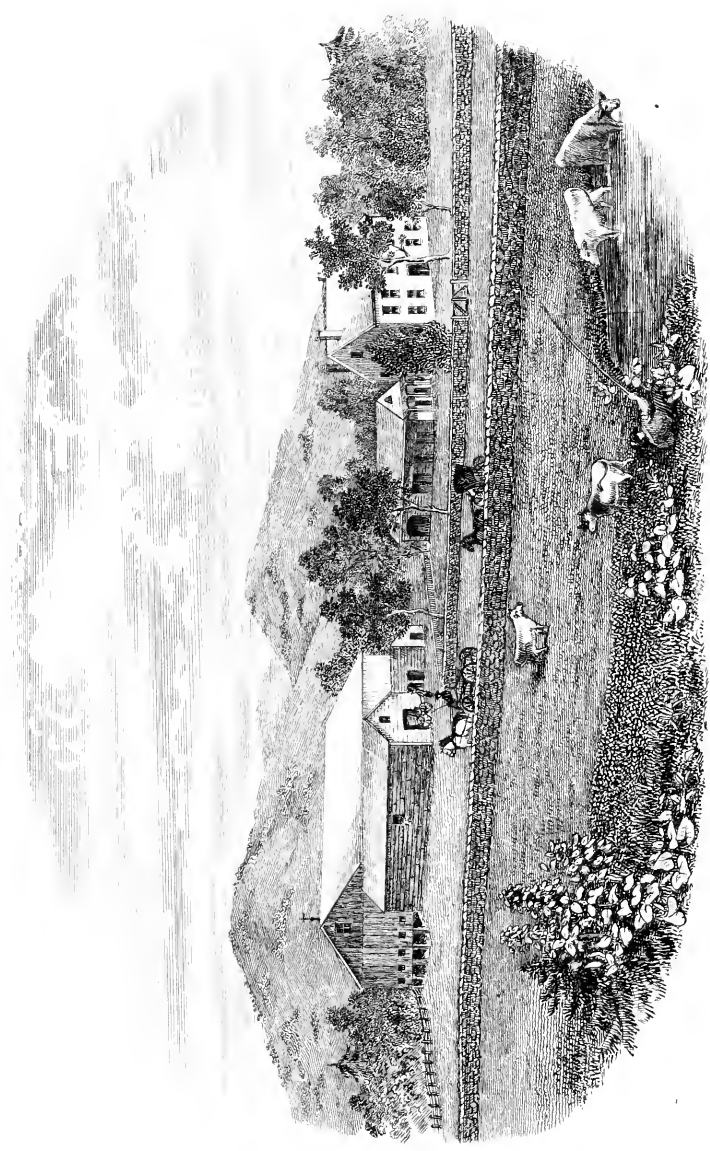
3. NATHAN, first ch. of Nathan, b. Oct. 20, 1802; m. Nov. 3, 1830, Jane Parker, of Cambridge, Mass.; ch:

I. Mary Jane, b. Mar. 1, 1833; m. Feb. 22, 1855, Thomas H. Brewer, of Cambridge, Mass. II. Charles N., b. Oct. 24, 1835; m. July 12, 1859. Emeline, dau. of Josiah Wilder, of Wilder Village, New Ipswich. III. Achsah B., b. July 17, 1837. IV. Susan P., b. Jan. 29, 1843. V. Lucy M., b. June 2, 1845. VI. Lydia B., b. July 3, 1848.

3. CAPT. ELIAS, third ch. of Nathan 1st, and brother of the last Nathan, b. Nov. 23, 1807; m. Nov. 18, 1830, Amanda Blanchard, of Milford, N. H.; ch:

I. Nathan J., b. Sept. 16, 1831; m. Mar., 1855, Clara Humphrey, of So. Merrimac; r. Nashua. II. Elliot P., b. Dec. 28, 1832; d. Mar. 15, 1836. III. Nancy S., b. Jan. 14, 1837. IV. George E., b. Mar. 12, 1840. V. Everett E., b. May 14, 1843. VI. Mary A., b. July 18, 1847.

1. JOHN CRAGON, as the name was then spelled, the first and only person by that name who ever came to this country, was sent hither by order of the British Government, in the ship "John and Sarah," Capt. John Greene, master, in the year 1652, as a Scotch prisoner of war, with over 270 others, who were probably taken at the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650, where the Scots were beaten, and Cromwell was victorious; four thousand were slain, and ten thousand were taken prisoners. They were



LITH BY L. LIPPAARD, MILWAUKEE WIS.

THE FARM HOUSE OF JOHN CRAGIN

sent to Charlestown, and consigned to one Thomas Kemble, and sold for slaves, "*as a sort of banishment for what the English termed rebellion.*" Rev. John Mather writes from Boston to Lord General Cromwell, 1761, respecting some of the same class, "The Scots whom God hath delivered into your hands at Dunbar, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous to make their yoke easy. He who bought most of them, I hear, built houses for them, with land, and required them to work three days for *him*, and four for *themselves*, promising them their liberty as soon as they should repay the money laid out for them." Tradition says that John Cragin was pressed into the Pretender's army at the age of 16; the Scots were beaten, the officers put to death, and the soldiers banished; some to America, and some to Liberia; that Cragon came to Boston, had the smallpox during the voyage, and when about to be thrown overboard, a young English lady interfered and saved his life. This lady he afterward married, in Woburn, where he resided and died. Her name was Sarah Dawes; their ch.; I. Abigail, b. Aug. 4, 1662; m. John Knight, Mar. 2, 1691. II. Sarah, b. July 10, 1664. III. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1666; m. John Shepherd, of Concord, Mass., Mar. 19, 1690. IV. Mercy, b. Mar. 25, 1669; m. Thomas Skelton, of Woburn, Dec. 29, 1701. V. Anna, b. Aug. 6, 1673. 2. VI. Joun, (hereafter.) VII. Rachel, b. Mar. 14, 1680. VIII. Leah, b. Mar. 14, 1680; both d. young.

2. Joun, (sixth child of the 1st John,) was b. Sept. 19, 1677; m. Deborah Skelton. (3d Gen.) I. Joun, (hereafter.) II. Anna, b. Mar. 25, 1701. III. Benjamin, b. Nov. 27, 1702. This John C. d. Jan. 26, 1703, æ. 26.

3. Joun, (first child of 2d John,) was born Mar. 24, 1701; m. Judith Barker, of Concord, and settled in that part of the town now called Acton, from whence he re. to Temple, N. H.; ch:

(4th Gen.) I. DEA. JOHN, (hereafter.) II. Judith, b. Dec. 27, 1730; d. Nov. 16, 1752. III. Mary, b. Jan. 21, 1732. IV. Joseph, b. June 28, 1735. V. Dorothy, b. Jan. 3, 1738; m. Joseph Cleaveland, of Concord, 1763. VI. BENJAMIN, (hereafter.) VII. FRANCIS, (hereafter.) VIII. Anna, b. Mar. 2, 1742; m. Joseph Towne, of Oxford. IX. Timothy, b. Sept. 28, 1745.

4. DEA. JOHN CRAGIN, (the oldest child of the third John,) was born in Acton, Mass. He was a man of strong mind, and great decision of character. Notices of him are scattered through this book. One of his children—Judith—married David Searle; another was

5. CAPT. JOHN CRAGIN; he had several children, one of whom was Samuel. He now resides in Deep Creek, Virginia. Another son was,—

6. JOHN, resided in Temple, had several children, among whom is,—

7. JOHN WISNER, who is a teacher of eminence, at the present time, in St. Charles, Mo.

4. FRANCIS, (seventh ch. of the 3d John Cragin,) re. from Acton to Temple with his father and brothers, John and Benjamin, m., (1) Elizabeth Law. Ch.: I. Paul, m. Polly Whittemore; II. Timothy. He m., (2) Sybil Piper. (See Piper Gen.) 5. III. FRANCIS, (hereafter.) IV. Silas, b. April 16, 1775, m. Anna Prichard Nov. 20, 1797. 5. V. STEPHEN, (hereafter.) VI. Sybil, b. Dec. 12, 1778, d. young. VII. Esther, b. Apr. 10, 1781, m., Artemas Wheeler, Jan. 29, 1799. VIII. Joseph, b. Aug. 4, 1783; m., Aug. 25, 1803, Hannah Patten, m., (2) Sarah Robinson, May 21, 1835. IX. Leonard, b. Aug. 29, 1785, m., Margaret Ritchie. X. Anna, b. Mar. 24, 1789. XI. Isaiah, b. Jan. 7, 1791; m., Sept., 1812, Hannah Hildreth; m., (2) Sirona Davis, Apr. 30, 1825. XII. Samuel, b. Jan. 21, 1794, m., (1) Jan. 2, 1817, Margaret Campbell, m., (2) 1848, S. H. Cooper.

5. FRANCIS, (third ch. of Francis,) b. Oct. 24, 1773, m. Sarah Cummings. Ch.: one of whom was,—6. FRANCIS, (hereafter,) and another —6. AUGUSTUS, (hereafter.)

6. FRANCIS, b. at Temple Aug. 15, 1796; m., (1) June 16, 1824, Alice McKean of Windham, N. H., who was b. Aug. 28, 1796, and d. Sept. 17, 1825; m., (2) Apr. 16, 1829, Hannah, dau. of Capt. Elias Boynton, of Temple, who was b. June 12, 1804. Ch.: I. William McKean, b. at T. Aug. 24, 1825. II. Francis, b. at T. Jan. 24, 1831; m., Oct., 1854, Eliza R. Baldwin, of Greenfield, N. H. III. Alice Jane, b. at Peterboro, N. H., Aug. 17, 1834; m., Jan. 1, 1856, John H. Vose, of Peterboro. IV. Hannah Maria, b. at P., Oct. 28, 1836. V. Samuel Oliver, b. Mar. 30, 1840, at P.

6. AUGUSTUS, b. July 19, 1802; m., Dec. 14, 1830, Almira Boynton, b. Dec. 5, 1807. Ch.: I. Martha J., b. July 7, 1831, d. Aug. 19, 1833. II. Almira, b. Sept. 3, 1832. III. Julia E., b. May 25, 1835. IV. Daniel, b. Jan. 1, 1837. V. Esther J., b. Jan. 5, 1839. VI. Mary E., b. Jan. 31, 1841. VII. Sarah, b. Oct. 27, 1842. VIII. Joseph A., b. Sept. 27, 1844. IX. Nathan A., b. Mar. 14, 1848. X. George F., b. Dec. 16, 1850.

5. STEPHEN, fifth ch. of the 1st. Francis, was b. at T. Mar. 16, 1777; m., May 3, 1799; married Martha Kimball. Ch. b. in Temple: I. Eveline, b. May 28, 1800, d. 1822. II. Caroline, b. Apr. 3, 1803; m., Samuel Fisher, d. 1851. 6. III. FRANCIS KIMBALL, (hereafter.) IV. Franklin Holmes, b. May 26, 1807, d. May 26, 1810. V. Stephen Dexter, b. Apr. 21, 1812; m., June 18, 1838, Sarah B. Wall.

6. FRANCIS KIMBALL, b. Apr. 5, 1805; m. Lucy, dau. of Dr. John Preston, of New Ipswich, N. H. Ch.: I. Mary Jane, b. Jan. 14, 1830. II. Lucy Maria, b. Oct. 13, 1836.

DR. JAMES CROMBIE.—Few of the citizens of Temple have been more influential, or held in higher estimation, than Dr. Crombie. His good sense, and superior natural abilities, more than made up for the want of any further scholastic education than he was enabled to acquire at common schools and at the Academy at Amherst, N. H., which he at one time attended. It was here that he made the acquaintance of Gen. James Miller, and the intimacy then formed, continued almost without interruption until the General's death.

Dr. Crombie was a shrewd observer of men and things, and his knowledge of human nature served him equally well in his especial calling, and the common routine of life. His perception of right and wrong was quick and delicate, and when disputes arose in his neighborhood, he was often called upon to exercise it. Two men, for example, bargained concerning a load of hay. Smith was to cure it and put it in Brown's barn; Smith drove it in, and told Brown to unload it, as he had fulfilled his part of the contract. The latter refused, and a quarrel ensued; and who knows what might have happened, had not the Doctor ridden up, in the fortunate nick of time. Both were for leaving it out to the Doctor. "Well, gentlemen," said he, "you say you have both sworn not to move the hay?" (Smith and Brown simultaneously and very sharply in the affirmative.) "Then the case is a very plain one, very plain indeed. *You*, Mr. Smith, must of course leave your cart there, and Brown must tie his horse to it till he eats the hay off!" Who could help laughing, however indignant, and who could get over the logic at the same time!

Dr. Crombie was twice elected Representative, but politics were not to his taste, and he commonly avoided entering the partisan's arena. When he did, however, as happened in the Legislature, his few words were very pungent. But most he loved his home and fireside, and the genial, though toilsome practice of his profession. He was uniformly courteous to the numerous guests at his establishment, was gentle in his manners, and had a pleasing address. He was a good farmer, kept a fine horse, and rode him well. His pet accomplishment was ornamental penmanship, and he made some fair essays in painting.

Scrupulous in his attention to religious observances, he also had much of that humanitarian spirit, which indicates a true perception of the relations of men to their Creator and each other.

1. Lieut. **ARCHELAUS CUMMINGS**, m., Rachel Rowell, re. from Topsfield, Mass., to Temple, in 1773; d. July 4, 1814. She d. June 16, 1848. Ch.: I. Sarah, b. Oct. 22, 1776; m. Francis Cragin, of New Ipswich. 2. II. **ARCHELAUS**, (hereafter.) III. Betsy, b. July 18, 1780; m. Seth, son of Gen. F. Blood, d. Oct. 6, 1859. IV. Polly, b. May 6, 1782; m. Jonathan Cutter, of T.; m. (2) Dea. Dakin, of Sudbury, Mass.; d. May 12, 1849. V. Rachel, b. Mar. 2, 1784; m. Dea. Nathan Wheeler; d. Sept. 1, 1842.

2. Capt. **ARCHELAUS**, b. Aug. 3, 1778; m., Polly Edwards, (2) Hannah Buss; d. Dec. 25, 1847. Ch.: I. Lucy Wheeler, b. Nov. 16, 1800; m., Warren Keyes, of Temple. II. Mary, b. May 28, 1802, d. same day. III. Alanson, b. July 1, 1803; m. Mary Hartwell. IV. Mary, b. Apr. 21, 1807; d. Aug. 12, 1813. V. Archelaus, b. June 11, 1809; m. Mary Fletcher. VI. Hannah, b. Mar. 21, 1811; m. Stillman Blood. VII. Sarah Goodhue, b. July 15, 1813; m. — Fletcher, d. VIII. Polly, b. Mar. 1, 1815; m. — Wallace. IX. Rachel Rowell, b. Sept. 25, 1816; m. — Shute. X. Emily, b. Feb. 4, 1819. XI. Sumner, b. Dec. 1, 1820. XII. Cynthia, b. June 24, 1822; m., Dr. — Cummings.

1. **JOHN CUTTER**, r. in Lexington, Mass.; had five sons and three daughters. Of the s., John re. to New Ipswich about 1768, Nathan and Benjamin to Temple in the spring of 1767. The other two s. were Jonathan and David. The dau. were Rachel, Abigail, and Elizabeth.

2. **BENJAMIN**, s. of John, was b. Dec. 3, 1743; m., 1768, Hannah Andrews, of Concord, (now Carlisle,) Mass.; r. Temple, and d. Mar. 16, 1821, at T. Ch.: I. Benjamin, b. Oct. 19, 1768; m., Dec. 7, 1790, Polly, dau. of Gen. Francis Blood, r. at T., and d. there Dec. 26, 1806. II. Jeremiah, b. Feb. 10, 1771, d. 1773. III. Hannah, b. Apr. 17, 1773; m., Nov. 26, 1797, Jonathan Foster, of Temple; d. 1815, at Weston, Vt., their place of residence. IV. Lucy, b. July 11, 1775; m., Feb. 4, 1794, James Bartlett, of T.; r. at Temple, and there d. Feb. 5, 1807. V. Rachel, b. Oct. 16, 1777; m., 1798, Asa Powers, of T.; r. Dublin, N. H., where she d. July, 1857. VI. Jonathan, b. June 16, 1780; m., Oct. 18, 1801, Polly Cummings, of Temple; r. at Temple, where he d. Feb. 14, 1807. 3. VII. **SOLOMON**, (hereafter.) VIII. Rhoda, b. Mar. 26, 1785; m., Sept. 18, 1804, Levi Pierce, of T., and r. there until she d., Sept. 27, 1850. IX. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 22, 1787; m., Feb. 3, 1806, David Amsden, of Mason, N. H., where she r. until she d., Feb., 1853. X. Polly, b. May 4, 1790; m., May 14, 1811, Joshua P. Searle, of T. XI. Louis, b. June 25, 1792, d. Jan. 27, 1814, at T.

3. **SOLOMON** was b. Jan. 10, 1783; m., 1803, Dolly Rowell, of Temple; r. Temple, and there d. Dec. 27, 1831. Ch.: I. Dolly, b. Oct. 19, 1803; d. July 23, 1841, at Temple. II. Benjamin, b. Oct. 25, 1805; m., Sept., 1837, Catherine Foster, of Andover, Mass.; r. Bos-



ton, Mass. III. Calista, b. Jan. 2, 1808; m., May, 1834, John Q. Adams, of Bellingham, Mass.; r. at Walpole, Mass. IV. James M., b. Feb. 21, 1810; d. Aug. 27, 1840, at Spartenburg, S. C. 4. V. ELBRIDGE G., (hereafter.) VI. Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1814; m., Oct. 29, 1839, John B. Farrington, of Dedham, Mass., where she r. VII. Jonathan M., b. Feb. 25, 1817; d. June 8, 1832, at Temple. VIII. Lucy, b. Sept. 28, 1819; m., May 14, 1848, Abiel Lovejoy, of T.; r. there until she d., Nov. 15, 1856. IX. Syrene A., b. Nov. 1, 1824, and there d. June 8, 1832.

4. ELBRIDGE G. was b. July 21, 1812; m., Mar. 10, 1842, Harriett J. Bird, of Watertown, Mass.; r. at Temple. Ch.: I. James M., b. July 3, 1842. II. Mary C., b. May 23, 1844. III. Hattie M., b. Sept. 20, 1849. IV. Ella, b. July 26, 1855.

1. Capt. EBENEZER EDWARDS was b. at Acton, Mass., March 23, 1757. He was a member of the Acton Company of Minute-men, under command of Capt. Davis, and was with the company at "The Bridge," when they met the British. He was also on Dorchester Heights, at the siege of Boston. He worked on the fortification of the harbor, after the evacuation of Boston, as a carpenter, at the same time doing military duty. He re. to what is now Sharon, in 1777, and to Temple in 1780. About 1786, he built what is now known as the Gen. Miller House, and r. there until about 1819.

Mr. Edwards' intimate connection with the town affairs is made evident in the municipal history, where he appears as having held all the principal offices in its gift; he was, moreover, one of the Assessors of the Direct Tax, in 1813, '14 and '15. M., Apr. 20, 1778, Lucy Wheeler, of Lincoln, Mass., who d. Nov. 20, 1800; he m., (2) Mary Flint, b. Jan. 3, 1775, in Lincoln, May 12, 1801; she d. Jan. 15, 1839, in Denmark, Iowa. In Capt. E.'s diary of 1803, April 13, I find the following: "A gentleman from Pepperell asked what I married my wife for? Ans.—Beauty." Capt. E. d. Mar. 21, 1826, in Temple. Ch.:

I. Sally, b. Mar. 30, 1779, d. Mar. 24, 1781. II. Polly, b. Aug. 21, 1781; m. at T. Nov. 26, 1799. Archelaus Cummings, r. Temple, d. Aug. 7, 1807, in T. III. Lydia, b. May 6, 1783; m., Mar. 4, 1802, at T. Amos Heald, r. Chester, Vt. 2. IV. NATHANIEL, (hereafter.) V. John, b. Feb. 13, 1787, d. Nov. 10, 1799, in T. VI. Thomas, b. June 5, 1788, d. July 8, 1788, at T. VII. Hannah, b. Aug. 9, 1789, d. Dec. 23, 1795, at T. VIII. Frederick Augustus, b. July 27, 1791, m. Apr. 5, 1814, at T. Polly Barker, r. Mr. Holly and Chester, Vt., d. June 23, 1842, at C. IX. Sally, b. Oct. 1, 1793, d. June 21, 1796, at T. X. Lucy, b. Oct. 31, 1795, m., Dec. 16, 1813, Earle Searle, r. Temple; m., (2) Lewis Epps, May 3, 1836, r. Denmark, Iowa. XI. Ebenezer Prescott, b. Nov. 21, 1800; m., July 2, 1828, at Hancock, N. H., Lucinda Spear, r. New Ipswich, N. H.; he d. Feb. 11, 1857. Mr. E. P. Edwards was Dep. Sheriff in Hillsboro Co. a great number of years, and very efficient. XII. Mary Caroline, b. Dec. 21, 1802; m., Nov., 1826, at Salem, Mass., Jonas A. Marshall,

r. Fitchburg, Mass.; d. Sept. 7, 1828, at F. XIII. John Fox, b. Aug. 5, 1806; m., Dec., 1831, at Boston, Susan Tead, r. Boston. Mr. E. is an architect by profession. XIV. Ruth Flint, b. Dec. 27, 1814; m., Sept. 12, 1837, at Boston, Wm. R. Cooper, r. Denmark, Iowa. XV. James Miller, so named from his uncle, Gen. James Miller, b. Dec. 27, 1814; m., July 3, 1843, at New Ipswich, N. H., Rebecca Jane Batchelder, r. Brookline, Mass.; m., (2) Mar. 6, 1854, at Boston, Mass., Elizabeth P. Moffatt, r. Boston.

2. NATHANIEL, fourth ch. of Capt. E. Edwards, was b. May 26, 1785; m., June 16, 1808, Sarah Wilson, b. Mar. 5, 1784. His ch. were all b. in Temple, at his father's. I. Sarah, b. Apr. 4, 1809, d. Mar. 17, 1853. II. Mary, b. Nov. 21, 1810, d. Mar. 4, 1850. III. Abby, b. Oct. 10, 1812. IV. Susan W., b. Feb. 23, 1815. V. SUPPLY W., (hereafter.) VI. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 3, 1819. VII. Nathaniel P., b. July 27, 1822; m., Apr. 13, 1848, Sylvia A. Foster, b. Greenfield, N. H., Mar. 21, 1826. VIII. Charles W., b. Feb. 7, 1826, r. West Wilton, N. H.

3. SUPPLY W., fifth ch. of Nathaniel, was b. Apr. 9, 1817; m., Dec. 10, 1840, Elizabeth Winn, b. Aug. 2, 1820. Ch.: I. John Wheeler, b. May 28, 1844. II. Charles Warren, b. Jan. 12, 1847. III. George Walter, b. Feb. 14, 1849. IV. Edwin Brooks, b. May 3, 1851. V. Emma Josephine, b. Jan. 8, 1853. VI. Alma Jane, b. Jan. 13, 1856. Mr. E. is a stone-mason by trade, and r. in Temple where his ch. were born.

1. ABEL FARRAR, b. June 12, 1797; m., Dec., 1818, Hepsibeth Boynton, d. Jan. 2, 1840. Ch.: I. Caroline, b. Feb. 1, 1820; m. Noah P. Davis. Had ch.: I. George H. II. Charles W. III. Mary Caroline. IV. Ellen Elizabeth. V. Martha Jane. VI. Maria Josephine. VII. Clementine Viletta. VIII. and IX. Elizabeth and James. X. Ella Johnson.

II. Mary, b. Feb. 3, 1822; m. Orville B. Whiting, d. Apr. 20, 1856.

III. Simon B., b. Sept. 24, 1824; m. Lydia E. Spaulding, June 6, 1849. Ch.: I. Orville W., b. Mar. 6, 1851, d. Aug. 2, 1853. II. Hattie Anna, b. Mar. 24, 1854. III. Carrie Emma, b. Mar. 30, 1856, d. 1856. IV. George F., b. June 3, 1858.

IV. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 15, 1826; m. Wm. D. Blodgett, d. July 5, 1859. Ch.: I. Freddie D., b. June, 1852, d. June, 1854. II. Ella, b. Sept. 3, 1854. III. Freddie, b. 1858.

V. David A., b. May 26, 1829; m. Anna McDonald, d. May 11, 1854.

VI. George W., b. Apr. 11, 1832; m. Martha A. Wilson. Ch.: I. Nelly, b. Nov., 1856. II. George Willie, b. 1858, d. Apr. 13, 1859.

1. PETER FELT was b. Nov. 14, 1745, in Lynn, Mass.; m. Nov. 18, 1769, Lucy Andrews, of Ipswich, Mass. He m. (2) Mrs. — Gilmore, of Jaffrey, N. H., and d. at Temple, Jan. 2, 1817. Peter Felt

was a brother of Aaron Felt, who came to Temple about 1763. Peter, however, came first and settled on a S. E. Lot. When Aaron came, he purchased a lot adjoining Peter's. Peter was the first shoemaker in town. In 1789 he erected a large, square, and commodious mansion, which is still in good condition, and remains unaltered, being firmly built, and of the best material. "The old oaken bucket," suspended by a sweep, still "hangs in the well." It is now owned and occupied by his nephew, Daniel Felt. Peter had ch.; all b. in T. I. Peter, b. July 26, 1770; d. May 16, 1779. II. John, b. Nov. 13, 1771; d. May 30, 1779. III. Joshua, b. Mar. 4, 1773; m. Lucy Spafford, of T.; d. May 4, 1812, at Rumford, Me. IV. Thomas, b. Jan. 15, 1775, d. Nov. 14, 1775. V. Lucy, b. Nov. 14, 1776; d. May 29, 1779. VI. Hannah, b. Nov. 16, 1778; m. 1798, Stephen Mansur, of T.; d. Feb. 23, 1842, at Wilton, N. H. VII. Lucy, b. Nov. 26, 1780; m. Moses Cragin, of T. VIII. Polly, b. Nov. 1, 1782; m. Daniel Emery, of Jaffrey, N. H. IX. Peter, b. Dec. 1, 1784; m. Polly Fletcher, of New Ipswich, N. H. X. Susan, b. Oct. 21, 1786; m. Gideon Sanders, of Jaffrey; d. Jan. 10, 1845, at Springfield, Mass. XI. John, b. Apr. 20, 1789; m. Feb. 27, 1812, Sally Bullard, of Mason, N. H., where he now r. XII. Thomas, b. Aug. 10, 1791; m. Sybil Jeffs, of Mason; d. Nov., 1812, at Newburyport, Mass. XIII. Stephen, b. Sept. 15, 1793; m. Mary Ames, of Peterboro, N. H. Stephen's 2d w. was Eliza Morrison. Peter's 2d w. was Mrs. — Tenney. Lucy's 2d hus. was Joseph Bullard, of Mason, N. H.

I. AARON FELT, brother of Peter, was b. 1742, in Lynn, Mass.; m. 1763, Tabitha Upton, of Reading, Mass., who d. 1789, in T.; m., (2) Jan. 1791, Azubah Weston, of Townsend, Mass., who d., Aug. 18, 1837, at Westport, N. Y. He d. July, 1801, at Temple. Ch. all b. in T.: I. first ch., d. young. II. William, b. May 28, 1768; m. Ruth Hildreth, of Westford, Mass.; was killed by a falling tree, Oct. 11, 1824, Bethany, N. Y. III. Aaron, b. Mar. 1, 1770; d. Nov. 17, 1770. IV. Aaron, b. Oct. 31, 1771; m. Rachel Chase, of Westport, Mass.; d. Mar. 28, 1829, suddenly, in the "Fifty Mile Woods," N. Y. V. David, b. Oct. 31, 1763; m. (1) Susan Pollard, of New Ipswich, N. H. He m. (2) a Mrs. Barrett, of Manchester, N. H., and d. Oct. 7, 1852, at Ludlow, Vt. VI. Amos, b. Nov. 16, 1775, m. Apr. 9, 1799, Hannah Fish, of Temple. He started with a heavily loaded ox-team, for Boston, on the morning of April 10, (Tuesday.) On Friday morning, while at Waltham, he fell from the "spire" of his wagon, and two wheels passed over his breast. He arose, walked about forty rods to a house, told them his name, residence, &c., and soon expired. VII. Samuel Webster, b. Sept. 21, 1777; m. Sept., 1804, Lydia Wheeler, of Temple; m. (2) Polly Bingham, of Westport, N. Y.; d. Aug. 4, 1841, at Plattsburg, N. Y. VIII. Abiatha, b. Sept. 7, 1780; m. Jesse Brame, of Framingham, Mass.; d. March 31, 1819, Westport, N. Y. IX. Daniel, b. July 5, 1782; d. of an ulcer in his throat, Aug. 27, 1798. X. Lydia, b. Sept. 21, 1784; m. Otis Brame, of Framingham, Mass.; d. Sept. 14, 1844, in Ohio. XI. Jacob, b. May 18,

1786; m. Betsy Neagles, of Malden, Mass.; d. June 20, 1826, at Charlestown, Mass. XII. John Rogers, b. Feb. 7, 1792; m. Sept. 23, 1823, Lucina Seekins, of Bethany, N. Y. XIII. Moses, b. June 15, 1793; m. Lydia Clark, of Lexington, Mass.; she d., and he m. again. XIV. Azubah, b. Oct. 31, 1794; m. Jason Dunstir, of Mason, N. H.; d. Oct. 23, 1818, at M. XV. Sally, b. July 29, 1796; d. Dec. 16, 1800. 2. XVI. DANIEL, (hereafter.) XVII. Sally, b. Oct. 4, 1801; m. Feb. 1824, Francis Hardy, of Westport, N. Y.

2. DANIEL, b. Sept. 26, 1799; m., April 18, 1826, Eliza Taylor, of Temple, who was b. June 27, 1806, in Harvard, Mass. Ch.: first four b. in New Ipswich, the rest in Temple. I. Charles Walker, b. Mar. 24, 1828; m. Feb. 13, 1855, Harriet A. Harris, of Panton, Vt. II. Emily Maria B., b. April 17, 1830. III. Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1832. IV. George Daniel, b. May 15, 1835. V. Susan Adeline, b. Nov. 24, 1837. VI. Edward Augustus, b. Sept. 15, 1840. VII. Edward Wilson, b. Dec. 1, 1841. VIII. Lucius Webster, b. Dec. 31, 1844. IX. Elizabeth Taylor, b. May 18, 1847. X. Mary Francis, b. Aug. 29, 1850.

The ancestors of the Fisk family were among the first emigrants from England, one of whom was the first settled minister in Chelmsford, Mass.

1. JOSIAH FISK, Dea. of Cong. Ch., and Town Clerk in Groton at an early date, about 1700, A. D., and Town Clerk of Pepperell during twenty years after that town was set off from Groton; m. a member of the Lawrence family of the period, whence descended Abbott, Amos, and the other Lawrences; d. at Pepperell, æ. 74. She d. at P. æ. 90.

2. JOSIAH (2d.) b. at P., received a good education, and taught school several winters; m. Sarah Coburn, Dracutt, Mass.; d. at P., 1765, æ. 50, "much beloved by all." His wid. afterward m. Levi Blood, of Groton, and d. 1825, æ. 88. David, another son, was accidentally killed by an apple thrown from the window of a church, at an ordination in Lunenburg. Another son, Abel, graduated at college, studied divinity, and was settled over the Cong. ch. in Wilton, N. H., where he preached till his death in 1802. He left two sons, Dea. Abel Fisk, who now r. in Wilton, N. H., and Theophilus, a Universalist preacher in Utica, N. Y.

3. JOSIAH (3d.) was born at Pepperell, Sept. 3, 1855. In the Revolution he joined a company, commanded by Capt. Dow, of Hollis, fought in Prescott's Reg't, at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards a fifer at Saratoga. At Bunker Hill, he took a register from the body of a British officer, which, with his fife, is still preserved. He m. Mary Caldwell, of Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1780. In 1782 he moved to Temple, and settled on land now called the "Searle's Farm." About 1787, he purchased Lt. Jonathan Marshall's farm, which was immediately north of the other. (His son Jeremiah now resides there.) He

was a man highly esteemed, and was never known to omit family worship from his marriage till his death. He died suddenly, May 29, 1832. His wid. d. Dec. 25, 1834, æ. 79 yrs., 8 mo. Ch.: I. Josiah, b. Nov. 14, 1781, m. Betsy Kimball, of Temple, and was drowned, at Medford, Mass., July 19, 1817, æ. 38, 8 mo. II. Sarah was b. Apr. 19, 1784; d. Aug. 27, 1784. III. Polly, b. Oct. 12, 1785; m. Wm. Patterson, who d. in Francestown, N. H., May 13, 1832, æ. 48. She d. in Nashua, Jan. 6, 1854. IV. Sally, b. Feb. 25, 1788; m. Earl Boynton; r. New Ipswich. 4. V. JEREMIAH, (hereafter.) VI. Artemas, b. Sept. 11, 1792; m. Lucy Jones, and d. New Ipswich, March 26, 1829. VII. David, b. May 12, 1795; d. July 10, 1795. VIII. David, b. Jan. 12, 1797; m. Milly Sheldon; r. Oxford, N. Y. IX. Seth H., b. Sept. 20, 1800; m. Lydia Putnam, Marblehead, who d. at Leroy, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1828, æ. 21. He m. (2) Hannah J. Miles, Oxford, N. Y.

4. JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 17, 1790. He is one of the largest farmers in the county. He m. Sarah Heald, who d. in T., March 23, 1858, æ. 60. Their ch. were eleven in all, and six of them were successfully engaged in teaching, at the same time. I. James, b. March 16, 1816. II. Sarah Ann, b. June 20, 1817, m. Capt. Charles Walton, Dec. 1, 1842; r. New Ipswich, N. H. III. Lois, b. March 21, 1819; d. July 29, 1836. IV. Josiah, b. Nov. 6, 1820; m. Rebecca Flint, of Waltham, Mass., March 5, 1848. She d. Dec. 16, 1852, æ. 25. V. Charlotte, b. July 9, 1822; m. May 14, 1846, Thomas Palmer, D. D., S., of Fitchburg, Mass. Dr. P. is one of the first Dental Surgeons in the country. VI. Jeremiah, b. Feb. 10, 1824; m., Feb. 17, 1853, Caroline Bailey, of Greenfield, N. H. He is among the first in his profession of Dental Surgery; r. Clinton, Mass. VII. Alvah, b. Nov. 4, 1825; d. of typhoid fever, Jan. 31, 1854, while on a visit, at Indianapolis Ind. He was a young man of commanding talent, and died universally lamented. VIII. Martin H. was b. May 10, 1827; grad. Dart. Coll.; became, in 1853, Principal of the Male Seminary at Paris, Tenn., and in 1854, was elected President of Paducah College, Paducah, Ky., which position he still occupies. IX. Emily, b. May 8, 1829; m., June 2, 1856, Daniel Lampson, East Weymouth, Mass. X. Rebecca, b. Feb. 20, 1831. XI. Charles, b. Dec. 2, 1832. Like his brother, Jeremiah, he has entered the practice of Dental Surgery.

REGINALD FOSTER, who emigrated to America 1638, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., is supposed to be the first American ancestor of this family. At this time he had five s. and two dau. The oldest s. was 16. One of the dau. m. a Peabody, another a Story. The family has not yet thoroughly investigated the particulars of its descent from Reginald to—

1. JOSHUA FOSTER, who was born in Boxford, Mass., and m. Lydia Peabody of Andover, May 26, 1756. He and his w. re. to Temple (from Andover) in the autumn of 1764, with three ch., b. in Andover. Notices of him will be found in the "Oration." He d. at Temple (of fever contracted in the campaign of '76) during Aug. of that year.

Ch. : (2d Gen.) I. JOSHUA, (hereafter.) II. Daniel, b. Mar. 10, 1759. III. Lydia, b. Dec. 30, 1761. IV. Sarah, b. Feb. 1, 1765. V. Betsey, Dec. 22, 1768. He first occupied Lot 9, R. IV., but in 1768 re. to Lot 3, R. X.

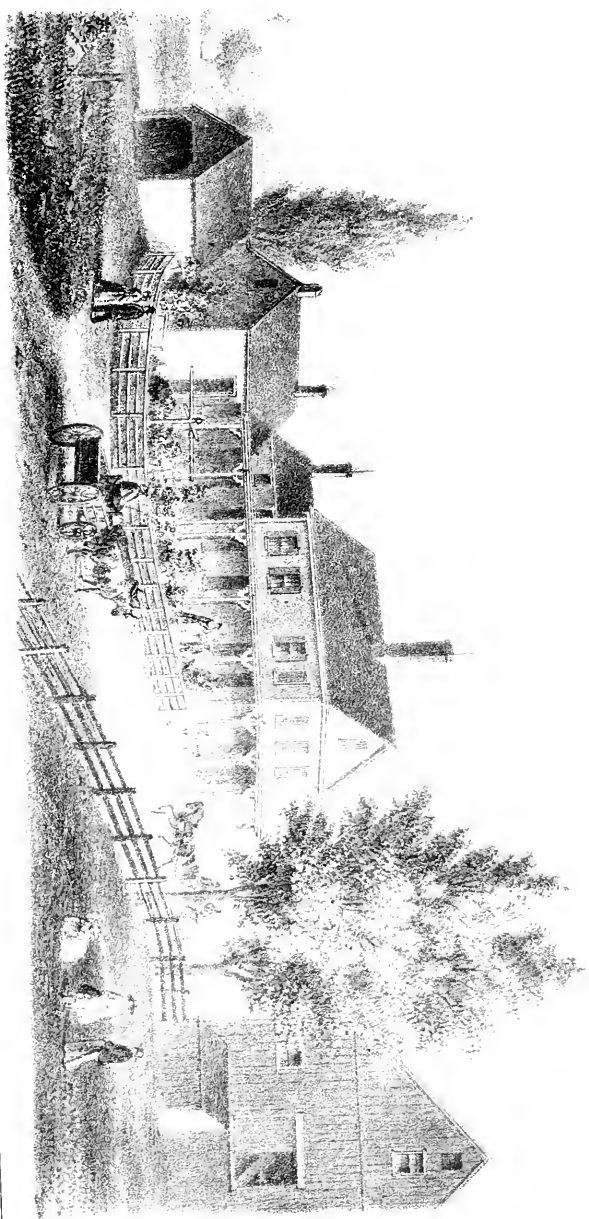
2. JOSHUA, b. July 5, 1757; m. 1806, Lucy, dau. of Benj. Tenney of Temple. She was born Oct. 26, 1779; d. Apr. 30, 1828. He was a Rev. soldier, and after his father's death settled on the farm. He d. Oct. 22, 1823. Ch. : I. Sarah, b. July 4, 1807; d. June 29, 1834. II. Daniel, b. July 10, 1809; m. Mar. 15, 1837, at Royalston, Mass., Hannah Jones, b. Mar. 30, 1815, at R. Ch. : I. Matilda S., b. Feb. 13, 1838, at R. II. Elmon J., b. Sept. 2, 1841, at Templeton, Mass., and d. Sept. 18, 1841. 3. III. JOSHUA, (hereafter.) IV. Benjamin T. Foster, b. July 8, 1813; m. Jan. 4, 1838, Abigail Howard. Ch. : I. Addison, b. Nov. 13, 1838. II. Lucius, b. Aug. 8, 1842; was drowned June 17, 1844. III. Walter, b. Apr. 13, 1844; d. Sept. 12, 1845. IV. Waldo, b. May 1, 1846. V. Abby H., b. Mar. 11, 1848. VI. Myron P., b. Sept. 9, 1850. VII. Hartley M., b. Apr. 8, 1853. VIII. Milo R., b. Nov. 10, 1857.

V. David P., b. Sept. 4, 1815; m. Aug. 31, 1842, Nancy P. Tenney, of Royalston, Mass., who d. Jan. 25, 1846, æ. 24. He m. (2) Mar. 25, 1847, Rebecca M. Walker, of Royalston, Mass., who d. Feb. 27, 1859, æ. 31. He has no ch. VI. Emily B., b. Feb. 14, 1818; d. Nov. 12, 1823.

3. JOSHUA, b. Aug. 6, 1811; m. 1835, Mary, dau. of Daniel Heald, of T. He r. on the old homestead until 1853, when he re. to Lot No. 2, R. IX. Ch. : I. Emily J., born June 30, 1837. III. Hannah A., b. Oct. 13, 1840. III. Oliver H., b. Jan. 16, 1842. IV. E. Eugene, b. Aug. 15, 1843. V. and VI. Twin dau. b. Feb. 7, 1845; d. infants.

ABEL GARDNER, s. of Jacob Gardner and Rachel Smith, was born in Hingham, Mass., Feb. 12, 1763; m. Susanna Bryant, dau. of Joshua Bryant and Susanna Randolph, Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 15, 1785; re. to T. 1798, (Blacksmith.) She d. Sharon, N. H., July 19, 1833, æ. 66. He m. (2) — Mansfield, wid., June, 1835. She s. L. in T. He d. Fitchburg, Mass., Apr. 29, 1840, æ. 77. His ch. :

I. Susanna, b. Jan. 9, 1787; m. Samuel Bowman, Jan., 1816; he d. July, 1827; r. Charlestown, N. H. II. Nancy, b. July 5, 1789; m. Samuel Emery, May, 1815; he d. 1856, Lincoln, O.; she r. there. III. Abel, b. June 4, 1791; m. Louisa Knapen, 1814, who d. 1855. He d. Buffalo, 1855, æ. 64. IV. Penelope Randolph, b. Dec. 27, 1793; m. Benj. Goodrich, 1822; r. Salt Lake City. V. Bela, b. July 28, 1796; m. Hannah Fitch, 1823, who d. Bedford, Mass., 1844. He d. June 28, 1844, in Boston, æ. 48. VI. Eliza, b. July 7, 1798; m. Samuel Weston, Sept. 19, 1822; r. Peterboro, N. H. VII. Harriett, b. July 22, 1800; m. S. D. Dodge, Feb. 27, 1825; r. Northfield, Vt. VIII. Olive McLauthlen, b. Apr. 4, 1802; m. John Davis, 1839; d. Oct. 7, 1856, in Rindge, N. H. IX. Sophia Wakefield, b. Jan. 24, 1804; m. Lewis Ripley, 1824; r. North Chelmsford, Mass. X. Rachel Smith,



H. PUFFINBERGER, LITH. WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE BUILDING OF THE FARMSTEAD, WASHINGTON, D.C.

b. Jan. 26, 1806; m. Hosea Pratt, March 19, 1839, who d. Fitchburg, Mass., 1842. M. (2) David Hare, Apr. 6, 1853; r. Gilsam, N. H. XI. Emily Emery, b. Apr. 20, 1808; m. Samuel Merrill, 1834, who d. Albany, N. Y., 1841; m. (2) Stillman Powell; r. Lincoln, O. XII. Mary Jane, b. June 20, 1811; m. Franklin Benton, Nov. 19, 1837; r. Keene, N. H. XIII. George Bryant, b. Apr. 4, 1813; m. Eliza Ryan, Sept., 1836; r. Salt Lake City. Abel Gardner re. to New Ipswich, 1808.

1. JOHN HEALD came from Berwick, Eng., and settled in Concord, Mass., as early as 1635; d. May 24, 1662. He had eight sons. 2. JOHN, (hereafter.) Amos, Timothy, Ebenezer, Samuel, Ephraim, Thomas and Benjamin.

2. JOHN, (1st s. of John) m. Sarah Dean in 1661; had two sons. 3. JOHN (hereafter) and Gershom, and two dau., Elizabeth and Sarah.

3. JOHN, (1st s. of 2d John) m. 1690, Mary Chandler, and d. Nov. 25, 1721; had six s. 4. JOHN, (hereafter) Timothy, Josiah, Samuel, Amos, and 4. EPHRAIM, (hereafter.)

4. JOHN, (1st s. of John 3d) m. a *Heale*, settled in Acton, Mass., and d. in 1775, æ. 82; he had five s., John, Joseph, 5. OLIVER, hereafter) Israel and Asa.

Records of the Oliver Heald Family.

5. OLIVER, m. Lydia, dau. Dea. Isaac Spaulding of Townsend, Mass., and came to Sliptown in 1759. He settled on Lot 4, R. VII. "So great was the distance then considered and the means of communication so limited, that his friends despaired of ever seeing him again." He d. Jan. 1790, æ. 56. His w. d. Mar. 1802, æ. 65. "He had eleven ch.": 6. DANIEL, (hereafter.) *Three dau.* all at one birth, d. in infancy — the first deaths in Temple. V. Amos, b. June 16, 1765; m. 1789, Sybil Brown of Temple; settled in Nelson, N. H.; had five s., Amos, Oliver, David, Asa and Jefferson, and two dau., Anna and Lydia. VI. David, b. Mar. 21, 1768; grad. Dart. Coll. 1793; m. 1810, Phebe Burbank of Washington, N. H., where he settled, and d. Jan. 2, 1841. He was a member of the N. H. Bar more than forty years; had three ch.: Phebe, David and Lucy O. David r. Boston. VII. Lucy, b. July 10, 1770; m. Samuel Osgood of Sullivan, N. H., 1796. VIII. Lydia, b. Aug. 7, 1772; m. 1792, John Osgood of Nelson. IX. Asa, b. Nov. 28, 1774; d. young. X. Abigail, b. Aug. 2, 1776; d. young. XI. Abigail, b. Apr. 24, 1779; m. Dr. Marshall of Templeton, Mass.

6. DANIEL, "*the 2d s. b. in Temple*, Sept. 5, 1761;" m. Feb. 10, 1791, Hannah, dau. of William Abbot of Wilton, N. H., and settled on the homestead; d. Aug. 26, 1836. His w. was b. June 11, 1767; d. March 13, 1858. He had ten ch.: I. Hannah, b. Dec. 11, 1791. II. Sally, b. Aug. 3, 1793; d. Oct. 14, 1857. III. Alfred, b. Apr.

21, 1795; m. Lucy Stanley, 1818; had Daniel, Emily, Cynthia and Lydia; he d. Dec. 14, 1835. His family has since re. to Minnesota. They formerly r. in Pa. IV. Edward, b. Feb. 3, 1797; m. 1824, Ann Sherer, who d. Jan. 10, 1840. He m. (2) 1845, Irene Gould; had John, Oliver, Jane and Ann, and others, who d. young; r. Pa., since N. Y. V. Lydia, b. Mar. 26, 1799. VI. Oliver, b. Nov. 26, 1800; r. Dimock, Pa. VII. Lucy, b. Dec. 20, 1802. 7. VIII. CLEMENT, (hereafter.) 7. IX. MARTIN, (hereafter.) X. Mary, b. Mar. 9, 1810.

7. CLEMENT, b. May 15, 1805; m. 1827, Milly Heald. Settled on the homestead; had eleven ch.: I. Almena, b. Mar. 23, 1828. II. Samuel O., b. Oct. 29, 1829; m. 1853, Elizabeth Nichols; r. Peterboro. III. A son, who was b. Jan. 21, 1833, and d. in infancy. IV. Daniel, b. Feb. 28, 1834; m. 1857, Sarah Wood; r. New Boston, N. H.; one son. V. Lois S., b. Nov. 4, 1835; d. Apr. 12, 1842. VI. Emily F., b. Sept. 14, 1837; d. Apr. 9, 1842. VII. Ellen S., b. Nov. 24, 1839; d. Mar. 29, 1842. VIII. Alfred, b. June 24, 1841. IX. Lois S., b. Mar. 11, 1843; d. Sept. 25, 1844. X. James B., b. Apr. 12, 1845. XI. Harriett E., b. Nov. 5, 1849.

7. MARTIN, known as Judge Martin, was b. May 10, 1807; m. 1842, Mary Searle; r. Temple; d. Aug. 31, 1859. Ch.: I. M. Sophron, b. Mar. 11, 1844. II. Hattie A., b. Dec. 29, 1846. III. Amory, b. Apr. 17, 1849. IV. Channing, b. Apr. 7, 1853.

4. EPHRAIM had five sons. 5. I. Maj. EPHRAIM, (hereafter.) 5. II. Dea. PETER, (hereafter.) Joseph, John and Amos.

Records of the Maj. Ephraim Heald Family.

5. Maj. EPHRAIM was b. 1734; m. Sarah Conant of Townsend, Mass.; re. to Sliptown in 1758; d. Sept. 12, 1815. He was a brave and good man; (see Index for notices of him.) Ch.: I. Josiah, b. Aug. 15, 1758, d. II. Sarah, b. Sept. 4, 1759. III. Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1761; m. Aug. 10, 1784, Jonas Brown of Temple; d. Apr. 27, 1838. IV. Merel, b. Nov. 20, 1764; m. Paul Brown, (2) David Gilmore. V. Betsey Heald, b. Jan. 11, 1767; m. M. Spaulding of Westminster, Mass., Oct. 23, 1789. VI. Eleanor, b. Dec. 1, 1768; d. 1772. VII. Ephraim, b. Sept. 11, 1770. VIII. Ruth, b. July 23, 1772. IX. Eleanor, b. Feb. 6, 1775; m. 1794, Stephen Cummings of Andover, Mass.; d. at Portland, Me. X. Josiah, b. Apr. 8, 1777. G. XI. NATHAN, (hereafter.)

6. NATHAN, b. Apr. 25, 1779; m. Anna Stickney of T., June 25, 1800; r. Temple; d. Jan. 25, 1841. Ch.: I. Nathan, b. Apr. 5, 1801. II. Stephen C., b. Oct. 7, 1802; d. 1804. III. Josiah, b. Mar. 6, 1804, d. 1808. 7. IV. STEPHEN C. (hereafter.) V. Nancy, b. Dec. 14, 1808. VI. Louisa, b. May 25, 1809; m. Nov. 6, 1828, Jesse W. Heald of T. VII. Clarissa, b. May 25, 1809; m. C. T. Benson of Boston. VIII.

Eleanor, b. Aug. 26, 1811 ; m. Nov. 26, 1833, John Atwood of Nashua. IX. Emily, b. Aug. 26, 1811 ; m. Nov. 26, 1833, G. Marshall of Nashua. X. Josiah, b. July 27, 1813 ; m. Sarah Hinds of Nashua. XI. Sarah, b. July 7, 1815 ; m. Charles L. Stewart of Concord, N. H. XII. Ephraim, b. Mar. 5, 1817. XIII. Phebe, b. Apr. 25, 1821. XIV. Matilda D., b. Mar. 4, 1827. XV. Augusta, b. Apr. 20, 1829. XVI. Matilda, b. June 9, 1831. XVII. Sumner B., b., Sept. 25, 1835. XVIII. Wm. E. b. Mar. 28, 1839.

7. STEPHEN C., b. Feb. 11, 1806 ; m. Oct. 13, 1833, Eleanor S. Crossett ; b. Boston, Mar. 5, 1814 ; d. Dec. 5, 1846, in T. He m. (2) Dec. 31, 1854, Rachel J. Spofford of T. ; b. Dec. 6, 1812. Ch. : I. Stephen C., b. in Boston, July 17, 1834 ; d. Jan. 25, 1835. II. Martin C., b. in B., April 24, 1836. III. Otis S., b. in Temple, July 21, 1838. IV. Samuel C., b. in T., June 8, 1842. V. Mary Ellen, b. in T., Jan. 9, 1846.

Records of the Dea. Peter Heald Family.

5. DEA. PETER, b. in Townsend ; m. Sarah ——— ; re. to Sliptown, 1758. He m. (2) Rebecca Russell ; d. Sept. 25, 1811. Ch. : (6th Gen.) I. PETER, (hereafter.) II. Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1761. The first two by his first w., the rest by his second w. III. Rebecca, b. March 18, 1764 ; m. Theodore Barker, of T. IV. Simon, b. March 17, 1766 ; m. Betsy Burnap, Jan. 12, 1792 ; r. Andover, Vt. V. Sarah, b. Oct. 5, 1769 ; m. May, 1792, F. Hazeltine ; r. Weston, Vt. VI. Eunice, b. April, 1771 ; m. John Burton ; r. Wilton. VII. Susanna, b. Sept. 21, 1773 ; m., 1798, Richard Rowell ; r. Andover, Vt. G. VIII. JAMES, (hereafter.)

6. PETER, the first male ch. b. in Temple, had ten ch. ; six d. young ; the rest still live. 7. *Sewall*, one of his ch., was b. in 1786 ; m., 1809, Hepsibeth Law, b. Sharon, 1786, and r. in Weston, Vt. He has five s. and six dau., all m. and still living.

6. JAMES, b. Nov. 28, 1777 ; m. Sarah Walker, b. April, 30, 1775 ; he d. Sept. 27, 1813. Ch. : I. Sarah, b. Nov. 8, 1797 ; m. Jeremiah Fisk, Oct. 5, 1815 ; r. Temple ; d. March 23, 1858. 7. II. JAMES, (hereafter.) III. Lois, b. Dec. 10, 1800 ; m. Jan. 18, 1820, David Barker. IV. Rebecca, b. June 15, 1802 ; m., March 14, 1822, Freeman Davis ; r. Temple ; d. April 30, 1830. 7. V. ELI B., (hereafter.) 7. VI. JESSE W., (hereafter.) VII. Milly, b. June 12, 1808 ; m., Nov. 29, 1827, Clement Heald ; r. Temple.

7. JAMES, b. March 6, 1799 ; m., May 12, 1825, Maria Davis ; d. Sept. 9, 1857 ; Ch. : I. Lavina M., b. Aug. 16, 1826. II. Angeline, b. June, 1828 ; m., Nov. 8, 1859, Dr. J. M. Blood ; r. Temple. III.

James D., b. June 8, 1830. IV. Brooks M., b. March 23, 1833. V. Sarah E., b. Feb. 6, 1836. VI. Elmira S., b. Feb. 16, 1839. VII. Ellen F., b. April 3, 1843. All the ch. in this family have been school-teachers.

7. ELI B., b. Feb. 22, 1804; m., Aug. 29, 1840, Susan Collins, b. Nov. 26, 1812. Ch.: I. Alvah, b. May 30, 1842. II. Viola, b. Nov. 22, 1843. III. Walter, b. May 6, 1845. IV. Owen, b. Nov. 10, 1846. V. Lois, b. May 7, 1848. VI. Sarah, b. April 26, 1850. VII. Emily, b. March 30, 1854.

7. JESSE W., b. Dec. 19, 1805; m. Nov. 6, 1828, Louisa Heald, b. May 25, 1809. Ch.: I. Simon B., b. May 29, 1830. II. Jesse A., b. July 22, 1831. III. Rebecca A., b. April 12, 1836. IV. Emma L., b. July, 1840.

1. SAMUEL HOLT,¹ s. of John and Mary, b. Andover, Mass., May 1, 1749; m. Lydia Adams, b. Dunstable, N. H., July 27, 1749, about the year 1770, and emigrated to Temple about the same time. He d. in T. Dec. 5, 1799, æ. 50. She d. in Wilton, N. H., June 24, 1844, æ. 94 yrs., 11 mos. Ch:

I. Lydia, b. Nov. 12, 1771; m. Andrew Stiles [1790?]; settled Nelson, N. H., where she d. Feb. 6, 1813, æ. 31. II. Samuel, b. Apr. 1, 1773; m. Phebe Perry, 1796; re. to Nelson, N. H., where he d., Oct. 4, 1848, æ. 75. III. John, b. Nov. 8, 1775; d. Nov. 6, 1776. IV. Eph^m A., b. Aug. 14, 1778; m. Rhoda Russel, 1801; re. to Sullivan, N. H., where he d. July 31, 1857, æ. 79. V. Rachel, b. Sept. 9, 1780; d. Apr. 9, 1782. VI. Daniel, b. Sept. 27, 1782; d. Nelson, Sept. 14, 1803, æ. 21. 2. VII. NATHANIEL. (hereafter.) VIII. Esther, b. June 15, 1788; m. Robt. Smith; re. to Weston, Vt., where she d. June, 1827, æ. 39. 2. IX. NEHEMIAH. (hereafter.) X. Henry, b. Mar. 7, 1793; d. June 13, 1795.

2. NATHANIEL, b. May 22, 1786; m., Dec. 6, 1805, Sarah Upham; r. Wilton, N. H.; d. [date not given.] Ch: I. and II. Rebecca and Abigail, b. Temple, May 18, 1808; Rebecca m. Sylvester Bradford; Abigail m. John Putnam, 1834. III. Abner, b. T., Oct. 11, 1810; m. Bethiah Upham, June 5, 1834; settled Wilton, N. H.; his w. d. Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 25, 1843, æ. 31; he m. (2) Almira Upham, Mar. 19, 1845, who d. July 26, 1846; he m. (3) Sophronia Hutchinson; he d. in Wilton, July 30, 1851, æ. 40. IV. Eliza Ann, b. T. Jan. 3, 1815; m. Robt. Hutchinson, July 4, 1833; r. Milford, N. H. V. Clarissa J., b. T. Apr. 7, 1824; m. Edward Gilman Heald, June, 1847; r. Mason, N. H.

2. NEHEMIAH, ninth s. of Samuel 1st, b. Sept. 25, 1790; m. Mary Wright, Dec. 31, 1812, who d. Apr. 22, 1838, æ. 46. Ch: I. Samuel,

¹ Mr. Holt was called out as a minute-man during the Revolution. Being ordered to Crown Point, he had got as far as Charlestown (No. 4), when the company receiving word that they were not wanted, he returned home.



b. T., Oct. 12, 1813 ; m. Martha Woodward, 1837 ; re. to Bangor, N. Y. II. Ira, b. T., July 26, 1815 ; m. Sarah Holt, Nov. 28, 1838 ; r. Peterboro, where Sarah d. July 4, 1851 ; he m. (2) Sophronia Holt, wid. of Abner II., Apr. 29, 1852 ; re. to Milford, N. H., June, 1854. III. Albert, b. T., July 16, 1817 ; m. Reeta Holt, Feb. 18, 1847 ; re. to Alstead, N. H. IV. Horace, b. T., Oct. 27, 1822 ; m. Fanny E. Patterson, Oct. 21, 1852 ; settled Peterboro, N. H. V. Mary Louisa, b. T., Apr. 11, 1825 ; d. Peterboro, Jan. 8, 1855, æ. 29. VI. Elmhira, b. T., June 19, 1827 ; m. Willard French ; r. Wilton. VII. Syrena, b. T., July 5, 1829 ; m. Wm. Lovejoy, Sept. 9, 1852 ; r. Milford, N. H. VIII. Jacob A., b. T., May 6, 1831 ; d. T., Sept. 22, 1833, æ. 2 yrs. 4 mos. IX. Nehemiah, b. T., Apr. 3, 1833 ; d. Apr. 28, 1833. X. Julia Ann, b. T., Mar. 7, 1835 ; d. Peterboro, Oct. 31, 1854, æ. 19.

1. SAMUEL HOWARD was b. Malden, Mass., Apr. 25, 1701 ; m. Elizabeth — ; b. Jan. 28, 1699. She d. Apr. 7, 1773, æ. 75. He d. Apr. 11, 1775, æ. 74. Ch.:

I. Elizabeth, b. May 27, 1728 ; d. Oct. 9, 1738, æ. 10 yrs. 4 mo., 11 d.

II. Phebe, b. Dec. 21, 1729 ; d. Oct. 7, 1794, æ. 64 yrs., 9 mo., 16 d.

III. Samuel, b. Oct. 10, 1731 ; d. Oct. 14, 1738, æ. 7 yrs., 4 d.

IV. James, b. Nov. 1, 1733 ; d. Oct. 3, 1738, æ. 4 yrs., 11 mo., 2 d.

V. Anna, b. Nov. 13, 1735 ; d. Sept. 29, 1738 ; æ. 2 yrs. 10 mo., 13 d.

VI. Phineas, b. Jan. 23, 1738 ; d. Sept. 28, 1738, æ. 8 mo. 5 d.

2. VII. DEA. SAMUEL, (hereafter.)

VIII. James, b. Sept. 5, 1743 ; d. Sept. 20, 1778, æ. 35.

2. DEA. SAMUEL was b. Malden, Mass., Oct. 5, 1739 ; m. Elizabeth Barrett, b. Malden, Jan. 24, 1743, on the 3d of Dec., 1762. In 1769, they re. to Temple, and settled on lot No. 2, Range VI., ever since known as the "Howard Farm." Ch.:

I. Samuel, b. Sept. 10, 1763 ; m. Lavinia Colburn ; r. Weston, Vt. ; d. away from home, Aug., 1813, æ. 50.

II. Phineas, b. March 21, 1765 ; m. Lavinia Powers ; r. at Howard's Gore, now Hanover, Me. ; where he d. Sept. 28, 1851, æ. 86.

III. Asa, b. Feb. 15, 1767 ; m. Lydia Spafford ; r. Rumford, Me., where he d. Nov. 30, 1843, æ. 76.

3. IV. WILLIAM, (hereafter.)

V. Joseph, b. Apr. 29, 1771 ; m. Abigail Maynard ; r. Nelson ; d. Apr. 18, 1808, æ. 37.

VI. Phebe, b. Apr. 13, 1773 ; d. Sept. 11, 1775.

VII. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 5, 1774 ; d. May 16, 1775.

VIII. Elizabeth, b. May 15, 1776 ; m. Abiel Holt ; r. Temple ; d. Dec. 30, 1847, æ. 71.

IX. James, b. Oct. 8, 1778 ; m. Elenor Church ; r. Lyonsdale, N. Y.

X. Phebe, b. Oct. 6, 1780 ; d. March 17, 1796, æ. 15.

XI. Nathaniel, b. Mar. 21, 1783 ; m. Olive Brown ; (2) Jemima Keyes ; (3) — Cole ; r. Weare, afterward Boston ; d. Aug. 8, 1852, æ. 69.

XII. Barrett, b. June 8, 1790 ; died.

2. Dea. Samuel Howard d. Feb. 11, 1815, æ. 75 yrs., 6 mo. Elizabeth, his wife, d. Mar. 23, 1822, æ. 79. Mr. Howard was a man of talent and learning. He was thoroughly prepared for Harvard University, though he never entered. He became a tanner, and worked at that occupation several years. He was Town Clerk of Temple twenty-seven years in succession. In 1775, he was commissioned Lieut. of the 6th Company, 15th Regiment, of New Hampshire Militia. His connection with the Revolutionary war is detailed in the three chapters of this book on that subject.

3. WILLIAM was b. Feb. 8, 1769 ; m. 1793, Mary Hawkins, b. June 18, 1771. They re. from Temple to Weston, Vt., 1798. In 1802, they returned to Temple, old homestead.¹ He d. Apr. 2, 1833, æ. 64. She d. Jan. 8, 1852, æ. 80. Ch.:

4. I. WILLIAM HAWKINS, b. Apr. 30, 1794 ; m. March 7, 1822, Lydia A. Cowdin, Fitchburg, Mass., b. May 4, 1799 ; r. on "Old Homestead," which came into his possession 1821. Ch.: I. Charles William, b. May 30, 1823 ; d. Jan. 18, 1836, æ. 12. II. James, b. Apr. 2, 1826 ; m. Mary Kendall ; r. "Old Homestead." III. Lydia Adeline, b. Dec. 19, 1829 ; r. So. Hadley, Mass., Mt. Holyoke Sem., where she graduated, 1853, and is now Assistant Preceptress. IV. Joseph, b. Feb. 18, 1829 ; m. Harriett Clarke ; r. Nashua ; d. Oct. 26, 1859. V. Sarah Ann, b. July 23, 1840.

II. Mary, b. Mar. 25, 1797 ; r. Boston.

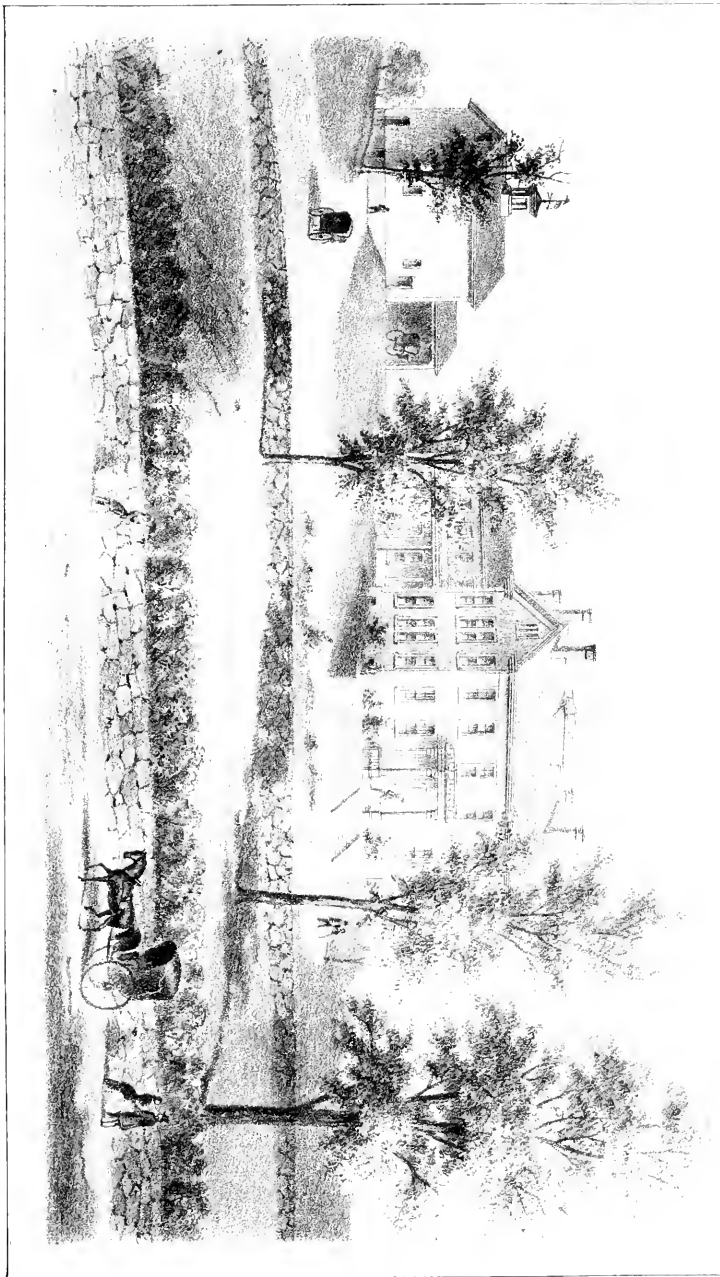
III. Lucinda, b. Jan. 3, 1799 ; m. Joseph Fields ; r. Temple.

IV. Achsah, b. Mar 28, 1800 ; m. Allen Segar ; r. Erie, Ill.

V. Horace, b. Dec. 20, 1801, at Weston, Vt. ; m. at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 17, 1834, Susan, dau. of Col. Silas Richardson, of Billerica, Mass., b. Dec. 7, 1807 ; r. Lowell. Mr. Howard is a prominent citizen of Lowell. His principal business has been that of a wood-wharfinger. Mr. Howard is President of the Wamesit Bank, in Lowell, and Vice-President of the City Institution for Savings. He has held, among other public offices, that of Chief of the Fire Department, has been one of the City Council, and Representative to the State Legislature. He has recently built a beautiful mansion upon Walnut Hill, in Lowell, whence he can easily survey the long blue range of the Temple Mountains.

We are all of us indebted to Mr. Howard for the magnificent and almost panoramic view of the village and valley of Temple — the Frontispiece of this book. His ch., b. in Lowell, are —

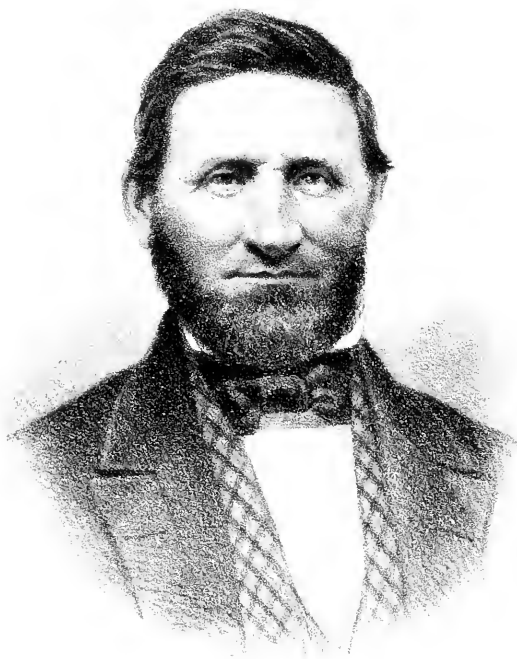
¹ On this farm was planted the first orchard in Town. Here, also, was built the first tannery. It was called a poor farm once. The Howards "have never asked help from the Town yet," while many of the once-boasted *good* farms have been disinhabited.



J. H. BOUTWELL & SONS, NEW YORK

RESIDENCE OF HORACE HOWARD.

Walnut Hill, Lowell, Mass.



J. H. BUFFORD'S LITH. BOSTON.

SULLIVAN HOWARD ESQ.

Kewanee, Illinois

I. Horace, Jr., b. July 18, 1835. II. Mary K., b. Feb. 3, 1837. III. Frank, b. Dec. 10, 1840. IV. Susan E., b. Apr. 10, 1842. V. John Lewis, b. Oct. 24, 1843; d. Aug. 1, 1844. VI. John Hawkins, b. July 28, 1845. VII. Martha E., b. July 12, 1849; d. Mar. 14, 1853. VIII. Everett, b. May 6, 1853.

VI. Samuel, b. Mar. 4, 1803, at Temple; m. at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 10, 1835, Irena Kimball, b. at M., Dec. 12, 1812; d. July 26, 1844, at St. Louis, Mo. He d. at Richwood, Mo., July 18, 1844. Samuel Howard r. first at Lowell, and represented that place in the Legislature. He was a master-architect by profession, and built many of the factories and first-class houses in L. Ch.: I. Harriet E., b. at L., Mar., 1836; now a teacher in Brimmer school, Boston. II. Josephine B., b. Jan. 31, 1844, at St. Louis; d. July 18, 1844.

VII. Lewis, b. at T., Nov. 14, 1804; m. at Andover, Mass., Dec. 28, 1828, Eliza, dau. of Nehemiah Holt, of Albany, Me., b. May 31, 1803. He r. first in Brewer, Me., where he held, many years in succession, the offices of Chairman of the Selectmen and Board of Assessors. He holds similar offices in Wilton, N. H., where he now r. Ch. b. in Brewer: I. Lewis, Jr., b. Nov. 12, 1829. II. Joseph, b. Oct. 9, 1831. III. Mary Eliza, b. May 15, 1836.

VIII. Sullivan, b. June 30, 1806; m. June 9, 1831, Elizabeth Bailey Little, b. Salem, N. H., Jan. 16, 1807. Mr. Howard re. to Andover, Mass., in Feb., 1823; in Oct., 1829, he re. to Mason, N. H. He was a carpenter, and "built a goodly share of Mason Village," also, among other buildings, the Bank and Unitarian Church in New Ipswich. In Mason he was a military captain. In 1836, he re. to Henry Co., Ill. There were then but twenty inhabitants in the County. Where Mr. Howard settled, the pleasant town of Kewanee grew up. He now r. there, cultivating five hundred acres, and being also extensively engaged in the grain and lumber business. Ch., the first four b. in Mason Village, the others in Kewanee, Ill.: I. James Sullivan, b. Apr. 21, 1832. II. and III. Edward and Edwin, b. Jan. 4, 1834; d. Jan. 7 and 8. IV. Horace Mason, b. Dec. 16, 1837. V. Henry Wm., b. Mar. 16, 1840. VI. Mary Elizabeth, b. May 25, 1842. VII. Harriett Louisa, b. Mar. 28, 1844. VIII. Martha Caroline, b. Apr. 4, 1847. IX. Nancy Abby, b. Sept. 11, 1849.

IX. Joseph, b. Aug. 30, 1808; d. Sept. 23, 1829, æ. 21. X. James, b. Mar. 12, 1810; d. May 11, 1810. XI. Joanna, b. May 14, 1812; m. Ezra Holt; r. Wilton. XII. Abigail, b. June 11, 1815; m. Benj. T. Foster; r. Wilton, N. H.

1. EZEKIEL JEWETT was b. in 1736, in what was formerly called the East Parish of Bradford, Mass. He re. to Hollis, N. H., early, where he r. until 1769, when he re. to Temple. He d. July 25, 1818. He m. three wives and had a large family. Five were m. and left large families; four d. in childhood. His farm was Lot 1, Range VI.

2. NATHANIEL, son of Ezekiel, was b. in Hollis, Apr. 27, 1760. He m., 1784, Ruth Powers of Acton, Mass., and settled on Lot 14, Wilton Range. In 1803, he removed to Lot 1, Range VI, where he lived until

his death, May 28, 1828. He had ten ch., only one d. under the age of 21. His dau. Ruth was b. Jan. 27, 1790, m., 1813, Isaac Wil-son, of New Ipswich. Mr. Wilson re. to Temple in 1815, and is now living on the farm (Lot 1, Range VI,) originally occupied by Ezekiel Jewett.

DEA. SILAS KEYES, s. of John Keyes of Shrewsbury (now Boylston), and grand s. of Dea. John Keyes of Shrewsbury, (who was an early settler of S.,) was b. at S. Aug. 7, 1757, m. Sarah Lovejoy of Methuen, b. June 3, 1759. He re. from Northborough to Temple in Feb., 1809, d. Aug. 18, 1840. She d. June 19, 1830. Ch.: I. Sarah, b. Wilton, May 1, 1782; d. Temple, June, 1819. II. Jemima, b. Princeton, Feb. 16, 1784; m. July 4, 1820, Dr. Nath'l Howard of Weare. III. Silas, b. at P. Dec. 29, 1785; m. Rebecca Pratt of T. Sept. 18, 1832; d. Nov. 25, 1858. IV. Phebe, b. at P. Aug. 17, 1787; m. Moses Tyler of Boston; d. May, 1846. V. Ephraim, b. at P. March 21, 1789; m. Bathsheba Smith of N. Y., d. VI. Jonathan, b. at P. Mar. 6, 1791; m. Miriam Tyler of Wilton, Sept. 30, 1819. VII. Joanna, b. Northborough, Feb. 7, 1793; m. Hubbard C. Carrier of Bow, N. H., Jan. 13, 1828; d. Apr. 23, 1853. VIII. Persis, b. at N., Feb. 15, 1795; m. A. Maynard of Princeton. IX. Abigail, b. May 11, 1797, at N.; m. Wm. R. Stacy of Boston. X. Warren, b. at Northborough, June 23, 1799; m., Nov. 6, 1823, Lucy W. Cummings.

JOSEPH KIDDER, s. of Thomas and Joanna Kidder, was b. Oct. 13, 1725, at Chelmsford, Mass. He moved to Temple at an early date; "his was the eleventh family in town." He fought in both the French and Revolutionary wars. In 1755, being stationed at Fort Dummer [Brattleboro], he was sent out, with eighteen others, as a scout; the party were surprised by the Indians, and only six escaped. Mr. Kidder saved himself by taking to a large tree; in that position he shot one man, but during the skirmish he received a wound in his side. He d. in Temple, Apr. 1817, æ. 92.

1. NATHANIEL KINGSBURY, d. at Dedham, Mass., Dec. 17, 1725, æ. 51.

2. BENJAMIN, [son of Nathaniel] d. at Dedham, Feb. 20, 1787, æ. 72.

3. BENJAMIN, [son of Benj.,] b. at Dedham, Oct. 30, 1742, re. thence to Walpole, thence to Rindge, N. H., thence to Jaffrey, N. H., in 1800. He finally returned to Rindge, in 1818, where he d. June 10, 1827. During the last fifteen years of his life he served as a lay-preacher in various parts of New Hampshire and Vermont.

4. DR. NATHANIEL b. at Rindge, June 28, 1798. He received his preparatory education at Shoreham, Vt., entered Middlebury College 1816. He left Middlebury in 1817, and entered Harvard College, where he remained two years. He then went to Cuba, where he stayed one year; the next two years he passed in Georgia as a teacher. After an interval of eighteen months he taught in Lancaster Academy two years. In 1828, attended medical lectures at Hanover, in 1829, at Brunswick, Me., where he received his diploma.

Dr. Kingsbury first practised medicine in Georgia, remaining there two years. He then returned to the place of his nativity and married his first wife. In 1834 he re. to Temple, and m. in the autumn of 1835, Lydia, widow of Jesse Patten. Ch. :

5. BENJAMIN B., b. in Temple, May 15, 1837 ; fitted for college at New Ipswich ; grad. Bowdoin Coll. 1857 ; adjunct Prof. of Latin and Greek at St. Charles Coll., St. Charles, Mo., 1857-58 ; now Prof. of Latin and Greek languages at St. Paul's Coll., Palmyra, Mo.

NATHANIEL F. LAWS, b. May 1, 1801 ; m. May 17, 1825. Polly Child, b. in Temple, Mar. 23, 1801 ; r. Peterboro, N. H. Ch. : I. Martha C., b. July 28, 1827 ; m. Nov. 5, 1846, William C. Tuttle ; r. Amherst, N. H. II. Almeida F., b. May 16, 1832 ; m. William E. Dadmun ; r. Concord, N. H. III. Albert D., b. Feb. 4, 1836.

1. WILLIAM MANSUR came from Dracut, Mass., to Wilton, (now Temple,) previous to 1762, and it may be, was one of the very first settlers. He purchased Lot 1, Wilton Range of Temple Lots, in the extreme S. E. corner of the town, then wilderness, and possible to be travelled only by marked trees. He m. Isabella Harvey, of Dracut. Mrs. Mansur wishing to visit her friends in Dracut, performed the whole journey of forty miles in one day, her baby in her arms. She was obliged to ford the Merrimac besides, the water rising to the pommel of the saddle. William Mansur d. æ. 71. Isabella, his w., d. Dec. 27, 1826, æ. 87. At the time of her decease her descendants numbered more than eighty persons. The ch. of Mr. Mansur were born in Temple ; two d. young, two lived to be over sixty, one d. æ. 70, four survived more than eighty years, and one more than ninety. I. William, b. Aug. 23, 1763 ; r. and d. at Wilton, N. H. II. John, b. Mar. 16, 1765 ; m. Polly Kimball of Wilton, N. H. ; r. Andover, Vt. ; d. Dec. 24, 1851, at Andover. III. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 4, 1767 ; m. Joseph Carlton ; r. Andover, Vt. ; d. 1858, at A. IV. Joseph, b. Mar. 23, 1769 ; r. Stanstead, C. E., and d. at S. V. EZRA, (hereafter.) VI. Stephen, b. Dec. 18, 1773 ; m. — Felt of Temple, N. H. ; r. Ludlow, Vt., Wilton, N. H. where he now r. VII. Aaron, b. March 7, 1776 ; m. Rebecca Warren of Chelmsford, Mass. ; r. Lowell, Mass. ; d. June, 1859. VIII. Jeremy, b. Apr. 16, 1778 ; d. young. IX. Hannah, b. Oct. 13, 1779 ; m. Charles Hawkins of T. ; r. Springfield, Vt. ; d. Feb., 1850, at S. X. Harvey, b. July 11, 1784 ; d. young.

2. EZRA, b. Apr. 19, 1771 ; m., 1803, Susan Treadwell of Peterboro, N. H. ; r. Temple ; d. June 15, 1834, at New Ipswich, N. H. His w. d. Nov. 27, 1835, at N. I., æ. 52. Ezra Mansur retained the homestead during his life, and his ch. were born in Temple.

I. Mary Hay, b. Feb., 1804 ; m., Mar. 4, 1829, Peter Durant of Mount Vernon, N. H. ; r. Townsend, Mass., d. Nov. 3, 1850, at Bristol, N. H. II. Samuel Crombie, b. Sept. 12, 1805 ; d. 1845, at Costa Rica, Central America. III. Eliza Cunningham, b. Oct. 28, 1807 ; m., Sept. 18, 1826, Orlando Marshall of Dublin, N. H. ; r. New

Ipswich. Their ch. are [4th Gen.] I. Maria Augusta, b. Mar. 20, 1829; m. Mar. 20, 1850; Stephen Rossiter of Claremont, N. H., where they reside. Ch.: [5th Gen.] I. Kate Maria, b. Dec. 28, 1850. II. Marshall Sherman, b. Oct. 28, 1852; III. Ida Belle, b. June, 1854.

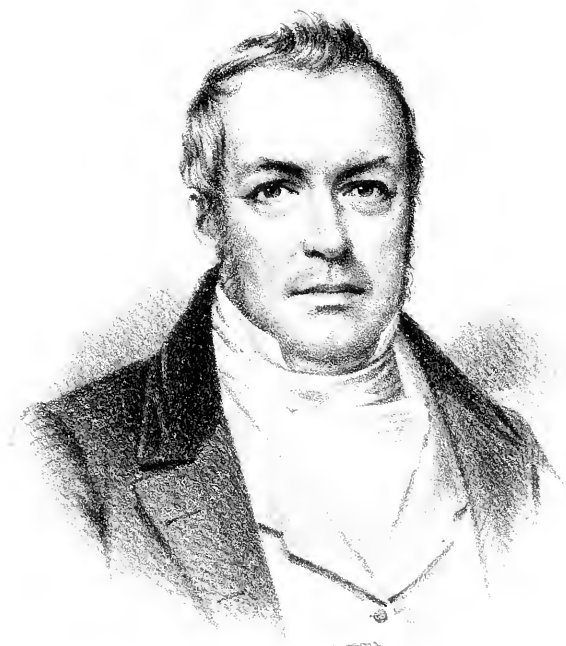
II. Eliza Ann, b. Jan. 29, 1831; m. Oct. 28, 1852, Charles W. Tufts of Newton, Mass.; r. Dunkirk, N. Y. Ch.: [5th Gen.] I. Isabelle Ann, b. June, 1855; d. July, 1855. II. Nellie Maria, b. Sept. 3, 1857.

III. Granville W., b. Oct. 7, 1833; d. March 14, 1855, at Dunkirk, N. Y. IV. Isabelle M., b. Sept. 18, 1836; d. Aug. 13, 1855, at Winchendon, Mass. V. Hattie Ellen, b. Dec. 20, 1838; m., Oct. 9, 1856, G. F. Tindall of Cleveland, O.; r. Dunkirk, N. Y. Ch.: [5th Gen.] I. Harry Brown, b. Mar. 26, 1859. VI. Mary Jeannie, b. July 20, 1842. VII. Lucy Emogene, b. Oct. 6, 1844. VIII. Edward Orlando, b. July 15, 1847.

IV. Helen Maria, b. Aug. 11, 1809; m. May 1, 1834, Jonathan L. Prescott of Epsom, N. H.; r. Bristol, N. H. V. Wm. Earle, b. Aug. 1, 1811; m. Lucinda Maynard of Jaffrey, N. H., Sept., 1835; r. New Ipswich. VI. Susan, b. Oct. 17, 1813; m. Sept. 21, 1843, Ovid D. Barnes of Claremont, where she now r. VII. Nancy, b. Feb. 17, 1816. VIII. James Munroe, b. Aug. 12, 1818; d. Apr. 27, 1838, at New Ipswich. IX. Horace, b. Dec. 15, 1821; m., May, 1846, Abby Leighton of Dover, N. H.; r. Sacramento, Cal. X. George Bradley, b. Aug. 2, 1823; m., June, 1850, Mary Wheeler, of Concord, N. H.; r. Chicago, Ill. XI. Sarah, b. Dec. 31, 1826; m., June 28, 1848, Albert Brown of Springfield, Vt.; d. Dec. 22, 1852, at S. XII. Abby, b. May 2, 1830; m., July 28, 1856, George M. Cavis of Bristol, N. H., where she d. Aug. 16, 1858.

LARKIN MASON, the s. of Nathan Mason, was b. in Reading, Mass., June 22, 1789; m., 1810, Hannah, dau. of Daniel Heald of Temple, where he r. until 1822, and then re. to Wilton, N. H. Ch.: I. Nathan, b. Dec. 6, 1810; d. young. II. Daniel, b. Mar. 1, 1812; m., Oct. 1, 1835, Aurora Jones of Dublin, N. H.; had, I. Ellen, b. Sept. 8, 1836; d. Feb. 24, 1838. II. Geo. Larkin, b. Dec. 25, 1838. III. Albert, b. Sept. 11, 1842. Daniel r. Sullivan, N. H. III. Hannah, b. Jan. 29, 1814; m. Edmund Stanley of Wilton; had five ch. IV. Horace, b. Mar. 10, 1816; m. Elmira Worthing, N. Y.; re. to Mich.; d. 1845, s. p. V. Hervey, b. June 20, 1818; m. Mary Ann Dodge; r. Nashua; had one s. VI. Maria, b. Apr. 3, 1822; m. John Burton of Wilton; had seven children, five of whom d. young. VII. Lucy, b. Nov. 24, 1826; m. David Goodwin of Milford; had two ch. VIII. George, b. Dec. 31, 1828; d. Feb. 5, 1833. IX. Caroline, b. Sept. 27, 1834.

1. JOHN MILES was one of the earliest settlers of Concord, Mass. He was there as early as 1637. He married Susannah Reidat, widow of John Reidat, Jr., of Marlborough. He had by her three children: 2. I. JOHN, (hereafter.) II. Samuel. III. Sarah.



J. H. BUFFORD S. LITH. BOSTON.

James Miller.

2. JOHN, b. May 20, 1680. He married Mary Prescott of Concord, Apr. 16, 1702. His first ch. was —

3. JOHN, b. Dec. 24, 1704; m. Elizabeth Brooks in 1726. His second son was —

4. NOAH, b. Apr. 29, 1730; m. Huldah Hosmer of Concord in 1750. His first child was —

5. REV. NOAH, b. Dec. 22, 1751. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1780, and settled in Temple, N. H., where he died in 1831. His children were, I. Solomon P., graduated at Harvard Univ., 1819; was Principal of the Academy in Lancaster, Mass., 1820 and 1821; was afterwards Tutor at Harvard University. He died Aug. 22, 1842. II. Jane N. III. Samuel S., died March, 1833. IV. Noah B., r. Albany, N. Y. V. Huldah, r. Albany, N. Y. VI. Dr. John M., r. Acton, Mass. VII. Benjamin J. C., r. New York City.

GEN. JAMES MILLER was born in Peterboro, N. H., April 25, 1776. Peterboro and Temple were then politically one, having united their votes upon Francis Blood, Esq., for their Representative at Exeter. That the latter town should lay part claim to him, therefore, even had he never lived in it, seems not so much of a paradox after all.

Gen. James Miller was a *many-sided* man, as the Germans say, and it was doubtless owing to the circumstance of his having learned the manual exercise while yet a school boy, that he became a general, rather than a politician, or a man of letters.

He was, indeed, a lawyer, and established in Greenfield, N. H., when, in 1808, he received a Major's commission in the U. S. Army, it being the highest commission at that time issued to any one in the State of New Hampshire. In 1811, he was ordered with his regiment to the Western frontier. During this and the next three years he was constantly exercised in military affairs, and achieved in a number of battles no greater than his years of service, a renown which must be imperishable.

"New England's most distinguished soldier," in the words of Hawthorne, he was not less preëminent in those virtues, private in their nature, which make the friend, the lover and the husband, and which are the more to be admired, as they shun all distinction. His letters home, while on that arduous service, are like carrier-doves, for gentleness; yet perhaps like no other carrier-doves but those brave ones who brought to Rothschild the news of Waterloo. Mr. Stephen Masset,

the popular lecturer, finds an everlasting intimacy between love and war. These letters show us a man who loves the camp not more than the court and the grove, a devotee at the shrine of home, a fondler of pets, a child with children, and a worshipper with nature; one almost a virtuoso in curious things, and a husband worthy of Artemis.

PITTSBURG, July, 17, 1811.

"I read the invaluable lines over and over, weeping every time, with mingled joy, gratitude and grief; how thankful I was to receive it; what comfort to see one word written by the fairest hand, and read sentiments dictated by the most affectionate and virtuous heart."¹ "This evening, the other gentlemen [officers,] are engaged in a splendid ball, to which I had an invitation; but my enjoyment is much greater when I anticipate the pleasure you will take in receiving this."

June 22d, 1811.

"After I left Boston, I found in my pocket an *old letter* from you, which I preserved as a sweet morsel; and notwithstanding it contained but a few words, it has been a comfort to me on this long and tedious journey, only to see the name of Ruth, written by her own hand."

July 28, 1811.

"I have sent little Ephraim's fawns; their names are Fanny and Dick; their food is bread and milk, sweet apples, clover, &c. You may let them out to play, they will not run away, they will follow you anywhere."

"My only anxiety and trouble is that I am so far from the dear companion of my heart. Oh, my Dear! nothing but Time can separate us. I should not think of fatigue if I was ten thousand miles from you, to start a-foot and alone. I could walk without thinking of fatigue, until I reached your welcome arms."

July 15, 1811.

"Kiss little Kate and Ephraim, with all the love of a father and mother, for you and me."

Beautifully joined with his affection, was the humor of this man:

FORT ERIE, Sept. 13, 1814.

"I am much pleased to hear little Kate is so good a scholar, but perhaps her class is such as little E.'s was when he got the cent from me for keeping at the head of his class, spelling; *he was the only one in it!*"

His humor was not altogether playful; it is always piquant, and once or twice trenchant in the following:

VINCENNES, Jan. 1, 1812.

"The Indians have burnt their powder, and lost their ball, shooting at the Americans, and now starve for want of the same to kill deer with. Our little army were the *dearest deer* they ever fired at."

¹ All these extracts are from letters to his wife.

July 20, 1812.

* * "Thinking that the best opportunity, we poured a volley of ball and buck-shot into them, which induced them to give us the ground very quickly. *They are nimble fellows on the foot.*"

FORT GEORGE, UPPER CANADA, July 6, 1813.

"I have only to add to our disasters, the capture of a subaltern, and ten or fifteen men, at a place called Slaucher, on our side of the river, near the Falls of Niagara. A party crossed the river, found them *all asleep*, and made them prisoners. *I only wish they had scalped them.*"

FRENCH MILLS, NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1813.

"Maj. Gen. ——— was present in his boat, [as well there as anywhere.]"

SACKETT'S HARBOR, May 9, 1813.

"The country all round is a mass of clay, the waters all impregnated with limestone, the inhabitants as envious as the devil, and as perfect Tories as ever escaped the halter."

On the reverse of this *metallic wit*, appear the New Englanders:

VINCENNES, Nov. 26, 1811.

"The Governor told me that he did not see, nor had he heard one solitary instance of an officer or soldier of the 4th Reg.," [Col. M.'s,] "who did not behave bravely; and it is agreed by all, that such soldiers have never before been seen in this western country. We all feel proud of the name of '*The brave Yankees.*'"

Who knows but what follows is an implied comparison between the Yankee women of the period, and the women of Pittsburg:

PITTSBURG, July 17, 1811.

"The young ladies here, the gentlemen say, have some charms. I confess, some of them look tolerably well, but I am by no means charmed by their manners; * * *nor can I ever be pleased with wild young girls, without sentiment.*"

Suppose the General about to be introduced to the poet Wordsworth; what could have been a more Wordsworthian introduction than an observation similar to this:

VINCENNES, Dec. 15, 1811.

"Human art cannot make grounds more delightful than all this extent of prairie is; every scattering tree and little grove is an ornament, and looks as if placed there by the perfection of taste and art."

If, indeed, as Mr. N. Hawthorne pertinently remarks, the celebrated words, "I'll try, sir," were the most appropriate for an heraldic blazon, which the family of Gen. Miller could

wish; did they live under a government which bestowed those honors, I think, nevertheless, that in a practical view, and speaking only of what is possible in this country, the words, "I'll try, sir," would be hardly as effective on the *Title-page of his Biography*, as a passage in his letter from Fort Erie, about forty days subsequent to the utterance of the memorable words above quoted:

"I am very happy, my dear Ruth, that you have no cause of mortification in the conduct of your husband, so far. I hope it may continue. *I do not intend it shall ever be said of you, 'There goes the wife, or the widow of a coward!'*"

Although everybody has heard of this famous reply of the General's, "I'll try, sir!" comparatively few know, in detail, the exploit which followed close upon it; we therefore give his letter under date of:

FORT ERIE, July 28, 1814.

"My Beloved Ruth: I have great reason to thank God for his continued mercies and protection. On the evening of the 25th inst., at the Falls of Niagara, we met the enemy, and had, I believe, one of the most desperately fought actions ever experienced in America. It continued for three hours, stubbornly contested on both sides, when about ten o'clock at night, we succeeded in driving them from their strong position. Our loss was very severe in killed and wounded. I have lost from my Reg't, in killed, wounded and missing, *one hundred and twenty-six*.

The enemy had got their artillery posted on a height, in a very commanding position, where they could rake our columns in any part of the field, and prevented their advancing. Maj. McRee, the Chief Engineer, told Gen. Brown he could do no good until that height was carried, and those cannon taken or driven from their position. It was then night, but moonlight. Gen. Brown turned to me and said, 'Col. Miller, take your Regiment and storm that work and take it.'¹ I had short of three hundred men with me, as my regiment had been much weakened by the numerous details made from it during the day. I, however, immediately obeyed the order. We could see all their slow-matches and port-fires burning, and ready. I did not know what side of the work was most favorable for approach, but happened to hit upon a very favorable place, notwithstanding we advanced upon the mouths of their cannon. It happened that there was an old rail fence on the side where we approached, with a small growth of shrubbery by the fence, and within less than two rods of the cannons' mouth, undiscovered by the enemy. I then ordered my men to rest across the fence, take good aim, fire, and rush; which was done in style; not one man at the cannon was left to put fire to them. We got into the centre of their park before they had time to oppose us. A British line was formed and lying in a strong position to protect their

¹ "I'll try, sir!" was the reply of Gen. Miller.

artillery. The moment we got to the centre they opened a most destructive flank fire on us, killed a great many, and attempted to charge with their bayonets. We returned the fire so warmly they were compelled to stand; we fought hand to hand for some time, so close that the blaze of our guns crossed each other; but we compelled them to abandon their whole artillery, ammunition wagons and all, amounting to seven pieces of elegant brass cannon, one of which was a twenty-four pounder, with eight horses and harness, though some of the horses were killed." * * "After Generals Brown, Scott and others were wounded, we were ordered to return back to our camp, about three miles, and preparations had not been made for taking off the cannon, as it was impossible for me to defend it and make preparation for that too, and it was all left on the ground except one beautiful brass six-pounder, which is presented to my regiment in testimony of their distinguished gallantry. The officers of the army all say, who saw it, that it was one of the most desperate and gallant acts ever known; the British officers whom we have prisoners, say it was the most desperate thing they ever saw or heard of. Gen. Brown told me, the moment he saw me, that I had immortalized myself; 'but,' said he, 'my dear fellow, my heart ached for you when I gave you the order, but I knew it was the only thing that would save us.'" * * "Give my love to all, particularly Catherine and the children. Tell them I want to kiss them; but you must do it till I come.

JAMES MILLER."

In acknowledgment of such services as these, the State of New York presented to Gen. Miller a beautiful sword, and Congress awarded him a gold medal, both bearing the most appropriate and flattering inscriptions. In December, 1815, he purchased the farm of Ebenezer Edwards, Esq., in Temple. In 1819, having received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, he resigned his commission in the army. The climate disagreeing with his health, he returned to Temple, an invalid, in 1823, and in 1824 he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives; but as he was at the same time tendered the office of Collector of the Customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, Mass., he decided in the shattered state of his health, to accept it; and consequently never took his seat in Congress. He retained his office as collector of Salem, 24 years, when his health being enfeebled by paralysis, he resigned, and was succeeded in his office by his youngest son. He retired to his farm in Temple, in 1849, and here peacefully ended his days, July 7, 1851. His remains now repose beside those of his wife and two daughters, in the beautiful cemetery of Harmony Grove, in Salem, Massachusetts.

"The family of PATTEN" (Burke's Landed Gentry, vol. II., pp. 1010, 1011,) "claims an ancestry coeval with the conquest, but was not settled in Lancashire until the reign of Henry VIII. "William Patten was the founder of Magdalen College, Archbishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England."

I. JOHN PATTEN was b. in Andover, Mass.; m. Mary Richardson, b. at Dracut, June 19, 1753. Ch.:

I. Mary, b. Dec. 4, 1773, at Andover, Mass., m. James Tader; r. in Andover, Vt.; d. in Newark, N. Y.

II. Rhoda, b. July 7, 1775, at Andover, Mass.; m., Aug. 27, 1795, Joshua Warner, of Andover, Vt.

III. Elizabeth, b. in Temple, Aug. 2, 1777; m. Jacob Jewett, of Temple; r. in Weston, Vt.; d. in Temple.

IV. John, b. June 18, 1779, in Temple; m. Lucy Amsden, of Ma-son; d. 1811.

V. JOEL, b. May 27, 1781; m. Milly Spofford; r. in T., d. 1854.

VI. Prudence, b. July 3, 1783; d. 1801.

VII. Hannah, b. June 16, 1785; m. Joseph Cragin, of New Ips-wich, N. H.; r. and d. in New Ipswich.

2. VIII. JAMES, (hereafter.)

IX. Jesse, b. April 1, 1789; m. Lydia Barnes, of Temple; d. 1825. (See concerning him, Hist. New Ipswich, p. 128.)

X. Josiah, b. May 10, 1791; d. Nov. 14, 1795.

XI. Lucy Clark, b. Sept. 9, 1792; d. Dec. 5, 1795.

2. XII. JONATHAN, (hereafter.)

XIII. Josiah, b. April 10, 1797; m. Patience Price, of New Bed-ford, Mass.; d. 1831.

2. JAMES, b. Sept. 4, 1787; m., March 4, 1817. Hepsibeth, dau. of Daniel Searle, Esq., of Temple. Ch. b. in Boston: I. II. Augusta, b. June, 18, 1818; m. William Eaton, of Boston. II. Harriette Searle, b. Aug. 28, 1820; d. Nov. 11, 1822. III. George Whiting. IV. Harriette, b. Aug. 15, 1825; m. James F. Levin of London. V. Annie Maria. VI. James Henry. VII. Charles Searle.

2. JONATHAN, b. Aug. 26, 1794; m., Aug. 17, 1822, Rachael S. Champney, of Boston. She d. May 20, 1833, æ. 29. He m. (2) Huldah T. Knowlton, b. Feb. 22, 1813. He d. in Boston, Jan. 26, 1859. Ch.: I. Mary R., b. Dec. 22, 1823; d. Jan. 30, 1840. II. Caroline Sargent, b. Oct. 24, 1825; m. Capt. G. Freeman Bassett of Boston, July 14, 1848. Ch.: I. Mary Louisa, b. May 23, 1853. II. Gorham F., b. Nov. 10, 1854. III. Joseph Patten, b. Oct. 1, 1859.

Dea. DAVID PATTERSON, was b. 1755; re. to T. from Londonderry, 1797, with a family. He settled in the north part of the town on the farm known as the "Putnam Farm." He was a man of strong mind, good judgment and great energy. He represented the town and was one of the Selectmen several years. He m. Sarah Betton, of Windham, N. H. Their ch. were: I. William, b. July, 1784; d. 1832. II. John,



THE SCHOOL BUILDING



Sol. Piper

b. 1787 ; d. 1807. III. James, b. March, 1790 ; d. 1836. IV. Betsy, b. Feb., 1793. V. Nancy, b. July, 1795. VI. Sarah, b. Aug., 1799. VII. Mary, b. June, 1801. Dea. Patterson re. to Greenfield, N. H., 1816 ; thence to Francestown, N. H. He d. Jan., 1843. His w. d. Oct., 1842, æ. 84.

1. LEVI PIERCE, b. March 3, 1748 : m. Remembrance Fletcher, of Chelmsford, Mass. Ch.: I. Levi, b. July 22, 1778 ; m., Sept. 18, 1804, Rhoda Cutter ; r. Temple. II. Remembrance, b. April 23, 1781 ; m. Isaraee Long ; r. in Vt. III. Rachel, b. Jan. 2, 1786 ; m. Peter Wakefield ; r. Wateitown, N. Y. IV. Mary, b. July 29, 1789 ; m. Wm. Reynolds ; r. Derry, Vt. V. Joseph, b. May 2, 1790 ; m. Elizabeth Dunster ; r. Merrimac, N. H. ; d. June 24, 1825. VI. Sally ; b. May 2, 1790 ; r. Derry, Vt. ; d. Dec. 1, 1818.

1. NATHANIEL PIPER came from England, settled in Ipswich, Mass., and d. 1676, having had nine ch.

2. JONATHAN, youngest ch. of Nathaniel, re. to Concord, Mass., 1731, where he d., May 11, 1752, having had ch., the youngest of whom was,—

3. JOSEPH, who m. Esther, dau. of Henry Wright, of Westford, Mass., and had nine ch., of whom,—

4. SOLOMON was the sixth. He was b. Concord, Mass., Oct. 20, 1754 ; m. Sept. 28, 1788, Susanna, (dau. of Rufus Pratt, and grand dau. of Nathaniel Ball, of Temple,) b. Greenwich, Mass., Nov. 3, 1768. He d. Dec. 20, 1827. His parents re. to Acton, when he was quite young. He marched, as one of the Acton Company, under Capt. Davis, that met the British at "*The Bridge*," where that officer fell, April 19, 1775. He afterwards fought under Gates, Sullivan, and others, and on the close of the war, at the instance of Francis Cragin, Esq., who m. his eldest sister, he purchased land in the north part of Temple. He moved thither in 1785, or thereabout ; thence he re. to Dublin, N. H., 1793. Ch.:

5. I. SOLOMON, b. Temple, July 19, 1789 ; was engaged in agricultural pursuits with his father, until the age of 21. He had, however, meantime, attended the academy at New Ipswich six weeks, and taught a winter school. At the age of 21, he set off for, and travelled on foot all the way to Boston, with his little effects in a bundle under his arm. This was in June, 1810. He commenced business as a clerk, for Mr. Benj. Fessenden, wood wharfinger on Sea st. In 1815, he became Mr. F.'s copartner, and finally succeeding to the whole business, has conducted it, with additions, upon the same spot, up to the present time, (1859.) Whatever success in business has attended Mr. Piper, has been the result, under Providence, of constant industry and careful attention, guided by practical good sense, with no attempt to acquire sudden wealth by speculation. He has sustained various offices in the City Government, and for several years was a Representative in the State Legislature. The town of Dublin, where he spent the larger portion of his

youthful days, has received, in many instances, proofs of his regard. His readiness to afford substantial aid in forwarding the religious and secular progress of the people residing there will long be gratefully remembered.

He m., (1) Nov. 11, 1817, Jernsha Hollis, who d. Aug. 20, 1851. Ch.: (6th Gen.) I. Susan Esther, b. Feb. 21, 1819; d. Aug. 18, 1820. II. Sarah Hollis, b. Feb. 16, 1821; m., Dec. 23, 1841, Chas. E. Stratton, Boston. Ch.: (7th Gen.) I. Frances Maria, b. Oct. 12, 1842. II. Susan Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1844. III. Charles Edwin, b. Nov. 17, 1846. IV. Solomon Piper, b. Oct. 5, 1848. III. Susan Esther, third ch. of Mr. Piper, b. July 22, 1823; m. Oct. 22, 1856, B. W. Taggard. Ch.; (7th Gen.) I. Sarah Hollis, b. Feb. 12, 1858. Mr. Piper m., (2) Nov. 4, 1852, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Taggard, N. Y. city. Ch.: IV. Wm. Taggard, b. Aug. 9, 1853.

5. II. COL. RUFUS, b. in Temple, Jan. 14, 1791; m., March 20, 1817, Anna, dau. of James Gowing. Ch.: (6th Gen.) I. Abigail Greenwood, b. Jan. 21, 1818; m. Corydon Jones. II. James Gowing, b. July 4, 1819; m., Jan. 31, 1849, Abby D. Clifford, of Edgecombe, Me. She d. Jan. 30, 1851. III. Henry Curtis, b. Feb. 1, 1823; m. April 12, 1849, Maria E. Piper, who d. Dec. 31, 1849; m. (2) Harriette E., dau. of Calvin Stone, of Marlboro, Nov. 6, 1851. Ch.: (7th Gen.) Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1852.

Col. R. Piper has done much of the public business for the town of Dublin; represented it several years in the Legislature, and at the late Centennial Celebration, officiated as Chief Marshal.

5. III. CYRUS, b. Temple, Jan. 14, 1791; m., Feb. 2, 1815, Catherine, dau. of Joshua Greenwood; re. to Charlestown, N. H., 1853. Ch.: (6th Gen.) I. Catherine, b. Nov. 30, 1815; m., Mar. 24, 1842, Henry Morse. II. Martha, b. Oct. 1, 1817; m., May 28, 1844, Leonard Snow. III. Cyrus, b. Nov. 23, 1819; m. (1) Sept. 12, 1844, Eliza, dau. of Phineas Gleason, who d. Feb. 4, 1845; m., (2) Feb. 26, 1846, Abby C., dau. of John Wright. IV. Calvin, b. Aug. 11, 1823. V. Eliza Jane, b. Nov. 12, 1828; m., Nov. 6, 1851, Everett M. Eveleth; r. Marlboro. She d. March, 1854. VI. Ellen, b. Oct. 15, 1830; m. Thomas S. Corey; r. N. Y. City.

Besides these, Solomon Piper, and Susanna his w., had nine other ch., b. in *Dublin*, viz.: Jonas Brooks, John, Susan, Susanna, Artemas, James, Emily, Hannah, and Elvira. John, r. Dublin, N. H. The others, except Hannah and Elvira, are deceased.

1. Capt. PETER POWERS, b. Littleton, Mass., 1707; m. Anna Keyes, of Chelmsford, Mass., and immediately re. to Dunstable "Hampshire," and in 1730, fixed his r. at Nissitisset, [Hollis, N. H.] Of this place he was the first and only settler, for some time. [See Centennial Oration, by Rev. Grant Powers, delivered Hollis, N. H., 1830.] He was noted as an indefatigable back-woodsman, and Colonial Surveyor, and was employed to lay out townships in Coös. He was also distinguished as an officer in the old French wars. Having raised by his personal efforts, a company in Dunstable, Chelmsford, and vicinity, he was com-

missioned captain of the same, by Gov. Wentworth, A. D. 1755, and went with the N. H. Reg. to Crown Point; had several ch., of whom the fourth was —

2. SAMSON, b. Apr. 2, 1748; m. Aug. 4, 1773, Elizabeth Abbot, who was b. at Andover, Mass., Feb. 22, 1751, and d. Feb. 19, 1836. He d. Jan. 9, 1822; ch: I. Mary Abbot, b. Oct. 16, 1774; m. Wm. Willoughby, of Hollis. II. Samson, b. Jan. 11, 1777; unm.

3. III. Capt. PETER, (hereafter.) IV. Joel A., b. Aug. 8, 1781; m. Rhoda and Rachel Blood, of H. V. Rev. Grant, b. Mar. 31, 1784; m. Elizabeth II. Hopkins, of Thetford, Vt. VI. Levi, b. Mar. 20, 1786; m. Cynthia Eaton, of Bellows Falls. VII. Nancy, b. Sept. 11, 1788; d. young. VIII. Ursula, b. Oct. 3, 1790; m. Simon Sander-son, of Hollis.

3. Capt. PETER, b. Hollis, N. H., Feb. 24, 1778; m. Nov. 9, 1802, Sally, dau. of Geo. Start, of New Ipswich, and re. to Temple the same day. He commenced blacksmithing on the site afterward occupied by Joshua Searle. He afterward bought what was known as Col. Wheeler's Tavern, re. to Bakersfield, Vt., 1818; d. Aug., 1821. Eight of their nine children still live, viz: 4. JOEL, Almira, Peter, Isaiah S., Wm. B., Mary E., Relief C., and Ira, all occupying respectable positions in society.

4. JOEL, b. Temple, Aug. 7, 1803; m. Elizabeth Sanger, b. Apr. 6, 1804, at Boston, Mass.; ch: I. Mary E., b. Boston, Dec. 24, 1835; d. Sept. 27, 1836. II. Ellen M., b. Sandwich, Mass., March 13, 1837. III. Mary A., b. at S., July 21, 1838. IV. Wm. P. G., b. at S., Mar. 11, 1840; d. Oct. 7, 1841. V. Wm. G., b. at S., Feb. 8, 1842. VI. Charles H., b. at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 23, 1843; d. Feb. 25, 1844. VII. Joel, b. July 14, 1846, at L.; d. July 17, 1846.

1. ASA POWERS, b. Temple, Sept. 19, 1774; m. Sept. 23, 1798, Rachel, dau. Benjamin Cutter, b. Oct. 16, 1777. Their ch. were b. in Temple. They re. to Dublin, N. H., Apr., 1812; ch:

2. I. ELLIOTT, b. Jan. 12, 1801; m. Feb. 11, 1823, Mary, dau. of Joseph Rollins, b. Oct. 16, 1802; ch: (3d Gen.) I. Joseph Willard, b. Apr. 23, 1824; m. (1) Apr. 27, 1848, Rachel, dau. of James Caven-der, b. Hancock, May 26, 1826. She d. Oct. 11, 1849. He m. (2) June 30, 1850, Lydia R., dau. of Joseph Gowing; ch: (4th Gen.) I. Viola, b. Jan. 9, 1852. II. Lavater W., b. Dec. 26, 1853.

II. Jeremiah, b. May 1, 1802; d. May 10, 1821.

III. Cyrus, b. Jan. 16, 1804; m. (1) May 10, 1827, Lueretia, dau. of Stephen Pierce. She d. Sept., 1833; ch: (3d Gen.) I. Charles, m. the only dau. of Rev. E. K. Bailey, of Jaffrey, N. H., where he now resides. II. George E. Cyrus, m. (2) 1834, Mary J. Hilton, New

Market, N. H. He d. Pittsfield, N. H., Nov. 9, 1834 ; ch. : III. Helen E. His wid. m. Samuel F. Townsend.

IV. Mary, b. April 25, 1805 ; m. Nov. 11, 1825, James Robbe, jr. He d. Nov. 19, 1839 ; ch. : (3d Gen.) I. Julia Ann, b. April 23, 1827 ; m. Oct. 1, 1848, Willard Carey ; r. Boston. She d. June 19, 1850. II. Sabrina, b. Jan. 30, 1829.

V. Lucy, b. Dec. 29, 1806 ; m. April 28, 1830, Andrew S. Emery, Jeffrey, N. H.

VI. Hannah, b. Mar. 14, 1809 ; m. Nov. 11, 1834, Harrison Bement ; r. Peterboro ; re. to Mishawaka, Ind. ; she d. Sept. 12, 1849.

VII. Emilia, b. May 22, 1811 ; m. Oct. 16, 1834, Drury M. Marshall. She d. July 3, 1840.

HON. DANIEL PRATT, probably our wealthiest native, and the creator of Prattville, Alabama, was born in Temple, July 20, 1799. He was the son of Edward Pratt, [whose father was Daniel, and who was born in Reading, Mass.,] and Asenath, daughter of Ebenezer Flint, of Wilton, N. H. Of this marriage, Daniel was the fourth child ; the others were : I. Asenath ; m. Joseph Chandler. II. Dorcas ; m. Joseph Chandler. III. Edward ; m. Dorcas Pevey. V. Abigail ; m. Artemas Howard. VI. Eliza ; m. Daniel Holt. Daniel m. Esther Ticknor.

The subject of this notice received his common-school education in district No. 4, the Howard brothers being among his school-fellows. An abstract of his life is to be found in *De Bow's Review* of Feb., 1851, and the *American Cotton Planter* of May, 1857, from which we make copious extracts. Let young men learn therefrom the possibilities within reach of energy and decision of character.

"At the age of sixteen, he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, in the year 1819, he came out to Savannah, Ga. In July, 1821, he left Savannah and went to Milledgeville. In the vicinity of Milledgeville and Macon, he carried on his trade until 1831, when he removed to Clinton, Ga., where he was engaged with Mr. Samuel Griswold, in the manufacture of cotton gins, until 1833. In that year he proceeded to Autauga Co., Ala. The country had then begun to be populated by planters from the older States. The principal production being cotton, there was a great demand for cotton gins, and Mr. Pratt commenced to manufacture them on an extensive scale, having had the benefit of the experience of Mr. Griswold, the oldest and most extensive gin-maker in the world. By employing only good workmen, he was enabled to manufacture a gin which was superior to most of those which were

View of David's Mills, Bolton, Mass.





then in use. Their reputation was soon established throughout the State, and in the adjoining States of Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. Orders came in as fast as he could execute them. Their sale, however, was not confined to the States above mentioned, but a large number were sent to Texas, some to Tennessee, and a few have found their way to Mexico. In a short time he amassed a handsome fortune, and in the year 1838, he bought a large tract of land in the woods on Antauga Creek, upon which Prattville is located. At that time he was living one mile from the Alabama river, and three from the present site of Prattville. He commenced by building a saw-mill in 1839, then a planing-mill, a flour and grist mill, and gin factory. .

At this time his business had become so extensive in the south-western States, that he found it necessary to establish a house in New Orleans, where he has erected one of the most convenient buildings for business in the city. Possessing more capital than was necessary to carry on these establishments, he determined to employ it in such a manner as would contribute the greatest amount of good to the community, and accordingly he continued to improve his place by turning his attention to such business as would benefit the greatest number. The poorer classes he had particularly in view, and to such he has been the greatest benefactor. It was this spirit that prompted the erection of his cotton factory in 1846, now in complete and successful operation, and consuming from 12 to 1500 bales of cotton annually. About the same time he built an iron-foundry. He has since built a new brick flouring-mill, and recently, a sash, door and blind factory, 30 by 60 feet, and four stories high.

Prattville is situated fourteen miles from Montgomery, and the same distance from the Alabama river. The location is low, and almost entirely surrounded by high hills, which give it a romantic and beautiful appearance."

"We arrived at Prattville as the sun was going down, when the operatives in the various factory departments, were, with the setting sun, closing the performances of the day. We found Mr. Pratt at home with his family, with whom we spent the evening, to a late hour, in various conversations on the subject of agricultural improvement, agricultural machinery and southern manufacturing, in all of which Mr. Pratt is deeply and practically interested. And we found Mrs. Pratt, also, who is a lady of unusual intelligence and social vivacity,

instructingly interesting on every subject appertaining to improvements about the homestead, such as tastefully arranged shrubbery, fine fruit and vegetable gardens, and terraced vineyards, which contribute so essentially to the comfort, content, and true pleasure of home, sweet home!

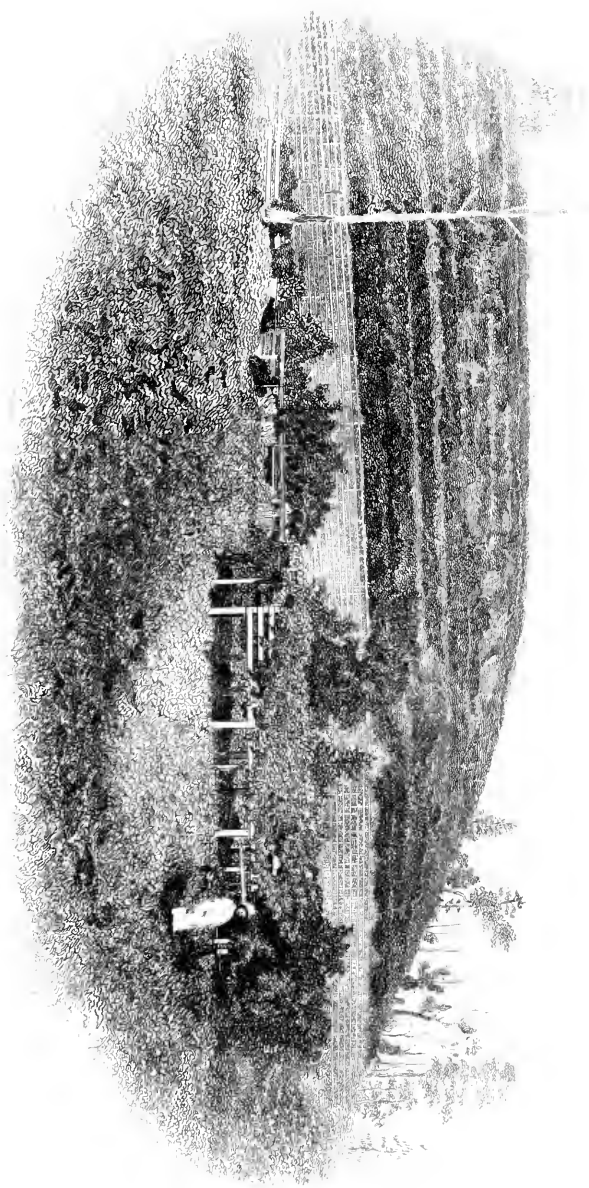
In the morning we commenced early after breakfast, as we had a great day's work before us. We spent the first hour in Mr. Pratt's Gallery of Paintings; many hours we could have remained there, had time permitted, in contemplating the canvassed scenes of passed grandeur and greatness. Among the most admired is a view of 'The Interior of St. Peter's Church,' 'The Last Supper,' 'The City of Rome,' 'The Roman Forum,' 'The Bay of Naples,' 'The Annunciation,' 'The Landing of Columbus,' 'The Captives of Judah,' 'Christ and Mary Magdalen in the Garden,' 'The Landing of Cleopatra,' &c., &c., also full and half-length portraits of Geo. Washington, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Bishop Soule, and many others.

After examining the various factories and machinery,¹ we took a stroll with Mr. Pratt through his garden, orchard, and vineyard, where we found the same skill, industry and improvement in the soil; in a rich and well-cultivated vegetable garden, a beautiful orchard of fine, large fruit trees, embracing various varieties of the apple, peach, pear, plum, and fig, all healthful and thrifty, and a vineyard of perhaps five acres of scuppernongs and catawbas, terraced in the most picturesque style to the summit-level of a high and very steep hill, perhaps one hundred feet or more perpendicular, the upper terrace above the lower or first. The vines are all kept up by cast-iron posts set along on the terraced embankments and wire railings from post to post. This vineyard plat, so favorably located, contains in all twenty-five acres of land, and is enclosed by a substantial brick and picket fence.

From the vineyard we returned to the mansion, where Mrs. Pratt had prepared for us an elegant dinner, with which we

¹ The following is a statement of the business of Prattville in 1858:

Cotton Gin manufactory	-	-	-	-	\$170,251.50
Prattville Manufacturing Co.	-	-	-	-	187,220.49
Foundry	-	-	-	-	16,747.00
Machine and blacksmith shops	-	-	-	-	7,470.00
Sash, door and blind manufactory	-	-	-	-	12,642.71
Horse mills	-	-	-	-	16,720.00
Wagon manufactory	-	-	-	-	8,962.00
Tin manufactory	-	-	-	-	3,500.00
Printing business	-	-	-	-	8,250.00
Mercantile business	-	-	-	-	155,519.00
					<hr/>
					\$587,291.00



had the pleasure of tasting several specimens of fine Antauga wine, the pure juice of the grape and fruit of the vineyard we had just examined; of this wine Mrs. Pratt had several casks, the vintage of last year. Thus closed one of the most interesting social visits it has been our good fortune to enjoy for years past."

"It is now" (1851) "nearly three years since we visited Prattville, and employed ourselves in taking notes of its progress and improvements, and there is not in all the past, a pleasanter memory presenting itself than the courtesy, kindness and attention received at the hand of our excellent friend, the unaffected hospitality of his household, and the generous purpose of spreading ease and happiness around, which presides over his daily life. May the consciousness of doing good follow and cheer him in the future, and illustrate in his own heart, how much more than poetic license there is in the words, '*An honest man's the noblest work of God!*'"

Records of the Daniel Searle Family.

1. ANDREW SEARLE, b. in England, 1616, and an early emigrant to Mass., is the supposed first ancestor of this family in America.

2. WILLIAM, lived in Ipswich, Mass., 1667; m. Deborah —, and re. to Rowley, Mass., before 1690. He is supposed by Gage, (in his Hist. of Rowley,) to be either a son or grandson of Andrew.

3. WILLIAM, son of William and Deborah, was b. in Rowley, Sept. 8, 1690; m. Jane Nelson, and had six ch.

I. Jeremiah, b. May 27, 1723. II. Jane, b. Oct. 18, 1727. III. William, b. April 4, 1730. 4. IV. DAVID, (hereafter.) V. Eunice, b. Mar. 16, 1739. VI. Lois, b. Jan. 26, 1743.

4. DAVID, b. Nov. 24, 1736; m. Judith —, who d. in Temple, Oct. 12, 1790. He d. April 19, 1792. He re. to Temple early. David and Judith had four ch.

5. I. DANIEL, (hereafter.) II. David, b. Sept. 5, 1766; re. to Temple with his father and brothers; m. Sept. 25, 1789, Judith, dau. of Dea. John Cragin; re. to Cavendish, Vt., afterward to Centerville, N. Y.; had thirteen ch.; d. in New York, Feb. 2, 1854. III. John, b. Nov. 11, 1770; m. March 11, 1792, Abigail Atwood, of Sharon. He is supposed to have been lost at sea. IV. Caleb, b. Aug. 19, 1773; re. to Jaffrey, N. H.; d. April 5, 1855.

5. DANIEL, b. Sept. 11, 1763; m. July 1, 1788, Hannah, dau. of Gen. Francis Blood, b. July 11, 1770. She d. Sept. 12, 1848. He d.

April 6, 1849. Daniel Searle's farm was Lot 3, Range III. His saw and grist mills were on the Gambol Brook, which flows through the farm. His father was a miller before him, and built the first mill in Temple. Daniel Searle was one of Nature's superior men. In addition to the testimony of all acquainted with him, the few letters of his to his son, the Rev. Addison Searle, which are left to his family, show him to have been a man of extraordinary mind. Mr. David Fisk's sketch of him, on a future page of this book, corresponds to the general statement of all his contemporaries ; ch :

I. Ephraim, b. July 19, 1789 ; m. Betsy, daughter of Deacon David Patterson, b. Feb., 1793. He r. in Boston and New Ipswich ; died in Boston, Jan. 9, 1826. His widow now resides in Francestown, N. H.

II. Rev. Addison, b. Oct. 19, 1791.

Having finished his preparatory studies at the Academy, in New Ipswich, he entered Dartmouth College in 1812, and graduated in 1816. After leaving college, he was engaged about two years in teaching a school of young ladies, in Boston. He pursued his theological studies at Bristol, R. I., with the Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, and was ordained Deacon by that Prelate, in St. John's church, Providence, R. I., in September, 1819. During his diaconate, he officiated several months in Hopkinton and Concord, N. H. In April, 1820, he was appointed a Chaplain in the Navy, and in the following August was admitted to Priest's orders, in St. Michael's church, Bristol, R. I., by Bishop Griswold.

In May, 1821, he sailed from Boston, for a cruise in the Mediterranean, in the Frigate Constitution, bearing the flag of Commodore Jacob Jones, and returned to the United States in 1824. From 1824 to 1827, his official duties were performed at the New York Navy Yard. During 1827 and 1828, he was rector of St. Paul's church, in Buffalo, N. Y., and also of a church in Detroit, Michigan. Feb. 8, 1829, he was stationed at Pensacola Navy Yard ; in 1830 and 1832, at the Navy Yard in Charlestown ; in 1833, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In Oct. of 1833, he returned to Detroit. In the spring of 1835, he sailed from New York in the sloop of war "Peacock," destined, (as flag-ship) for the East India station.

On her outward passage, the Peacock touched at Rio Janeiro, and there Mr. Searle was transferred to the sloop of war, Erie, the flag-ship of the U. S. Squadron on the coast of Brazil. At the expiration of this cruise in 1837, he was appointed to the chaplaincy of the Navy Yard, Boston. He continued at this station till the summer of 1849, when he



W. H. W. W. W.

Addison Searle.

received orders for duty on board the Frigate *Cumberland*; and in August, sailed from New York in that ship, for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

For several years before entering upon this, (which proved to be his last) service, Mr. Searle had suffered from disease of the heart. His health, at the time of his sailing, was apparently improved, but several months after, he had a return of his complaint. Under this he gradually failed, and on the 2d of August, 1850, died on board the *Cumberland*, on her passage from Messina, Island of Sicily, to Alexandria, in Egypt.

Some time after his decease, a few of his friends in Boston and vicinity, erected in Mount Auburn Cemetery, a marble cenotaph¹ to his memory, which bears the following inscription:

Rev. Addison Searle,
late
Senior Chaplain in
U. S. N.
Buried at Sea, August 2, 1850.

Erected by friends
who, valuing him in life, remember
him in death with true affection
and deep regard.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in Oct., 1850, resolutions were passed commemorating the virtues and good fellowship of "Rev. Sir Addison Searle, late Prelate of this Body."

III. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 13, 1793; m. Sept. 30, 1814, George Whiting; ch., all b. in Boston: I. Maria Annette, b. Sept. 15, 1817; m. Dwight Boyden, of Boston; r. in Boston and Waltham, Mass.; d. Nov. 24, 1849. II. Elizabeth Searle, m. Asahel Clapp; r. Dorchester, Mass. III. Geo. W., b. Jan., 1821; d. at Hong Kong, China, Sept. 14, 1845.

George Whiting, husband of Elizabeth, died September 13, 1822, æ. 31. She married, (2) October 9, 1824, Josiah Stickney, of Boston; ch: IV. Josiah H., b. Feb. 11, 1826. V. Martha Whiting, b. March 11, 1828. VI. Charles Addison, b. March 12, 1830; d. May 20, 1832. VII. Dwight, b. Nov. 16, 1833; d. May, 1834. VIII. Francis A., b. Sept. 16, 1835. IX. Helen Augusta, b. Nov. 19, 1838.

IV. Hepsibeth, b. July 31, 1796; m. March 4, 1817, James Patten. (See Patten genealogy.)

¹ It was procured in Italy.

V. Maria, b. Feb. 14, 1803; m. Abiel Lovejoy, of Milford, N. H.; d. June 6, 1851.

VI. Daniel, b. Sept. 1, 1808; d. in New York City, Jan. 21, 1853.

Records of the William Searle Family.

WILLIAM SEARLE, who was the s. of Will., a native, who was the son of Will., a first settler of Byfield, Mass., was b. in Byfield, 1723; w.'s name Hannah; had eight ch.; Jona., æ. 11, and Hannah, æ. 13, simultaneously struck by lightning, according to Mrs. Prescott, a niece of theirs, 15 Aug.; according to Boston newspaper, 15 Sept., 1777; re. to T. early.

2. WILLIAM, (4th) s. of last, was b. Byfield, Mass.; m. Eleanor Straw, 1777, at Newbury, who d. Temple, July 31, 1842, æ. 87. He d. April 22, 1813, in T. Ch.: (1) Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1778; m. [1813] Galen Lathrop; d. in East Jaffrey, N. H. II. Sarah W., b. Nov. 26, 1781; m. William Hodge, 1801; r. Jaffrey, N. H. Mr. H. was b. Oct. 15, 1776; d. East Jaffrey, Jan. 10, 1825. She m. (2) Benj. Prescott, 1830, who d. Sept. 14, 1852, in J. III. Jonathan, b. July 26, 1785; m. Ruth Davis, 1813; r. Temple. IV. Betsy, b. Sept. 14, 1789; m. David Tenney, who d. Brattleboro, Dec. 25, 18—; m. (2) Heman Smith, T.; [ch. by 2d h.] viz: 3 sons, r. Manchester, N. H. V. Earl, b. March 20, 1793; m. Lucy Edwards; d. April 25, 1825, in East Jaffrey. VI. William, b. Aug. 10, 1783; m. Sept. 1814, Mary Eaton; r. Temple; d. Jaffrey, Feb. 15, 1851; ch.: 6 s., 3 dau., all still living. VII. Trustam, b. Oct. 12, 1796; m. 1822, Isabella Maynard, Bakersfield, Vt.; r. Keeseville, N. Y.

1. NATHANIEL SHATTUCK, son of Jeremiah, was born at Pepperell, April 3, 1749, and died at the place of his residence, in Temple, N. H., January 30, 1828. He was one of the fifty-three who on the 7th of September, 1773, fell at the raising of the old meeting-house, at Wilton, N. H. He married, in 1773, Catherine Andrews, born February 16, 1753, daughter of Jeremiah Andrews, then residing in Concord, Mass. She died in Temple, November 19, 1845, æ. 93. At her decease she had 208 descendants,—13 children, 78 grand-children, 115 great-grand-children, and 2 of the fifth generation; of whom 150 were then living,—7 children, 51 grand-children, 90 great-grand-children, and two of the fifth generation. The aggregate ages of the 58 children and grand-children was 2026 years, or about 35 years each. She could say, "Arise, daughter, and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath a daughter!" His children were born in Temple.

I. Nathaniel, born February 27, 1774; grad. Dartmouth College 1801; studied law, and practised a great many years. He still lives, residing at present in Lynn, Mass. He had seven children: I. Ann Jane. II. Mary Wallace. III. Algernon Parker. IV. Catherine Kimball. V. George Freeman. VI. Henry Campbell. VII. George Henry.





Samuel Sherwin

II. Oliver, born July 22, 1776 ; died August 17, 1777.

III. Parker, born July 10, 1777 ; married November 16, 1797, Sally Spofford, born in Temple, November 18, 1780. In June, 1801, he settled in Weston, Vt., where he now resides, a wealthy farmer, on the place he first occupied. He writes to us under date of May, 1859, "There were but few inhabitants in the place," (Weston, 1801) "and they had to fare hard. Their main support was to chop down maple trees and burn them to ashes, which in turn they leached into lye and boiled the lye into salts. These salts they put in bags, and carried them on their backs fifteen or twenty miles to exchange them for pork or grain. I went to raising grain myself; the other inhabitants soon followed, and left off making the salts." The children of Parker Shattuck were: I. Sally, b. Jan. 29, 1799. II. Parker, b. Dec. 14, 1800. III. Lucy, b. Feb. 16, 1803. IV. Ralph R., b. May 6, 1805. V. Daniel S., b. Jan. 23, 1807. VI. Ashley, b. Feb. 13, 1809. VII. Clark, b. Feb. 13, 1811. VIII. Moriah, b. April 12, 1815. IX. Andrew Jackson, X. Virtue, b. March 17, 1819.

THOMAS SHERWIN was born in Westmoreland, N. H., March 26, 1799. He was the only son of David and Hannah Sherwin, who lived a short time in Temple, on the southern road to Wilton, about a mile from the Miller estate. The house has probably been burnt, as no remains of it now exist, except a few remnants of brick. There are, however, some fruit trees still remaining on the grounds. Here his mother died, Oct. 1, 1806, and the next March he went to live with Dr. James Crombie, who then had no children living, and with whom he remained until the spring of 1813. While with Dr. Crombie, he was variously employed, sometimes on the farm, very much in riding from place to place, collecting debts or engaging workmen, sometimes assisting the doctor in administering to patients, who came to the house for medical aid, and sometimes in selling simple drugs from the apothecary's shop. While here, he attended one summer school, taught by his sister, afterwards married to C. P. Farley, of Hollis, N. H., also the usual winter school of the district, and, on one occasion, a private school kept by the late Solomon P. Miles, who, being obliged to leave Dartmouth College in consequence of ill health, taught a few pupils at his father's house. He always regarded Dr. Crombie as one of his best friends and greatest benefactors.

After leaving Temple, Mr. S. attended, for a short time, the Academy at New Ipswich, and in Sept., 1813, he went to learn the clothier's trade with Messrs. S. & S. Rockwood, of Groton, Mass. He served his employers faithfully, and remained with

them until he was nearly 21 years of age. While learning his trade, he was allowed eight weeks' schooling, a year, at the district school. Having a fondness for study, and encouraged by his teachers, he early had a wish to obtain a collegiate education, but postponed his design until 1820. He fitted for college at Groton and New Ipswich Academies, spending about six months at each, entered Harvard College in 1821, and was graduated in 1825. While preparing for college, and while an under-graduate, he taught district schools in Harvard, Groton, and Leominster, Mass. In 1825-6, he had charge of the Academy in Lexington, Mass., and in 1826 was appointed Tutor in Mathematics at his Alma Mater, where he continued one year. In 1827, he engaged in engineering, under Col. Loammi Baldwin, and was employed a short time in surveys of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., preparatory to the construction of dry docks. In 1827, to fulfil a previous engagement, he went as assistant engineer with James Hayward in the first survey of the Providence Railroad. But after the survey was about half completed, he was attacked with a fever, and being left with symptoms of pulmonary disease, was obliged to relinquish the profession. In December, 1827, Mr. S. commenced a private school for boys in the vestry of Trinity Church, in Boston. This school he continued with increasing patronage for one year, at the expiration of which he was elected Sub-Master of the Boston English High School, under the charge of Solomon P. Miles, his early teacher in Temple, and for more than a year his mathematical tutor at the University. He continued Sub-Master until 18—, when, Mr. Miles resigning the office of Principal, he was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, and still continues at the head of that institution.

1. HENRY SPAULDING, and Esther, his w., r. in Westford, Mass. Two of their ch. were 2. JONATHAN and Timothy.

2. JONATHAN, m. Lydia Richardson, and had five ch. : Esther, Olive,
3. JONATHAN, Jesse, and Lydia.

3. JONATHAN, b. in Westford, May 2, 1769 ; m., 1794, Lydia, dau. of William Upton, of Reading, Mass., re. to Temple. She was b. Apr. 16, 1769, and d. Sept. 19, 1808 ; he m., (2) Aug. 2, 1809, Sibyl Spaulding, of Hancock, N. H., who had by him two dau. that d. young. He d. June 15, 1814 ; he had, (4th Gen.,) I. JONATHAN, (hereafter.) II. Timothy, b. Feb. 3, 1798 ; d. in Arkansas Ter., Oct. 1, 1833. III. Nathan, b. Dec. 22, 1801 ; d. young. IV. David F., b. Apr. 29, 1803 ; d. Sept. 4, 1836, in New Holland, O.

4. JONATHAN was b. Aug. 5, 1796. He was in the war of 1812. He m., 1823, Lydia, dau. of Daniel Heald. Ch.: Lydia Emeline, b. Jan., 1825; m. Simon B. Farrar, of Temple.

1. JOHN SPOFFORD, and Elizabeth, his w., emigrated to America, and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1638. (Jeremiah Spofford, M. D., of Groveland, Mass., has recently published a genealogy of the family in a pamphlet of 64 pp., containing notices of the Spoffords in England.)

2. JOHN, b. Oct. 24, 1648; m. Sarah Wheeler, d. Apr. 22, 1696; had 8 ch., of whom, —

3. JONATHAN was the fourth. He was b. May 28, 1684; m. Jemima Freethe, of York, Me.; had 12 ch., the second of whom was, —

4. DAVID, b. Dec. 4, 1710; m. Hannah Cheney, Mar. 6, 1735, r. Rowley. He had 6 ch.: I. Abijah, b. Apr. 22, 1736. II. David, baptized July 23, 1738. III. Mary. IV. Eliphalet. 5. V. ELADAD, (hereafter.) VI. Jesse, bap. 1753.

5. ELADAD, b. Jan. 2, 1745; m. Lucy Spaulding, of Townsend, Mass. He settled in Temple, N. H. Ch.: I. Lydia, b. Oct. 7, 1769; m. Asa Howard, 1793, r. in Maine. 6. II. JESSE, (hereafter.) III. Eliphalet, b. Apr. 8, 1773; m. Sally Russel, r. Clarendon, Vt. IV. Henry, b. Feb. 5, 1775, d. 1783. V. Lucy, b. Apr. 8, 1777; m. Joshua Felt, r. in Maine. VI. Hannah, b. Feb. 9, 1779; m. Thomas Richardson. VII. Sarah, b. Oct. 11, 1780; m., 1798, Parker Shattuck, re. to Weston, Vt. VIII. Isaac, b. June 22, 1782; m. Ann Fish, re. Woodstock, Me. IX. Betsy, b. July 11, 1784; m. Willard Hartwell, re. to Westport, N. Y. X. Milly, b. Oct. 1, 1786; m., 1810, Joel Pat-ten, of Temple. XI. Daniel, b. Sept. 5, 1788; m., 1812, Rebecca Barker. XII. Artemas, b. Sept. 26, 1791; m., 1812, Sally Barrett, r. in Vermont. XIII. Earl, b. Apr. 21, 1793; m. in British dominions.

6. JESSE, b. Oct. 8, 1771; m., July 21, 1796, Sarah Tidder, r. Temple. She d. Aug. 9, 1851, æ. 79. Their ch. were, (7th Gen.,) I. JESSE, (hereafter.) II. Milly, b. June 19, 1800; m. Willard Searle. III. Clarissa O., b. June 12, 1803; m., 1824, Dexter Burton. IV. Adna, b. Feb. 14, 1805; d. July 23, 1812. V. Rachel Jane, b. Dec. 6, 1812; m. Artemas Spofford. VI. Naney Wilder, b. Jan. 4, 1816; m. Francis Robbins, re. to Acton, Mass.

7. JESSE, b. Apr. 23, 1797; m. Mary H. Maynard, r. Temple. He d. Sept. 11, 1851. Ch.: I. Adna, b. Aug. 31, 1819; m. Orilla M. Dyer. II. Daniel B., b. May 3, 1821, d. 1824. III. Caleb Wheeler, b. Mar. 8, 1823; r. Boston. Jesse Spofford, m. (2) Ann Sheldon. Ch.: IV. Mary M., b. Dec. 2, 1825. V. Abigail Ann, b. May 23, 1831. VI. Daniel H., b. Mar. 25, 1833. VII. Maria Jane, b. Nov. 25, 1841.

1. ROBERT STILES came from England, probably Yorkshire; r. in Dorchester a while, but we find him in Rowley, Mass., 1660; m. to Elizabeth Frye, by whom he had four sons, John, Robert, Timothy and EBENEZER, and four daughters.

2. EBENEZER, was b. Feb. 20, 1669; settled in Middleton, Mass., and had three sons, EBENEZER, Caleb, and Daniel. He divided a large farm between Ebenezer and Daniel.

3. EBENEZER, m. Sarah Howe, about 1732; settled in Middleton, and had six sons: Ebenezer, Ezekiel, Joseph, Abner, ASA, and John.

4. ASA was b. Nov. 3, 1741, and had three sons: I. Asa, b. Nov. 10, 1765; m. Betsy Stiles, (2) Abigail Carson, (3) Polly Dascomb, and r. Wilton, N. H. II. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 28, 1769; m. three wives; lived and d. in Temple, leaving two sons and one daughter.

5. III. DAVID, 3d s. of Asa, was b. Middleton, Mass., Dec. 22, 1779, and re. with his father to Temple, Nov., 1782, where he remained until Nov. 1800, when he went to Lyndeboro, spent two years there as a trader, and then returned to Temple, settling on his father's old farm; m. Elizabeth Mack of Londonderry, and had one son and two daughters. He is said to have been a favorite with Gen. F. Blood, when a young man. Ch.: I. David, m. Maria M. Goodridge of Lyndeboro, and has three children. II. Eliza Jane, m. James S. Mace of Amherst, and had one ch. who d. æ. 15. III. Frances, unm. Esq. David Stiles is still living in Temple.

1. JOHN WALTON, s. of John, was b. in Lynn, now Lynnfield, Essex Co., Mass., Jan. 31, 1685; d. of old age, Jan. 31, 1774, æ. 89. Ch.: 2. I. JOSIAH (the 1st), doubtful whether the 1st or a later s. of John, was b. in Lynn, now Lynnfield; m. Ruth Richardson of Reading; d. 1784. Ch.:

3. I. JOSIAH, (hereafter.) II. Ruth, b. Jan. 5, 1738. III. James, b. Feb. 13, 1740; d. at Sheffield, Oct. 28, 1758. IV. Timothy, b. Jan. 15, 1743; m. Rebecca ———, who d. Oct. 20, 1820, æ. 74. He d. Mar. 1, 1818. V. Lydia, b. Sept. 10, 1745; m. ——— Stearns; d. July 22, 1782. VI. Amos, b. Feb. 6, 1748; d. Feb. 6, 1811. VII. William, b. Jan. 12, 1751. VIII. Nathan, b. May 24, 1753; d. July 23, 1818. IX. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 11, 1756; d. June 6, 1780.

3. JOSIAH was b. in Reading, Mass., Mar. 8, 1736; m. Elizabeth ———, May 30, 1758, who d. Nov. 5, 1811, æ. 78. He d. June 21, 1831. Ch.: I. and II. (4th Gen.) JOSIAH and JAMES, (of whom hereafter.) III. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1762; d. Dec. 10, 1853, æ. 92. IV. Rachel, b. Mar. 22, 1764; m. Josiah Fletcher, who d. Aug., 1831. She d. Oct. 13, 1839, æ. 75. V. Asa, b. Feb. 9, 1767; d. Mar. 18, 1784. VI. Hepzibeth, b. May 23, 1770; d. July 4, 1859, æ. 89. VII. Rebecca, b. Dec. 2, 1778, m. ——— Farr; d. May 28, 1853, æ. 74.

Josiah Walton moved to Temple, 1795 or 6, from New Ipswich. He figured in the old French War, at the age of 20,

and as many years afterward, in the Revolution. His grandson, J. W. Walton, a man whose memory of dates is not less extraordinary than the vitality of his family, which lives them out, made us the following narrative, which, as it ante-dates a similar one to be found in Farmer and Moore's Hist. Coll. (vol. 1, p. 133) by twenty years, involves contiguous and almost identical localities, wears an appearance of more truthfulness withal, and is an heir-loom in this family, no doubt deserves the credit of standing in a somewhat paternal relation to the former. While the main army were on a forest-march, in the vicinage of Lake George, they were informed by a friendly Indian, that a large body of French and Indians were in the woods ahead. They accordingly encamped for the night, and after reveillé next morning, a party of three or four hundred, Mr. Walton among them, volunteered to act as an advance scout upon the enemy. They had proceeded about three miles, when they suddenly found themselves within the half-moon position of the identical foe they were in search for, and only by a precipitate retreat saved themselves from being entirely surrounded. As it was, fully a hundred were killed and scalped by the Indians, who followed on each side to cut them off, and were only too eager to overcome the feeble and the stragglers. Mr. Walton reached camp with perforated hat, leg and haversack, a bullet having taken room and lodging in the latter, and already eaten part way into a hard biscuit. On hearing the guns, a reinforcement had started, but happened not to fall in with the scouts. Instead, however, they surprised the French and Indians taking refreshment, whereupon the commander, with the voice of a lion, ordered one of the officers to bring up a body of 500 men to flank the enemy. This feint had the desired effect, and the allied forces fled in great confusion, leaving large quantities of baggage, weapons and plunder, to the disposition of the enemy.

As a Revolutioner, Mr. Walton was active at Bunker's, and in camp, though sick, at the battle of Bennington. Dea. Brown, a near neighbor of Mr. W.'s, happened to be at Concord on the morning of the memorable 19th of April. Bestriding his "little black mare," he rode post-post haste to New Ipswich, and arrived there about noon, having spread the news all along his way. Mr. W. hurriedly put off with a fowling-piece to Concord; nobody at Concord, so he pushed on for Cambridge, enlisted, and at Bunker's fell in the heat of battle, wounded in neck and shoulder. No sooner fallen than along

trolled ubiquitous Dea. Brown and neighbor Maj. Williams. Mr. W. assured them of his speedy dissolution, sent all the valuables on his person, with bitter-sweet messages, to his family, and made, in short, what turned out to be a very useless ado, in bidding them a *final farewell*. Just as though a Walton should leave the planet at the age of 40. Half an hour passed over him, lying down there, when I doubt he became somewhat piqued at "Death's Counterfeit," and made an effort to rise upon his knee; very much to his astonishment he did rise upon his knee, and not only that, but his wonder grew upon him, as he successively found himself, next on his feet, and half a minute after toddling down the hill, at a dreamy pace to be sure, but nevertheless toddling. Just in the nick, here comes a Continental in a monotonous horse-cart, (not horse-car,) going to Menotomy (West Cambridge). There his wounds were dressed, and his father came after him from Reading. Fifty-six more years for Josiah, *sub luna*.

4. JOSIAH was b. May 1, 1760; d. June 15, 1828. He always went by the name "Josiah Walton, Jr.," as his father Josiah outlived him. He was the father of Josiah Warren Walton, of New Ipswich, N. H.

4. JAMES was b. May 1, 1760. He is still living (1859), having attained the greatest age of this remarkably long-lived family. He was the father of James Harvey Walton, of Temple. Sarah, w. of James, the centennarian, d. Mar. 4, 1858, æ. 80.

I. NATHAN WHEELER, b. Jan. 27, 1745; m. Lydia Adams; b. July, 1756; d. Oct., 1800. He d. May 7, 1834.

Ch.: I. Nathan, b. Oct. 20, 1781. II. Lydia, b. Aug. 19, 1783. III. Josiah, b. May 11, 1786; m. Dec. 31, 1811, Dolly Shattuck, b. Sept. 1, 1788; d. Aug. 14, 1845. He m. (2) Apr. 29, 1846, Dorothy W. Killam, b. Mar. 14, 1795. Ch.: I. Dolly, b. Dec. 14, 1814; m. Mar. 1840, Henry I. Kimball. II. Lydia, b. June 8, 1818; m. Apr., 1842, T. P. Rand. III. I. Kimball, b. July 15, 1822; m. Nov., 1849, Abby Marsh.

WILLIAM WHYTNGE is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of Edward III, (1333) (Thomson's Hist. of Boston, Eng.) Bowditch sets down the name among those derived from colors, etc., such as "Whitehorn, Whitechurch," &c.; among those derived from objects of trade, such as "Mace, Coffee, Whiting;" and also among those derived from fishes, insects, &c., such as "Plaice, Whiting, Herring," &c. Cotton Mather in his sketch of Rev. Samuel Whiting, spoken of hereafter, puns to this effect: "The Ecclesiastical SHARKS," says he, "then drave this WHITING over the Atlantic seas into the American strand!"

1. JOHN WHITING, Mayor of Boston, Eng., in 1600, and after, "a person," says Mather, "in good repute there, the eldest son among many brethren, had three sons; the second of these was —

2. REV. SAMUEL, who was b. Nov. 20, 1597, and graduated at Cambridge University. He m. two wives, the second of whom was "Elizabeth, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Oliver St. John, and own cousin to Oliver Cromwell." He emigrated to Boston, N. E., in 1636, and was soon settled first minister of Lynn, Mass. (Concerning him, see Allen's American Biog. and Hist. Dict., p. 770; Lewis' Hist. of Lynn, pp. 160-162; Mather's Magnalia, pp. 502-3; Drake's Hist. of Boston, Mass., pp. 362-3.) He d. at Lynn in 1679. She d. there in 1677. They had, according to Mather, four sons and two daughters; his son —

3. REV. SAMUEL, b. in Eng., was the first settled minister in Billerica; one of his ch. was —

4. OLIVER, who m. Anna —, and r. in Billerica. His son —

5. ELEAZAR, was b. in Billerica, July 25, 1707; m. the wid. of his brother Oliver, Dorothy Whiting, (whose maiden name was Crosby); r. in Pelham, N. H.; had Eleazar — d. when young; Sally, and twins;
6. OLIVER, (hereafter.) and 6. NATHAN, (hereafter.) Eleazar came to Temple with his son Oliver. He taught school forty years, it is said, and on going from his school-room at Major Heald's to Mr. Joseph Heald's in Temple, he fell, stricken with palsy.

6. Lieut. OLIVER was b. at Pelham, N. H., Apr. 17, 1750; m. May 3, 1774, Martha Abbot, b. in Andover, Mass., Jan. 23, 1749. He d. Sept. 28, 1829. She d. Jan. 10, 1842. Ch.: I. Patty, b. in Andover, July 27, 1775; d. Aug. 9, 1778. 7. II. OLIVER, (hereafter.) III. Patty, b. Feb. 13, 1780; m. 1799, Ephraim, youngest son of Gen. Francis Blood; had one son, Ephraim Whiting, and d. Jan. 17, 1800. IV. Sally, b. July 1, 1782; d. June 3, 1785. V. Hannah, b. Oct. 8, 1784; m. Elias Boynton; d. Feb. 9, 1817. 7. VI. NATHAN ABBOT, (hereafter.) 7. VII. BENJAMIN, (hereafter.) 7. VIII. GEORGE, (hereafter.) 7. IX. DAVID, (hereafter.)

7. OLIVER, b. Jan. 5, 1778, in Temple; m. Jan. 2, 1800, Fanny Stiles; re. to Wilton; d. Aug. 2, 1849. Ch.: I. Oliver, b. Feb. 22, 1801; d. June 3, 1803. II. Fanny, b. Mar. 17, 1807; m. June 5, 1828, Ephraim Whiting Blood; had one son, Oliver Whiting, (see Blood gen.) and d. July 16, 1830. III. David, b. Aug. 26, 1810; m. Emma Spaulding; r. Wilton, N. H. IV. Hannah, b. June 12, 1814; m. John Bragg. V. Sarah, b. Apr. 3, 1816; m. Jonathan Parkhurst.

7. NATHAN ABBOT, b. Apr. 20, 1787; m. Apr. 2, 1811, Betsy, dau. of Maj. Francis Blood. Ch.: I. Betsey, b. Jan. 24, 1813; m. James Chandler. II. Nathan, b. Nov. 7, 1814; m. Matilda Ball. III.

Elvira, b. Apr. 6, 1820; m. Theodore Young. IV. Oliver, b. May 5 1832; m. Cornelia Ball.

7. BENJAMIN, b. Apr. 13, 1789; m. June 18, 1811, Rebecca, dau. of Maj. Francis Blood; d. Jan. 23, 1856. Ch.: I. Francis, b. Mar. 5, 1812; m. Eliza B. Williams; r. in Temple. II. George, b. Jan. 31, 1816; m. Ruth D. Searle; r. New Ipswich, N. H. III. Benjamin Orville, b. Feb. 24, 1821; m. Mary Farrar. IV. Rebecca Jane, b. Oct. 6, 1828; m. Adam R. Searle. Ch.: I. Benjamin Whiting, b. Feb. 8, 1858.

7. GEORGE, b. Feb. 16, 1791; m. 1813, Betsy, dau. of Daniel Searle, Esq. He d. Sept. 13, 1822. Ch.: I. Maria A., b. Sept. 15, 1816; m. Dwight Boyden. II. Elizabeth S., b. Dec. 1, 1818; m. Asahel Clapp; r. Dorchester, Mass. III. George W., b. Jan. 18, 1821; d. at sea.

7. DAVID, b. Apr. 22, 1793; m. June 1, 1815, Polly Farrar; d. Feb. 7, 1827. Ch.: I. Caroline, b. Jan. 28, 1818. II. Mary Jane, b. Apr. 17, 1820. Both the daughters reside in New York city.

The genealogy of other branches of this family may be found in Drake's Hist. of Boston, Mass., pp. 362-3. A great many distinguished names are there recorded. It appears from the pages in question that Elizabeth, the mother of Rev. Samuel Webster of Temple, was a granddaughter or great granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn.

6. NATHAN, the twin-brother of Oliver, was b. Apr. 17, 1750. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington; settled in Cornish, N. H. One of his ch. was Dorothy, b. in Cornish, Mar. 14, 1795; m. Apr. 19, 1825, Ebenezer Killam of Temple, who d. Feb. 12, 1845. She m. (2) Josiah Wheeler, Apr. 29, 1846; r. Lyndeboro.

The following Records are extracted from the first Town Book, 1768-1796.

NATHANIEL AND SARAH ABBOT. Ch.: I. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 24, 1778.

LEVI AND LYDIA ADAMS. Ch.: I. Lydia, b. Aug. 24, 1788. II. Abel, b. Dec. 22, 1792. III. Levi, b. Apr. 21, 1795.

SILAS AND ELIZABETH ANGLIER. Ch.: I. Benjamin, b. May 27, 1762. II. Silbel, b. May 15, 1764. III. Silas, b. Apr. 19, 1766. IV. Bettee, b. Sept. 15, 1768. V. Joel, b. Sept. 4, 1770.

TIMOTHY AND ELIZABETH AUSTINS. Ch. : I. Timothy, b. Sept. 5, 1763. II. Elizabeth, b. May 30, 1765. III. Stephen, b. May 9, 1767. IV. David, b. Mar. 20, 1769. V. Eunice, b. Mar. 22, 1771.

STEPHEN AND MOLLY AUSTINS. Ch. : I. Charles, b. Apr. 5, 1792.

JONATHAN AND MARY AVERY. Ch. : I. Jonathan, b. Jan. 2, 1753. II. Timothy, b. Sept. 29, 1754. III. Samuel, b. Oct. 18, 1758. IV. John, b. Nov. 8, 1760. V. Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1768.

DAVID AND SARAH BARKER. Ch. : I. Zebadiah, b. Mar. 1, 1784.

NATHANIEL AND MARTHA BALL. Ch. : I. Nathaniel, b. June 18, 1778. II. Joseph, b. July 27, 1779. III. Joshua, b. Aug. 14, 1781. IV. and V. David and Jonathan, b. Oct. 24, 1783.

WILLIAM AND MARY BREWER. Ch. : I. Ebenezer, b. July 28, 1765. II. William, b. Nov. 6, 1767. III. Abigail, b. Dec. 17, 1769. IV. Mary, b. May 1, 1772.

BENJAMIN AND MARY BYAM. Ch. : I. Molly, b. Oct. 2, 1775.

EPHRAIM AND SIBBEL BROWN. Ch. : I. Sibbel, b. Feb. 16, 1769. II. Abigail, b. July 18, 1770. III. Ephraim, b. Aug. 6, 1772. IV. Thomas, b. Aug. 25, 1775. V. Ethan, b. Sept. 25, 1776. VI. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1779. VII. Rebecca, b. Dec. 17, 1780. VIII. Ephraim, b. Feb. 14, 1783. IX. Polly, b. Jan. 10, 1785. X. Milley, b. Jan. 24, 1787. XI. Thomas, b. Aug. 20, 1788. XII. and XIII. Amasa and Amaziah, b. Dec. 9, 1790. XIV. James, b. Dec. 10, 1793.

SILAS AND MARY BROWN. Ch. : I. Stephen, b. Sept. 23, 1781.

PETER AND SARAH BROWN. Ch. : I. Sarah, b. Dec. 3, 1776. II. Peter, b. Sept. 4, 1781. III. Mary, b. Mar. 16, 1784.

JOHN AND MARY BROWN. Ch. : I. John, b. Sept. 16, 1770. II. Mary, b. Apr. 20, 1772. III. Betty, b. Apr. 10, 1774. IV. Jonathan, b. Aug. 18, 1776.

SETH AND KATE COBB. Ch. : I. Kate, b. Apr. 23, 1766. II. Ithamar, b. Nov. 19, 1767.

STEPHEN AND REBECCA COBB. Ch. : I. Rebecca, b. July 3, 1774. II. Stephen, b. Mar. 27, 1776.

EBENEZER AND ABIGAIL COBB. Ch. : I. Bettee, b. July 7, 1776.

EPHRAIM AND REBECCA CONANT. Ch. : I. Simeon, b. Apr. 11, 1785. II. Peter, b. Apr. 20, 1787. III. Abraham, b. Mar. 7, 1789.

ABRAHAM AND LYDIA DINSMORE. Ch. : I. John, b. Nov. 23, 1765.

II. Amos, b. Feb. 29, 1768. III. Abel, b. June 14, 1770. IV. Mary, b. Aug. 16, 1772.

ABRAHAM, JR., AND LOVE DINSMORE. Ch.: I. Abraham Leeman, b. Oct. 12, 1777. II. Samuel, b. June 24, 1779. III. Love, b. May 26, 1781. IV. Sarah, b. Mar. 22, 1783.

ZEBADIAH AND ELIZABETH DINSMORE. Ch.: I. John, b. Sept. 5, 1779. II. Thomas, b. Mar. 10, 1782. III. Betty, b. Sept. 14, 1784. IV. Amos, b. Apr. 22, 1787. V. Sally, b. Sept. 19, 1789. VI. Jemima, b. Dec. 25, 1791.

WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH DRURY. Ch.: I. John, b. Jan. 15, 1780. II. Sally, b. Aug. 23, 1781. III. Senah, a dau. b. May 1, 1783. IV. Abel, b. Feb. 1, 1785. V. William, b. Sept. 18, 1786. VI. Noah, b. Sept. 8, 1788. VII. Betty, b. Sept. 11, 1791.

EBENEZER¹ AND MIRIAM DRURY. Ch.: I. Sally, b. Dec. 15, 1780. II. Betty, b. Dec. 5, 1782. III. Jonathan, b. Oct. 25, 1784. IV. Hannah, b. Oct. 20, 1786.

DOCT. SILAS AND LUCY DURKEE. Ch.: I. Abijah, b. Apr. 12, 1786. II. Betsy, b. Sept. 17, 1787. III. Thomas, b. May 31, 1789.

AMOS AND LUCRETIA EMERY. Ch.: I. Amos, b. July 25, 1773.

ZECHARIAH AND MARY EMERY. Ch.: I. Polly, b. May 30, 1779. II. David, b. Apr. 26, 1781. III. Lucy, b. July 19, 1784. IV. Samuel, b. May 30, 1786. V. Betsy, b. Sept. 27, 1788. VI. Horace b. Jan. 4, 1793. VII. Lucretia, b. Feb. 5, 1795. VIII. Melinda, b. Mar. 21, 1797.

JOHN AND ELIZABETH EVERETT. Ch.: I. John, b. May 15, 1771. II. John, b. May 21, 1772. III. Jesse, b. July 15, 1774. IV. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 15, 1776. V. Jonas, b. Feb. 1, 1778. VI. Joel, b. Apr. 14, 1781. VII. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 27, 1783. VIII. Josiah, b. Jan. 30, 1788. IX. Cyrus, b. July 17, 1792.

ROBERT AND SARAH FLETCHER. Ch.: I. Asa, b. Oct. 9, 1773. II. Sarah, b. Aug. 15, 1775.

WILLIAM AND REBECCA FLETCHER. Ch.: I. Rebecca, b. Jan. 30, 1783. II. Lydia, b. Dec. 31, 1785. III. Sibble, b. May 25, 1788.

ISAAC BARON AND SARAH FRENCH. Ch.: I. Isaac, b. Oct. 2, 1782. II. Samuel, b. June 19, 1784. III. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 29, 1787.

¹ Zedekiah Drury had four sons, Thomas, Daniel, Ebenezer and Gershom. — *Dea. N. Wheeler.*

DAVID AND DOROTHY FULLER. Ch. : I. David, b. June 25, 1774. II. Mary, b. May 16, 1776. III. Elizabeth, b. May 9, 1778. IV. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 14, 1780. V. David, b. Mar. 16, 1782. VI. Amos, b. May 18, 1784. VII. Sally, b. May 18, 1787. VIII. Polly, b. July 9, 1789. IX. Lydia, b. June 15, 1792.

JAMES AND HANNAH FOSTER. Ch. : I. Jacob, b. Mar. 23, 1770. II. Hannah, Dec. 23, 1771. III. Jonathan, b. Jan. 16, 1774. IV. James, b. Sept. 1, 1779. V. Lucy, b. Dec. 14, 1782. VI. Polley, b. May 25, 1784. VII. Lydia, b. Feb. 2, 1787.

DEA. JACOB AND SARAH FOSTER. Ch. : I. Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1779. II. Jacob, b. Sept. 3, 1780.

JOSEPH AND HULDAH GIBBS. Ch. : I. Joshua, b. Dec. 18, 1775.

EZEKIEL AND ELEANOR GOODALE. Ch. : I. Ezekiel, b. July 17, 1772. II. Ebenezer, b. June 2, 1774. III. Eleanor, b. Feb. 3, 1777. IV. Elijah, b. Dec. 18, 1779. V. Joseph, b. Aug. 29, 1780. VI. Reuben, b. Apr. 9, 1783. VII. Benjamin, b. Mar. 11, 1786.

ABIJAH AND SARAH GOULD. Ch. : I. William, b. Mar. 1, 1769. II. Abijah, b. Nov. 11, 1771. III. Abijah, b. May 20, 1777.

NATHANIEL AND SARAH GRIFFIN. Ch. : I. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 20, 1780. II. Sally, b. Mar. 24, 1783. III. Polly, b. July 11, 1785. IV. Betty, b. Mar. 17, 1787. V. Hannah, b. Nov. 2, 1790.

JASON AND LUCY HEMENWAY. Ch. : I. Jason, b. March 17, 1770. II. Daniel, b. Oct. 13, 1772.

ZEBADIAH AND LYDIA JOHNSON. Ch. : I. Hannah, b. Jan. 16, 1771. II. George, b. May 7, 1773. III. Joel, b. March 13, 1775. IV. Samuel, b. March 14, 1777.

JOHN AND MOLLY KENDALL. Ch. : I. Hannah, b. March 5, 1774. II. Rebecca, b. Feb. 19, 1776. III. Jacob, b. July 29, 1778. IV. Molly, b. Sept. 25, 1780. V. John, b. Sept. 1, 1782. VI. Sarah, b. July, 1784. VII. Isaac, b. Aug. 2, 1786. VIII. Jeremiah, b. June 16, 1788. IX. Betty, b. July 29, 1790. X. Moses, b. May 25, 1793.

EZRA AND SARAH KIMBALL. Ch. : I. Polly, b. Dec. 30, 1780. II. Hannah, b. Dec. 26, 1782. III. John, b. Jan. 1, 1785.

ISAAC AND ABIGAIL KIMBALL. Ch. : I. William, b. Sept. 12, 1783. II. Betty, b. Aug. 17, 1785.

ISAAC KIMBALL JR. AND SALLY KIMBALL. Ch. : I. Benoni Cutter, b. March 13, 1791.

DAVID AND MILLEY KINBALL. Ch.: I. Asenath, b. April, 1794. II. David, b. Feb. 1, 1796.

ELIJAH AND REBECCA MANSFIELD. Ch.: I. Ephraim, b. July 16, 1775. II. Love, b. Aug. 19, 1777.

JOHN AND MARY MARSHALL. Ch.: I. Ichabod, b. Nov. 11, 1768.

JONATHAN AND BETTY MARSHALL. Ch.: I. Jonathan, b. May 21, 1780. II. Betty, b. Dec. 3, 1783. III. Abigail, b. Nov. 16, 1784. IV. Josiah, b. April 29, 1787. V. Thomas, b. Feb., 1789, and died Dec., 1789. VI. Samuel, b. July 31, 1791. VII. Polly, b. July 28, 1793.

DAVID AND ABIGAIL MARSHALL. Ch.: I. Thomas, b. May 12, 1773.

AARON AND ESTHER MARSHALL. Ch.: Beriah, a dau., b. June 9, 1773. II. Benjamin, b. March 8, 1776.

ARTENAS AND MIRIAM MAYNARD. Ch.: I. Thomas, b. Dec. 18, 1764. Lost in the woods Aug. 7, 1769. II. Lucy, b. Jan. 19, 1769.

JOHN AND MARTHA MAYNARD. Ch.: I. Elisha, b. Aug. 25, 1769.

DAVID GRAY AND JUDITH NUTTING. Ch.: I. David, b. Jan. 15, 1775. Judith, b. Nov. 18, 1776.

AARON AND ABIGAIL OLIVER. Ch.: I. Luther, b. Feb. 11, 1772. II. Ezra, b. July 13, 1774. III. Aaron, b. Sept. 27, 1776.

JOSEPH AND MIRIAM PUTNAM. Ch.: I. Hannah, b. May 18, 1770. II. Sarah, b. March 17, 1773. III. Mehetabel, b. Apr. 4, 1775. IV. Gideon, b. May 26, 1777.

JACOB AND MEHETABEL PUTNAM. Ch.: I. Jacob, b. June 15, 1772. II. Mehetabel, b. Aug. 7, 1773. III. Mehetabel, b. Dec. 22, 1775. IV. Jacob, b. Jan. 7, 1778. V. Aaron, b. Oct. 24, 1779.

STEPHEN AND OLIVE PUTNAM. Ch.: I. Stephen, b. Aug. 31, 1765. II. Olive, b. Oct. 2, 1766. III. Samuel, b. May 29, 1768. IV. Esther, b. April 23, 1770. V. Mary, b. April 10, 1772. VI. Elizabeth, b. July 11, 1774. VII. Israel, b. March 31, 1776. VIII. Abigail, b. March 6, 1778. IX. Rachel, b. Feb. 28, 1780. X. Jacob Herri-man, b. Dec. 28, 1781.

ABIEL AND LUCY PARKER. Ch.: I. Abiel, b. Aug. 6, 1783.

WILLIAM AND ANNA PARKHURST. Ch.: I. Bridget, b. Oct. 26, 1784. II. Sally, b. Oct. 7, 1786. III. Betsy, b. Oct. 10, 1788.

WILLIAM AND SARAH PARKHURST. Ch.: I. Joel, b. July 14, 1793. II. Sarah Swallow, b. Sept. 7, 1795.

ANDREW AND LYDIA PARKHURST. Ch. : I. Andrew, b. Oct. 14, 1786. II. Lydia, b. Oct. 4, 1789. III. Rebecca, b. Nov. 8, 1791.

THOMAS AND ABIGAIL RICHARDSON. Ch. : I. Abigail, b. June 14, 1775. II. Anna, b. Aug. 22, 1777. III. Sarah, b. July 8, 1779. IV. Thomas, b. May 4, 1781. V. Abiel, b. May 31, 1783. VI. Edie, b. Jan. 8, 1786.

JOSIAH AND SARAH RICHARDSON. Ch. : I. Josiah, b. Oct. 25, 1786. II. Sarah, b. Aug. 23, 1788.

JOSEPH AND HANNAH RICHARDSON. Ch. : I. Hannah, b. Oct. 19, 1772. II. Nathan, b. May 15, 1775. III. Thomas, b. May 25, 1777. IV. Zedekiah, b. Feb. 25, 1779. V. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 17, 1781. VI. Betty, b. Feb. 9, 1783. VII. Joseph, b. Feb. 28, 1785. VIII. Sally, b. June 23, 1787.

STEPHEN AND LUCY SANDERS. Ch. : I. Hannah, b. Nov. 22, 1774. II. Lucy, b. May 9, 1776. III. Stephen, b. May 2, 1779. IV. John, b. Jan. 16, 1781.

JOSEPH AND PERSIS SEARLE. Ch. : I. Hannah, b. June 27, 1778. II. Joseph, b. Dec. 30, 1780. III. Mary, b. April 6, 1783. IV. Jonathan, b. July 20, 1785. V. Lucy, b. Aug. 4, 1787. VI. Elijah, b. Sept. 1, 1789. VII. William, b. Oct. 7, 1791. VIII. Washington, b. May 29, 1794.

EBENEZER AND LUCY SEVERANCE. Ch. : I. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 8, 1777. II. Ruth, b. May 23, 1779. III. Samuel, b. Nov. 26, 1780. IV. Jacob, b. Aug. 18, 1782. V. Anna, b. May 18, 1784. VI. Asa,¹ b. Jan. 24, 1786.

ABRAHAM AND SARAH SHELDEX. Ch. : I. Hepzibah, b. Sept. 10, 1775.

GEORGE AND MARY START. Ch. : I. Moses, b. Apr. 13, 1770. II. Mary, b. April 14, 1772. III. Amos, b. April 23, 1775.

JOHN AND SUSANNA STOWELL. Ch. : I. John, b. June 5, 1783. II. Thomas, b. Feb. 4, 1785. III. Susanna, b. April 11, 1787. IV. and V. Moses and Joshua, b. May 12, 1789. VI. Jeremiah, b. June 5, 1791. VII. Newman, b. May 16, 1793. VIII. Polly, b. March 11, 1795.

SILE R. AND SARAH STICKNEY. Ch. : I. Susanna, b. April, 1787. II. Lydia, b. March 16, 1791.

ABEL AND MARTHA SEVERANCE. Ch. : I. Elijah, b. Sept. 27, 1792.

ELEAZER AND SARAH TAYLOR. Ch. : I. Daniel, b. Aug. 5, 1765. II. Nathan, b. Aug. 19, 1771. III. Sarah, b. May 2, 1773. IV. Benoni, b. Sept. 2, 1776.

¹ They pronounced this name *Asaw*, in those times. — *David Stiles*.

BENJAMIN AND JANE TENNEY. Ch. : I. Jane, b. April 5, 1769. II. Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1771. III. Lydia, b. July 21, 1773. IV. Benjamin, b. March 16, 1776.

BENJAMIN AND SUSANNA TENNEY. Ch. : I. Susanna, b. June 9, 1783. II. Lucy, b. Nov. 24, 1786. III. Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1788. IV. Betty, b. July 4, 1790. V. Jonathan, b. April 6, 1792. VI. Daniel, b. Feb. 13, 1794.

BENJAMIN AND RUTH TENNEY. Ch. : I. Samuel, b. July 11, 1776. II. William, b. Feb. 27, 1778. III. Benjamin, b. Aug. 23, 1781. IV. Samuel, b. May 16, 1783. V. Amos, b. Feb. 19, 1785. VI. David, b. Nov. 10, 1786. VII. Solomon, b. Sept. 12, 1788. VIII. John, b. July 7, 1790.

WILLIAM AND MEHETABEL UPTON. Ch. : I. Doreas, b. May 1, 1780. II. Rhoda, b. Sept. 15, 1782. III. Eli, b. Feb. 25, 1785.

BENONI AND REBECCA VINTON. Ch. : I. Isaac, b. Sept. 28, 1790.

“The following persons were married by the Rev'd Samuel Webster.”

Nov. 13, 1771. Aaron Marshall and Esther Townsend, both of Temple.

Sept. 15, 1772. David Marshall and Abigail Holden, both of Temple.

Aug. 20, “ David G. Nutting and Judith Townsend, both of Temple.

July 14, 1773. John Tenny and Mary Drury, both of Temple.

July 1, “ Benjamin Smith and Mary Townsend, both of Temple.

July 1, 1773. Elias Colburn and Mehetabel Wheeler, both of Temple.

Nov. 25, 1773. Nathaniel Shattuck and Catherine Andrews, both of Temple.

* * * * *

May, 1775. Archelaus Wilson and Sarah Morse, both of Temple.

No Date. Aaron Chamberlain of New Ipswich, and Sibel Kidder, of Temple. (Certificate dated June 22, 1715.)

Sept. 1776. Peter Davis and Deliverance Goss.

April 9, 1777. Ebenezer Severance and Lucy Nutten, of Temple.

March 13, “ Zebadiah Dinsmore and Elizabeth Todd, of Temple.

April 3, “ Andrew Law and Hepzibah Spafford.

May 1, “ Samuel Treadwell and Mary McKeen.

Under this list of Marriages occurs the following note :

“The deficiencies and imperfections to be found in ye above entries are to be attributed to ye defects of ye minutes from whence they were taken. But, if needed, perhaps some further light, in some respects, may appear by the certificates lodged in ye Rev'd N. Miles' hands.

SAM'L HOWARD, T. Clerk.”

“Marriages by the Rev^d Noah Miles:”

Oct. 6, 1782. Moses Wheeler ye 3d of Rowley, in ye Massachusetts, to Sally Searle, of Temple.

Nov. 28, 1782. Samuel Spaulding, of Merrimack, to Sally Heald, of Temple.

Dec. 12, 1782. Stephen Lowell, Jr., of Dunstable, to Lydia Leeman, of Temple.

Dec. 12, 1782. Humphrey Cram, of Wilton, to Mary Fuller, of Temple.

May 8th, 1783. Abiel Parker, of Peterborough, to Lucy Ball, of Temple.

June 11th, 1783. Capt. Gershom Drury to Mary Hawkins, both of Temple.

January 14th, 1784. Jeremiah Andrews to Elizabeth Sartwell, both of Temple.

May 31st, 1784. Abijah Wheeler to Hepzibah Blood, both of Temple.

July 27th, 1784. Peter Heald, Jr., to Sally Rowell, both of Temple.

August 10th, 1784. Jonas Brown to Hannah Heald, both of Temple.

Oct. 12th, 1784. Nathaniel Jewet to Ruth Powars, both of Temple.

July 12th, 1785. Silas Durkee to Lucy Searle, both of Temple.

Dec'r 19th, 1785. Josiah Richardson, to Sarah Powars, both of Temple.

January 9th, 1786. Abijah Munroe, of Lincoln, Mass., to Sally Wheeler, of Temple.

January 26, 1786. Paul Powars to Merrill Heald, both of Temple.

June 12th, 1786. David Drury to Lucy Richardson, both of Temple.

August 10th, 1786. Samuel Fletcher, of Chelmsford, Mass., to Beulah Harthorn, of Temple.

January 29th, 1787. Thomas Marshall to ye Widow Mary Brewer, both of Temple.

September 25th, 1787. David Searle to Judith Cragin, both of Temple.

November 20th, 1787. Levi Adams to Lydia Farrar, both of Temple.

May 20th, 1788. Theodore Barker to Rebecca Heald, both of Temple.

June 3d, 1788. Phineas Howard to Levinea Powars, both of Temple.

July 1st, 1788. Daniel Searle to Hannah Blood, both of Temple.

Oct. 1st, 1788. David Witherbee to Esther Harthorn, both of Temple.

Oct. 21st, 1788. Paul Stickney to Abigail Brown, both of Temple.

Nov. 10th, 1788. Dan'l Lampson to Sarah Cragin, both of Temple.

Nov. 25th, 1788. Asa Severance to Mary Dinsmore, both of Temple.

March 24th, 1789. Joseph Heald, Jr., to Jane Tenney, both of Temple.

March 26th, 1789. James Andrews to Rebecca Conn, both of Peterboro Slip.

April 16th, 1789. Joel Barker, resident, to Molly Todd, inhabitant of Temple.

et. 23d 1789. Merari paulling, of Westminster, Mass., to Betty Heald, of Temple.

Jan'y ye 19th, 1790. Dea. Abel Conant, of Hollis, to Lydia Kidder, of Temple.

June 3d, 1790. James Perry to Polly Wentworth, both of Temple.

Nov'r 5th, 1790. Joseph Killam, of Lyndboro', to Alice Drury, of Temple.

Sept. 17th, 1790. David Austins, of Temple, to Dorcas Barker, of Peterboro.

Dec. 7th, 1790. Benj. Cutter to Molly Blood, both of Temple.

January 25th, 1791. Aaron Felt and Azubah Weston, both of Temple.

Jan. 27, 1791. John Burton, ye 3d, of Wilton, to Eunice Heald, of Temple.

Feb. 16, 1791. Pelatiah Day, of Packersfield, to Rebecca Mansfield, Temple.

Feb. 24, 1791. Isaac Parkhurst to Bridget Lunn, both of Temple.

May 2, " Stephen Austins to Polly Kidder, both of Temple.

May 12, 1791. William Jewel, of Temple, to Betty Hobbs, of Lyndborough.

Oct. 20, 1791. Asahel Miles, of Westminster, to Polly Tenny, of Temple.

Oct. 23, 1791. Sam^l Dudley, of Bethel, Vt., to Susanna Wentworth, of Temple.

Nov. 17, 1791. Andrew Stiles, of Packersfield, to Lydia Holt, of Temple.

Jan. 12, 1792. Simon Heald to Betty Burnap, both of Temple.

March 11, 1792. Jonathan Searle, of Temple, to Abigail Atwood, of Sharon.

May 22, 1792. Folingbee Hazeltine to Sarah Heald, both of Temple.

May 27, " John Osgood to Lydia Heald, both of Temple.

Aug. 6, " Asa Howard to Lydia Spafford, both of Temple.

Oct. 4, " Jacob Clark to Polly Severance, both of Temple.

Dec. 16, 1792. Gershom Drury to Elizabeth Richardson, both of Temple.

April 15, 1793. John Burnap, Jr., to Jane Buchoton, both of Temple.

Nov. 12, 1793. John Puffer, resident in Society, to Eliza Putnam, of Temple.

Nov. 21, 1793. Simon Farrar to Mehetabel Thomson, both of Temple.

Nov. 21, 1793. Eli Burnap to Thankful Walker, both of Temple.

Nov. 28, 1793. Jesse Carlton, of Wilton, to Elizabeth Mansur, of Temple.

Dec. 2, 1793. Isaac How, of Amherst, to Sarah Griffin, of Temple.

Jan. 2, 1794. James Tidder, of Andover, Vt., to Miss Polley Patten, of Temple.

Jan. 5, 1794. Mr. Amos Dinsmore to Mrs. Rachel Stone, of Temple.

Jan. 17, 1794. Mr. John Mansur to Miss Mary Kimball, of Temple.

Jan. 22, 1794. Mr. John Avery to Miss Hannah Fish, of Temple.

Feb. 4, 1794. Ezra Oliver to Hannah Perry, residents in Temple.

Feb. 4, 1794. James Bartlett to Lucy, both of Temple.

March 5th, 1795. Joseph Kidder, Jr., to Mrs. Huldah Stiles, of Temple.

May 28, 1795. Darius Hudson, of Pepperel, to ye widow Ruth Tenney, of Temple.

Aug't 27, 1795. Joshua Warner, of Andover, Vt., to Rhoda Patten, of Temple.

Nov. 24, 1795. Samuel Killam, of Lyndboro, to Miss Betty Foster, of Temple.

Dec'r 1st, 1795. Mr. Benj. Simpson to Miss Phebe Todd, of Temple.

Jan. 11th, 1796. Mr. Dan'l Whipple, Church of Brattleborough, to Miss Dorothy Wheeler, of Temple.

March 27, 1794. Ebenezer Stiles to Miss Prudence Childes, of Temple.

June 22, 1794. Mr. Moses Wentworth, of Reading, Vermont, to Miss Anna Hoaney, of Temple.

Oct. 14, 1794. Mr. Elisha Johnson, res't, to Miss Rhoda Kidder, of Temple.

Nov. 18, 1794. Mr. Joshua Felt to Miss Lucy Spafford, of Temple.

Dec. 2, 1794. Mr. Dennison Blanchard to Miss Abigail Howard, res't.

Dec. 30, 1794. Mr. Oliver Taylor, of Dunstable, to Miss Abigail Richardson.

Feb. 17, 1795. Mr. Joseph Howard to Miss Abigail Maynard, of Temple.

Feb. 7, 1795. Mr. Aaron Avery to Mrs. Sarah Thomson, of Temple.

April 5, 1796. Mr. Abraham Sheldon, Jr., to Miss Abigail Wheeler.

June 9, 1796. John Barker to Hannah Butterfield.

June 27, 1796. Francis Cragin to Sarah Cummings.

June 30, 1796. Daniel Batchelder, of Wilton, to Miss Sibel Brown.

June 30, 1796. Oliver Farrar, Jr., to Polly Wheeler.

Aug. 1, 1796. Calvin Howe, of Langdon, to Jemima Todd.

Nov. 29, 1796. Mr. Life Spafford, of Andover, Vermont, to Miss Sally Russel, res't.

Dec. 19, 1797. Mr. Nathan Richardson to Miss Hannah Shattuck.

July 11, 1797. Mr. James Heald to Miss Sally Walker.

Nov. 26, 1797. Mr. Jonathan Foster to Miss Hannah Cutter.

Jan. 18, 1798. Mr. Barrachias Abbot, of Andover, Vermont, to Miss Anna Colburn.

Feb. 5, 1798. Mr. David Felt to Miss Susanna Pollard, of Plymouth, Vermont.

March 6, 1798. Mr. Richard Rowell, of Dublin, to Miss Susanna Heald.

March 8, 1798. Mr. John Kimball to Miss Abigail Billings.

" 16, 1798. Mr. Joshua Todd to Mrs. Sarah Fletcher.

Aug. 19, 1798. Mr. Jacob Jewett to Miss Elizabeth Patten.

DEATHS: 1770-1796.

Aaron Felt, son of Aaron Felt & Tabitha, his wife, Dy'd December ye 17th, 1770.

Eleanor Heald, Daughter of Capt. Ephraim Heald & Sarah, his wife, Dy'd December ye 19, 1772.

John Everett, son of John Everett and Elizabeth, his wife, Dy'd August 3d, 1771.

Phebe Howard, Daughter of Sam^l Howard, and Elizabeth, his wife, Died Sep^r ye 11th 1773.

Mrs. Lydia Dinsmore, the wife of Abraham Dinsmore, Died September ye 13th ADomini, 1774.

Nathaniel Howard, son of Sam^l Howard and Elizabeth, his wife. Died May ye 16th 1775.

Thomas Felt, son of Peter Felt & Lucy, his wife, Died Nov^r 14, 1775.

Ephraim Brown, son of Ephraim Brown & Sibbel, his wife, Died September 3^d 1775.

Jacob Putnam, son of Jacob Putnam & Mehetabel, his wife, Died June 29th, 1772.

Mehetabel Putnam, Daughter of Jacob Putnam & Mehetabel, his wife, Died August 29, 1775.

Hannah Spafford, Daughter of David Spofford and Elizabeth, his wife, Died Sep^r 19, 1775.

The Rev'd Mr. Sam^l Webster Departed this Life August 4th 1777. And interred ye 6th.

Jon^a & Hannah Searle, children of Will^m & ——— Searle, were killed by Lightning Aug^t ye —, 1777.

Miriam Putnam, Daughter of Joseph Putnam & Miriam, his wife, Died March 20th, 1777.

Ethan Brown, son of Ephraim Brown & Sibbel, his wife, Died Oct^r 20th, 1777.

Patty Whiting, daughter of Oliver Whiting, and Martha, his wife, died March 9, 1778.

Samuel Tenney, Son of Benjamin Tenney and Ruth, his wife, Died Sept 2, 1775.

Sally Drury, Daughter of William Drury & Elizabeth, his wife, Died June 24, 1773.

William Drury, Son of William Drury & Elizabeth, his wife, Died October 4, 1775.

William Drury, Son of William Drury & Elizabeth, his wife, Died March 5, 1779.

Peter Felt, Son of Peter Felt & Lucy, his wife, Died May 14, 1779.

John Felt, Son of Peter Felt & Lucy, his wife, Died May 30, 1779.

Lucy Felt, daughter of Peter Felt & Lucy, his wife, died May 29, 1779.

Thomas Brown, Son of Ephraim Brown & Sibbel, his wife, died February 18, 1781.

Sibbel Cragin, Daughter of Francis Cragin & Sibbel, his wife, died Sept. 1, 1780.

Sally Edwards, Daughter of Ebenezer Edwards & Lucy, his wife, died March 24, 1781.

Eliot Powars Died June the 29th, 1783.

Jacob Foster, Son of Deaⁿ Jacob Foster & Sarah, his wife, Departed this Life October ye 9th, 1784.

Rachel Holt, Daughter of Samuel Holt & Lydia, his wife, departed this life April ye 9th, 1782.

Abigail Cobb, Departed this life December 31, 1787.

Thomas Edwards, Son of Ebenezer Edwards & Lucy, his wife, departed this Life July 8th, 1788.

Benjamin Ball, Son of John Ball & Hannah, his wife, died Nov. 11, 1781.

Benjamin Page Ball, Son of John Ball & Hannah, his wife, died April 17, 1788.

Mr. Oliver Heald departed this life January ye 21st, 1790.

Mr. James Foster Died 1790.

Mr. William Upton Died 1790.

Mr. David Fuller Died 1790.

Mr. Benjⁿ Tenny, Jr., Died 1790.

The wife of Mr. Aaron Felt Died July 10th, 1790.

Anna Cragin, Daughter of Fr^s Cragin & Sibbel, his wife, Died September 16th, 1791.

Mrs. Tabitha Felt, wife of Mr. Aaron Felt, Died July 10th, 1790.

Mr. Nathaniel Griffin departed this life June ye 2^d, 1790.

Phebe Howard, Daughter of Sam^l & Elizabeth Howard, died March 17th, 1796.

Betty Drury, Daughter of William & Elizabeth Drury, died June 24th, 1791.

Abel Drury, Son of William & Elizabeth Drury, died Dec^r 18, 1791.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TEMPLE FAMILY.

FROM A PAMPHLET BY W. H. WHITMORE.

1. LEOFRIC, Earl of Mercia, husband of the famous Countess Godiva, and founder of the great monastery at Coventry, was chiefly instrumental in raising Edward the Confessor to the throne, as also his successor King Harold II. He died 31 Aug., 1027.

2. ALGAR, Earl of the East Saxons, son and heir, took that title upon Harold's quitting it for the Earldom of the West Saxons, after Earl Godwin's death. He died, 1059.

3. EDWIN, Earl of the East Saxons, son and heir, was deprived of his Earldom by the Conqueror, and killed in defending himself against the Normans, 1071.

4. EDWIN or HENRY, son and heir, sometime styled Earl of Leicester and Coventry, is said to have assumed the name of Temple from the manor of Temple, near Wellesborough, county Leicester, and is supposed to be Henry de Temple, lord of Temple and Little Shepey, temp. King William I.

5. GEOFFREY DE TEMPLE, son and heir of Henry de Temple.

6. JOHN DE TEMPLE, son and heir, temp. King Henry I.

7. HENRY DE TEMPLE, son and heir, married Maud, dau. of Sir John Ribbesford.

8. HENRY DE TEMPLE, son and heir, temp. K. John.

9. RICHARD DE TEMPLE, son and heir, married Katherine, dau. of Thomas Langley, Esq. Living 1295.

10. NICHOLAS DE TEMPLE, son and heir, married Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Corbet, of Sibton, co. Leicester. Living 1322.

11. RICHARD DE TEMPLE, son and heir, married Agnes, dau. of Sir Ralph Stanley. Living 1346.

12. NICHOLAS DE TEMPLE, son and heir, married Maud, dau. of John Burguillon, of Newton, co. Leicester.

13. RICHARD DE TEMPLE, son and heir, married Joan, dau. of William Shepey, of Great Shepey, co. Leicester.

14. THOMAS TEMPLE, of Witney, co. Oxford, *third son*, married Mary, dau. of Thomas Gedney, Esq.

15. WILLIAM TEMPLE, son and heir, married Isabel, dau. and heir of Henry Everton, Esq.

16. THOMAS TEMPLE, son and heir, married Alice, dau. and heir of John Heritage, of Burton Dorset, co. Warwick.

17. PETER TEMPLE, of Stow and of Burton Dorset, *second son*, m. Melicent, dau. of William Jekyl, of Newington, co. Middlesex, and had issue —

18. i. John, of whom presently.

19. ii. Anthony.

Peter Temple, Esq., died 28 May, 1577.

19. ANTHONY TEMPLE, *second son*, had —

20. SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, son and heir, who married Martha, dau. of Robert Harrison, co. Derby, and died aged 73, 15 Jan. 1627. He was a learned and eminent person in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and filled numerous offices of importance.

21. SIR JOHN TEMPLE, born 1600, son and heir of this last, married Mary, dau. of John Hammond, of Chertsey, co. Surrey, and died 1677. He was Master of the Rolls, and Joint Commissioner of the Great Seal, in Ireland, 1648. Children :

22. i. SIR WILLIAM, Bart., who married Dorothy, dau. of Sir Peter Osborne, and had an only son JOHN, Secretary of War, married Mary de Plessis, and died 1689 ; who left two daus., Elizabeth, married John Temple, Dorothy, married Nicholas Bacon, of Shrubland Hall, co. Suffolk. He was Privy Councillor, and Master of the Rolls. As a statesman he is best known as the author of the 'Triple Alliance, and a scheme concerning the Privy Council. He was a skilful florist, and perhaps the most eminent patron of the day of that science. Macaulay gives the following character to Sir William Temple : — " Of all the official men of that age, Temple had preserved the fairest character. The Triple Alliance had been his work. * * * * His private life, though not austere, was decorous ; his manners were popular ; and he was not to be corrupted either by titles or by money. Something, however, was wanting to the character of this respectable statesman. The temperature of his

patriotism was lukewarm. He prized his ease and his personal dignity too much, and shrank from responsibility with a pusillanimous fear." [Harper's 8vo. ed., p. 224.] He died aged 71, Jan. 27, 1699.

23. ii. Sir John.

iii. Henry, m. — Chambers.

iv. Martha, b. 1639, d. 1722, m. April 21, 1666, Thomas Gifford, of Castle Jerdan, co. Kildare.

23. SIR JOHN TEMPLE, *second son*, married Jane, dau. of Sir Abraham Yarner, of Dublin, and had —

24. i. Henry.

ii. John, married Elizabeth Temple, his second cousin, and had no surviving issue.

He was Attorney General and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons ; died aged 72, 10 March, 1704.

24. HENRY, First Viscount Palmerston, son and heir, born 1673, m. 1st, Anne, dau. of Abraham Houlton, Esq., of London, and had by her, who died 1735, issue —

25. Henry.

He married 2d, 1738, Isabella, dau. of Sir Francis Gerard, of Harrow, co. Middlesex, bart., and widow of Sir John Fryer, bart., but had no issue. He was created Baron Temple, of Mount Temple, and Viscount Palmerston, 1722, and died aged 84, 10 June, 1757.

25. HENRY, married 1st, Miss Lee ; and by Jane, dau. of Sir John Bernard, bart., Lord Mayor of London, his 2d wife, had issue —

26. Henry.

He died *vita patris*, 1740.

26. HENRY, second Viscount, born 1739, married 1st, in 1767, Frances, dau. of Sir Francis Poole, bart., and, she dying without issue, he married secondly in 1783, Mary, daughter of B. Mee, Esq. He died in 1802 ; his children were,

27. i. Henry John.

ii. William, now Sir William.

iii. Frances, married Capt. Bowles, R. N., now Rear Admiral.

iv. Elizabeth, married Rt. Hon. Lawrence Sullivan.

27. HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, born 20 Aug., 1784, third Viscount Palmerston, the present head of Her Majesty's administration, m. Emily, dau. of Viscount Melbourne and widow of Earl Cowper.

To return to the elder branch.

18. JOHN TEMPLE, Esq., of Stowe, who d. 1603, married Susan, dau. and heir of Thomas Spencer, Esq., of Everton, co. Northampton, and had —

28. SIR THOMAS TEMPLE, Knight of Stowe, was created a Baronet; his will is dated 4th Feb., 1632, and proved 13 March, 1637. He married Esther, dau. of Miles Sandys, Esq., of Latimers, co. Buck, who died 1656, and had thirteen children. Of these were —

- 29. i. Sir Peter.
- 30. ii. Sir John, of Biddleson and Stanton Bury.
- iii. Thomas.
- iv. Purbeck.

29. SIR PETER TEMPLE, M. P., second baronet, married 1st, Anna, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Arthur Throgmorton, of Paulerspury, co. Northampton, by whom he had —

- i. Anna, married Thomas Roper, Viscount Baltinglass.
- ii. Martha, married Weston Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry.

He married secondly, Christian, sister and co-heiress of Sir Richard Leveson, of Threntham, co. Staff., and had —

- 31. iii. Richard, born 1634, and two daughters.

30. SIR JOHN, of Stanton Bury, married Dorothy, dau. and co-heiress of Edmund Lee, and died 23 Sept., 1632, having had —

- 32. i. Peter.
- 33. ii. Edward.
- 34. iii. Purbeck.
- 35. iv. Thomas, Gov. of Nova Scotia, died *s. p.* 27 March, 1674.
- v. Dorothy, married John Alston, Esq.
- vi. Hester, married Edward Pascal, Esq.
- vii. Mary, married Robert Nelson, Esq., of Gray's Inn.

31. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, third baronet of Stowe, who died 15 May, 1697, married Mary, dau. and heiress of Thomas Knap, Esq., co. Oxford, and had —

- 36. i. Richard.
- ii. Hester, md. in 1710, Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wooton.¹
- iii. Christian, married Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart.
- iv. Maria, married 1st, Dr. West, Prebendary of Winchester,
 2d, Sir John Langham, Bart.
- v. Penelope, married Moses Beranger, Esq.

32. SIR PETER TEMPLE, of Stanton Bury, married Eleanor, dau. of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Okely, co. Bucks, who remarried Richard Grenville, great-grandfather of the first Earl Temple. She died 24 May, 1671, aged 57. Issue —

- 37. i. William.
- ii. John.
- iii. Eleanor, married Richard Grenville, Esq., her step-brother.

33. SIR EDWARD TEMPLE, of Selby; his will was proved 30 March, 1668.

¹ From this marriage descends the present ducal house of Buckingham and Chandos.

34. SIR PURBECK TEMPLE was the father (see note at the end) of

38. i. Thomas Temple.

39. ii. Sir John Purbeck Temple, of Elcombe, co. Surrey, who died 1694.

35. SIR THOMAS TEMPLE, Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Ealing, co. Middlesex, 1674.

36. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, fourth Bart., Lieutenant General under the Duke of Marlborough, in Flanders, was created Baron Cobham and Viscount and Baron Cobham. He married Anna, dau. of Edmund Halsey, Esq., and dying without issue, 1749, the Viscounty devolved upon his sister Hester, and her heirs male. She married Richard Grenville, son of Richard Grenville and Eleanor Temple (daughter of Sir Peter, No. 32, *vide ante*.) and her descendant, the Duke of Buckingham, now enjoys the dignity.

37. WILLIAM TEMPLE, of Lillingstone Dayrell, had issue —

40. i. William.

41. ii. Peter.

38. THOMAS TEMPLE, had issue —

42. i. Robert Temple, of Ten Hills, Mass., oldest son, d. April, 1754.

43. ii. Rebecca, m. Dr. Christopher Emmett, in Dublin, 1727.

40. SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, fifth baronet, married Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Peter Paxton, Esq., and had by her —

i. Henrietta, married William Dicken, Esq., and had issue John, who assumed the name of Temple, 1796.

He married secondly, Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Ethersey, Esq., and had —

ii. Anna-Sophia, married Sir Richard Temple, seventh baronet.

He died 10 April, 1760.

41. SIR PETER TEMPLE, sixth baronet, succeeded his brother, and died Feb., 1761, leaving —

44. Richard.

42. ROBERT TEMPLE, Esq., of Ten Hills (died April, 1754) married Melitable, dau. of John Nelson, Esq., whose mother was Mary, dau. of Sir John Temple, (No. 30. *ante*.) Children :

45. i. Robert, died 1781.

46. ii. John, born 1731, bapt. April 16, 1732.

• iii. Rebecca, bapt. April 13, 1729.

iv. Melitable, bapt. Sept. 20, 1730.

47. v. William, married dau. of Gov. Whipple.

vi. Agnes, bapt. July 28, 1730.

48. vii. Mary.

49. viii. Margaret, m. Nathaniel Dowse, and had six sons, (one of them Hon. Edward Dowse, M. C.) and one dau.,

Mary, who m. Com. Samuel Nicholson, U. S. N., and had three daus.

50. ix. Elizabeth.

44. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, seventh baronet, m. his cousin Anna Sophia, but dying *s. p.* Nov. 10, 1787, he was succeeded by his relative, John, (No. 46.)

45. ROBERT TEMPLE, m. Harriet, second dau. of Gov. Shirley, and had, —

- i. Anne-Western, married Christopher Temple Emmett, a brother of the Irish patriot.
- ii. Mehitable, married Hans Blackwood, Lord Dufferin.
- iii. Harriet.

46. SIR JOHN TEMPLE, eighth baronet, also a baronet of Nova Scotia, married Elizabeth, dau. of Gov. Bowdoin, 20 Jan., 1767, and died 17 Nov., 1798. Children :

- 51. i. Grenville, born 16 Oct., 1768.
- 52. ii. James-B., born 7 June, 1776, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Dickason of Fulwell Lodge, co. Middlesex, and died 1842.
- 53. iii. Elizabeth-B., m. Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, of Mass.
- 54. iv. Augusta, married Wm. L. Palmer, Esq., and died 18 August, 1852.

47. WILLIAM TEMPLE, third son of Robert Temple, Esq., of Ten Hills, m. first, a dau. of Gov. Whipple, and had,

- i. John, d. unm.
- ii. Sarah, m. — Seibels, Esq., of Granby, S. C., and had five children, one of whom was the father of Hon. J. T. Seibels, American Minister at Brussels.

He m. second, Amy, dau. of Col. Eleazer Fitch of Windham, and had,

- iii. Nelson, b. 1781, drowned, aged 11.
- 55. iv. Robert, b. Aug. 29, 1783.

51. SIR GRENVILLE TEMPLE, ninth baronet, married 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of George Watson, Esq., of Plymouth, and widow of Hon. Thomas Russell, of Massachusetts; she died Nov. 4, 1809, and had issue :

- 56. i. Grenville, born July 20, 1799.
- 57. ii. John, born 1801.
- iii. Elizabeth-Augusta, married in 1829, Maj. Gen. Byam, British Army.
- iv. Augusta-Grenville, d. June 22, 1798.
- v. Matilda-Margaret, d. unm. Jan. 4, 1824.

He married, 2d, 9 June, 1812, Maria-Augusta, widow of Sir Thomas Rumbold, and dau. of Frederick Manners, Esq., and died in 1829

52. JAMES TEMPLE m. Mary Dickason, April 26, 1808. He assumed the name of Bowdoin, and had issue.

- i. James-Temple, born March 17, 1815.
- ii. Christine-Temple.
- iii. Laura-Temple.

55. ROBERT TEMPLE, m. Sept., 1805, Clara, only child of Joseph Hawkins, Esq., and had,

- i. Clara, m. in 1827, Henry Chapman, Esq.
- 58. ii. Robert-Emmett, b. Sept. 24, 1808.
- iii. Mary, m. Sept., 1833, Edmund Tweedy, Esq., of New York.
- iv. Charlotte, m. 1st, Robert Sweeney, Esq., who d. Dec., 1840, and has issue; 2d, John Rose, Esq., Q. C., of Montreal, July, 1843, and has issue.

His wife dying, Dec., 1814, he m. 2d, Charlotte, dau. of Dr. Isaac Green, and had,

- v. George, b. April 2, 1820, d. unm.
- 59. vi. Charles, b. Nov., 1821.
- vii. Elizabeth, d. young.
- 60.viii. William-Grenville, b. March, 1826.
- ix. Helen-Augusta, d. unm., Feb., 1854.

He died Oct. 6, 1833.

56. SIR GRENVILLE-TEMPLE TEMPLE, tenth baronet of Stowe, married May 5, 1829, Mary, dau. of Geo. Baring, Esq., brother of the late Lord Ashburton, died June, 1847, and had,

- 61. i. Grenville-Leofric, born Feb. 5, 1830.
- ii. George-Ernest-A., b. Jan. 4, 1832, d. young.
- iii. Algar-Bowdoin, b. May 25, 1833.
- iv. Napoleon-Grenville-D'Evereux, b. July 2, 1839.
- v. George-Grenville.
- vi. Blanche-Adeelah.
- vii. Rosalie-Milicent.
- viii. Eleanor.

57. JOHN TEMPLE, Esq., m. July 29, 1828, Jane Dorothea, dau. of John Marshall, Esq., M. P., and had by her, (who d. Dec. 23, 1851.)

- i. Grenville-Marshall.
- ii. Edwin-Frederick.
- iii. Matilda-Dorothea.
- iv. Laura-Cecilia.
- v. Gertrude.

58. ROBERT-EMMETT TEMPLE, late Adjutant General, N. Y., m. June 12, 1839, Catherine M. James, and died 1854, leaving

- i. William, b. March, 1842.
- ii. Catherine, b. Aug., 1843.
- iii. Mary, b. Dec., 1845.

- iv. Clara, d. young.
- v. Charlotte, d. young.
- vi. Grenville, d. young.
- vii. Ellen, b. Oct., 1850.
- viii. Henrietta, b. June, 1853.

59. CHARLES TEMPLE, m. Margaret, dau. of Major Lowe, U. S. A. and had,

- i. Edward.
- ii. Arthur.
- iii. Alice.
- iv. Charlotte.
- v. Eloisa.

60. WILLIAM-GRENVILLE TEMPLE, U. S. N., m. Oct. 10, 1851, Catalina, dau. of Gen. Totten, U. S. A.

61. SIR GRENVILLE-LEOFRIC TEMPLE, eleventh and present baronet of Stowe.

Note on the Preceding.

Burke's Peerage, 1854, gives Edward Temple [33] as the father of Thomas [38], but a copy of the Temple pedigree from Johnson and Kimber's Baronetage, now in the possession of Hon. R. C. Winthrop, formerly belonging to Sir John Temple [46], and containing his own interlineations, says as follows:—

“Sir John, the present baronet, is the son of Robert, eldest son of Thomas, the son of Purbeck, who was second son of the aforementioned Sir Peter Temple, Bart., of Stowe, ———.”

FEMALE BRANCHES.

1. ROBERT NELSON, married Mary, dau. of Sir John Temple. (No. 30.) Will proved 4th Aug., 1698. Children:
 - i. John.
 - ii. Temple, died *s. p.* 1671.
 - iii. Margaret.

Of these, JOHN NELSON came to New England previous to 1688, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Lt. Gov. Tailer, and had,

- i. Temple.
- ii. Pascal, died unmarried. Will proved Sept. 19, 1760.
- iii. Mehitable, m. Robert Temple, (No. 43, *ante*) and d. 1775.
- iv. Elizabeth, married ——— Hubbard, Esq.
- v. Rebecca, b. 1688, m. Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Lloyd's Neck, N.Y.

TEMPLE NELSON, son of John, married Mary, dau. of John Wentworth, Esq., Governor of New Hampshire, and had,
John, b. at Boston, d. on the Island of Grenada, aged 52.

REBECCA NELSON, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Nelson, m. in 1708, Henry Lloyd, Esq., of the Manor of Queen's Village, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., (an estate still owned by his descendants) and had,

- i. Henry, who m. Miss Hutchinson of Boston, and d. in England.
- ii. John, b. 1711, of whom presently.
- iii. Margaret, m. Col. Wm. Smith, of St. George Manor, L. I.
- iv. James.
- v. Joseph.

vi. Rebecca, b. 1718, m. MELANCTHON-TAILER WOOLSEY, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., (who was b. 1717, and d. 1758) and d. 1793. M. T. Woolsey had THEODOSIA, REBECCA, (who m. Hon. James H. Hillhouse,) MELANCTHON-LLOYD, (b. 1758, d. 1819,) m. ALIDA LIVINGSTON, (b. 1758 and d. 1843.) whose dau., Rebecca Nelson Woolsey, m. JOHN BORLAND, Esq., of Boston. Mr. M. T. Woolsey had a brother, Wm. Walton Woolsey, whose grand-daughter m. Francis Bayard Winthrop, Esq., nephew of Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, mentioned hereafter.

John Borland, Esq., had issue,

Sarah-Lloyd, m. Henry A. Coit, Esq.

James L., d. March 29, 1849.

M. Woolsey, m. Julia Gibson, April 17, 1849.

John Nelson, m. Madeline Gibson.

Alida-Livingston.

- vii. Elizabeth, m. ——— Fitch, in England.
- viii. William.
- ix. Nathaniel.
- x. James, b. March 24, 1728, d. 1810; was a physician in Boston; m. Sarah Corwin, and had six children, only two of whom reached maturity, viz.:
 - i. James, late senator in Congress, b. 1769, d. 1831, m. Hannah Breck, (b. 1772, d. 1846, s. p.)
 - ii. Sarah, b. 1766, d. 1839, m. Leonard Vassall Borland, Esq., (b. 1759 and d. 1801.) whose only son, John, m. Rebecca Nelson Woolsey above.

JOHN LLOYD, 2nd son of the above, m. in 1742, Sarah Woolsey, and had,

- i. Henry.
- ii. John, of whom presently.
- iii. Rebecca, m. John Broome, Lt. Gov. of New York.
- iv. Theodosia.
- v. Abigail, m. James Cogswell, Esq.
- vi. Sarah, m. John Hillhouse, Esq., of New Haven.
- vii. Aaron.
- viii. Margaret.

- JOHN LLOYD, Jr., m. Amelia White, and had,
 i. John-Nelson, of Lloyd's Neck.
 ii. Angelina, m. George W. Strong, Esq., of New York.
 iii. Mary-Amelia.

ANGELINA LLOYD, eldest daughter of John Lloyd, Jr., m. George W. Strong, Esq., and had,
 i. Eloise-Lloyd.
 ii. Mary-Amelia.

Of these, ELOISE-LLOYD STRONG m. in 1834, E. Hasket Derby, Esq., of Boston, and had,
 i. Hasket.
 ii. George-Strong, died young.
 iii. George-Strong.
 iv. Nelson-Lloyd, died young.
 v. Richard-Henry.
 vi. Nelson-Lloyd.
 vii. Lucy.

DR. CHRISTOPHER EMMETT, m. Rebecca Temple, [43] in Dublin, 9 Feb., 1727, and died 29 Aug., 1743. He had issue —
 i. Thomas, born 2 June, 1728.
 ii. Robert.

Of these, Thomas married 30 March, 1752, Grace —, and died 27 June, 1753, leaving issue an only child, Elizabeth, born Jan. 10, 1753, and who died June 28, 1755.

ROBERT EMMETT, (born 1729, died 1802,) married 16 Nov., 1760, Elizabeth, dau. of James Mason, of Killarney, and had —
 i. Christopher-Temple, born Sept. 5, 1761, married, in 1784, Anna Western Temple, [See No. 45,] and had Catherine, born Oct. 17, 1787, who died unm., 1824.
 ii. William, born April 21, 1762, died young.
 iii. Thomas-Addis, born April 24, 1764, of whom presently.
 iv. Catherine, born July 3, 1766, died unm.
 v. Joseph-Mason, born June 15, 1767.
 vi. Rebecca-Harriet, born July 30, 1768.
 vii. Anne, born July 26, 1769.
 viii. Elizabeth, born August 8, 1770.
 ix. Robert, born September 8, 1771, died young.
 x. John, born September 3, 1772.
 xi. Mary-Ann, born October 10, 1773, married Robert Holmes.
 xii. Robert, b. March 4, 1778, executed for high treason in 1803.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, Esq., an eminent lawyer of New York, married January 11, 1791, Jane, dau. of Rev. John Patten, of Clonmel, by his wife Margaret Colville, and had —

- i. Robert.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. Elizabeth, married William H. Leroy, Esq.
- iv. John-Patten.
- v. Thomas-Addis.
- vi. Christopher-Temple, died unm.
- vii. Jane-Erin, married Bache McEvers, Esq.
- viii. Catherine.
- ix. Mary-Ann, married Edward B. Graves, Esq.
- x. William-Colville.

WILLIAM LANCE, of Sandwich, co. Kent, England, married Mary Temple (No. 48,) and had —

- i. David, born 1757, married —, dau. of William Fitz.
- ii. William, married dau. of Gawin Elliott, of Blackheath.
- iii. Mary, married John Paton, of Grandhome.

Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP, m. July 25, 1786, Elizabeth B. Temple, [53] who d. July 23, 1825, and had children —

- i. Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple, b. May 16, 1787, m. Rev. Dr. Tappan, and had six children.
- ii. Sarah-Bowdoin, b. June 3, 1788, m. Hon. George Sullivan. (For issue, *vide* Bowdoin pedigree.)
- iii. Thomas-Lindall, b. July 23, 1789, d. Jan. 12, 1812, *s. p.*
- iv. Augusta-Temple, b. Nov. 3, 1791, d. Sept. 18, 1792.
- v. Augusta-Temple, b. April 23, 1793, m. Dr. John Smyth Rogers, had two children, and d. Dec. 7, 1828.
- vi. James-Bowdoin, b. July 33, 1794, d. *s. p.* March, 1833.
- vii. John-Temple, b. May 14, 1796, d. *s. p.* May 5, 1843.
- viii. Francis-William, b. Dec. 1, 1797, d. June 23, 1798.
- ix. Francis-William, b. May 31, 1799, d. *s. p.* March 7, 1819.
- x. Jane, b. March 15, 1801, d. *s. p.* Feb. 22, 1819.
- xi. Anne, b. April 14, 1803, m. *s. p.* Dr. J. C. Warren, d. Dec. 16, 1850.
- xii. George-Edward, b. June 15, 1805.
- xiii. Grenville-Temple, b. March 23, 1807, m. Frances M. Heard, and d. Sept. 14, 1852.
- xiv. Robert-Charles, b. May 12, 1809, m. first, Eliza Cabot Blanchard, and has children; and secondly, Laura Derby Welles.

Of these children, GRENVILLE TEMPLE WINTHROP, Esq., m. Frances-Maria, dau. of Hon. John Heard, and had —

- i. Thomas-Lindall, b. Aug. 16, 1834.
- ii. Elizabeth-Temple.
- iii. Susan-Heard.

Hon. ROBERT-CHARLES WINTHROP, m. Eliza Cabot, dau. of Francis Blanchard, Esq., March 12, 1832, who d. June 14, 1842, and had —

i. Robert-Charles, b. Dec. 7, 1834.

ii. Eliza-Cabot.

iii. John.

He m. secondly, Nov. 6, 1849, Laura, dau. of John Derby, Esq., and widow of Arnold F. Welles, Esq. Mr. Winthrop has held the offices of U. S. Senator, and of Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

WILLIAM L. PALMER, married Augusta Temple, (No. 52) and had —

i. John T., d. *s. p.*

ii. Charles C.

iii. Frederick T.

iv. William B.

v. Anne E., born 1802, died 14 June, 1808.

vi. Augusta T., married Rufus Prime, Esq., of N. Y., and died, leaving issue.

vii. Elizabeth.



MINISTERS Labourers together with GOD, &c.

A

S E R M O N

Preached October 2, 1771,

AT THE

ORDINATION

OF THE

REV. MR. SAMUEL WEBSTER, jun

TO THE PASTORAL CARE

OF THE

CHURCH IN TEMPLE.

Published at the unanimous Desire of the Council.

By SAMUEL WEBSTER, A.M.

Pastor of a Church in Salisbury.

S A L E M :

Printed by S. and E. HALL, near the Exchange.

MDCCLXXII.

The Sermon preached by Rev. Samuel Webster of Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1771, at the ordination of his son, Rev. Samuel Webster, Jr., as first minister of the church in Temple, may be found at the Boston Athenæum. We give the title page, the text, and two extracts.



S E R M O N .

THE TEXT was 1 Cor. iii. 9. "*For we are labourers together with God : Ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building.*"

EXTRACTS. "But it is time that I turn myself to the person who is now to be solemnly introduced into this sacred ministry and to become a fellow-labourer with God and with us. And now, *my son* — hear the voice of thy father, whose bowels are moved for thee, and who, from his inmost soul wishes thee all good, all happiness, here and forever.

I know, *my son*, I know by more than thirty years experience, that the work in which you are about to engage, is indeed that laborious and difficult work which I have now described.

I have hinted at some of the principal parts of it, — And at some of the arguments to animate every minister to it : which, I trust, you have heard with a particular application to yourself, and therefore I need not now repeat.

But consider, *my son*, though it is a difficult work to which you are called, yet it is a most *important* and a most *honourable* one : even to be a *a labourer together with God*. Magnify your office : But don't be proud of it. Let the weight of your work, and a deep sense of your insufficiency for it, without God's help and grace, keep you humble.

Yet be not dismayed — For remember *we* are all with you in it ; *angels* are also with you ; yea *God* himself is with you, while you are with him ; and will help you. While you are faithful in his service, God himself labours with you : He is engaged in the same work ; and will not leave you nor forsake you.

And remember that as we are all *brethren*, the elder and the younger, if we would labour successfully, we must *unite our strength* ; and be all as one in this great work. He that *planteth* and he that *watereth* is one. And your working in perfect union with your fellow-labourers will be, under God, your strength and glory.

I rejoice that you have so much reason to hope, that those around you will be a comfort and a blessing to you. I hope you will be wise enough to court their friendship, and cultivate it by every honest art.

You are happy, very happy, my son, in the union and harmony of this people in your settlement: I pray God it may continue to your dying day. Be sure that you do not forfeit their esteem and affection by even any neglect of your duty to them. But improve all the powers and capacities which God has given you, natural and acquired, cheerfully in their service. Give yourself wholly to God and to them. First give yourself, (as you are able) to study and meditation, and then to the ministry of the word: And endeavor to increase more and more in wisdom and knowledge, and in favor with God and with men.

I heartily wish and fervently pray that you may be a great blessing to this people, (who are now about to be committed to your charge) and that you and they may be long happy together upon earth, and rejoice in each other till you have finished your course: And that then you may meet in your Father's house above and rejoice together forever.

Yea, my son, give diligence that you may be found of your Judge in peace, that though I should sleep with my fathers long before you, I may meet you, at last at the right hand of Christ (where I hope, through infinite grace, one day to appear) that having given up our stewardships together with joy, we may ascend together to your Father and my Father, to your God and my God.

To the Church and Congregation in this place, let me now turn myself, and speak a few words.

My Brethren — As we pray that God's kingdom may come and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven, we cannot but rejoice at every prospect of it.

You are worthy, my Brethren, of much commendation, that so soon after the settlement of this plantation, you have so diligently sought to have the public worship and ordinances of God settled among you. You have given us good reason to hope that you are now very sincerely asking of God a pastor after his own heart, who may feed you with knowledge and understanding, and administer the ordinances of Christ among you. The happy harmony and unanimity which subsists among you seems to betoken no less.

And now, Brethren, behold the man, whom God is this day

sending unto you: One who is now becoming a labourer together with God, to carry on his work, his great work, in the world; especially in this part of his husbandry.

Do all you can to encourage his heart and to strengthen his hands in this great work.

The best minister can do but little alone. Those therefore who are godly among you, and desire to have the work of the Lord prosper in his hands, must rise up with him against the evil doers, and stand up for him against the workers of iniquity.

I hope you will have a treasure in him; but you must remember you have it in an earthen vessel, which must be used tenderly, and is very liable to be dashed in pieces. You see he is a man; and you must expect the weakness and the frailty of a man. And *that* indeed all must expect in their ministers. And it is better they should be *men*, with all the common infirmities of men, than that they should be angels: (As would be easy to show were there time.) While therefore he is sincerely and faithfully doing the work of the Lord, do not despise him or neglect him; but treat him with *justice, kindness* and *respect*. Yea consider that he is labouring and watching for your souls, as one that must give an account, and esteem him very highly in love for his work sake: And be at peace among yourselves.

And above all, for his comfort and your happiness, see that you attend upon and profit by his ministry. Remember that all his success, under God, depends upon you. For *you*,—*you* are the *field* and the *fabrick* he is to work upon. And you can't be made *fruitful* or *built up* without your own consent. You can't be made holy *against your wills*. For religion, you all know, must be a voluntary thing or 't is nothing. If therefore he sows ever so good seed, even the pure word of God, yet if it falls by the *way-side*, or on *stony ground*, or *among thorns*, it will be unfruitful: for so it was when Christ himself preached. It was the *good ground* only that brought forth fruit; and that very differently with the same seed; some *thirty* and some *sixty* and some an *hundred fold*. Take care therefore and not lay the fault to the seed, when it is in the ground: or to your minister, when it is in yourselves. See that the ground be good;—That is,—that you be prepared by meditation and prayer to receive the word.

Thus, my Brethren, lend an hand and help him to build up the house and temple of God, which is the church.

Let him be ever so skilful a workman, if he has not fit materials in you, it is impossible that the house of the Lord should be builded. Join therefore heart and hand with him, see to it that you are yourselves temples of the *Holy Ghost*, and then you will be the fittest materials for him to build up the church of God withal.

And then may you hope that this little flock shall at length become a multitude of believers, till as the prophet beautifully expresses it — ‘*The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as a rose. Yea shall blossom abundantly and rejoice even with joy and singing; the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon: they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God.*’ ”

THE CHARGE GIVEN BY THE REV. MR. WEBSTER.

AS the *office* of the gospel ministry is *sacred*, and their work of infinite and everlasting importance, a solemn introduction thereunto is what we might expect to find part of the gospel plan; And as it is allowed on all hands that men are best judges of their *peers* or equals, and especially of those of their own *profession*; it might also be expected that ministers should be appointed thus solemnly to introduce ministers into office. And agreeably hereto we find the gospel ordinance in both these respects.

We, therefore, the ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, being now called of God to perform this solemn work, —

In the name of God, and by authority given us by Jesus Christ, our Lord and yours — do now solemnly *separate* and *ordain* you, (SAMUEL WEBSTER) on whose head we now lay our hands, to the *office* and *work* of the *gospel ministry*, in the same order with ourselves, and as our fellow-labourer in the Lord's vineyard.

And inasmuch as it hath pleased the great Lord of the harvest to give you a clear call to labor in this part of his heritage, where we are now assembled: we do also *ordain* you a *Pastor* of this church and flock, who have called you thereunto; and in a particular manner, commit unto you the charge and oversight of them.

And we hereby publicly and solemnly countenance, encourage and authorize you to take upon you the whole work of a *minister of Christ*.

To *preach in his name*, as one sent by him, — To be the mouth of the assembly in *prayer* to God, — And in his name solemnly to *bless them*, — To administer his holy ordinances, *baptism*, and the *Lord's Supper*, — To *preside* in the *House of God*, and in *government* of the church, in *binding* and *loosing*, with the holy brethren, according to the laws of his kingdom: — And as you may be called thereunto, to *ordain other* meet persons to the same great and holy work and ministry: in order that the church of Christ may be supplied with able and faithful men, who may carry on the great affairs of his kingdom, till his second coming in power and great glory.

This great and holy office, take thou not by *constraint* but *willingly*, not for *filthy lucre* or that, being advanced, you may be a Lord over God's heritage: but offer yourself willingly to serve the Lord and to advance his kingdom and glory: and to be the servant of men, that if possible you may save their souls. And now, dear son, — As our duty to *God* is, and in faithfulness to *Christ*, and in love to *you*, and to the church of God, and particularly from a tender affection to this flock of Christ, over which the Holy Ghost hath now made you a watchman and overseer —

We most solemnly exhort and *charge* you, in the face of this great *assembly*, — in presence of the *elect angels*, who are doubtless witnesses of this solemn transaction, — before our *Lord Jesus Christ*, the faithful and true witness. — and before the great God who seeth all things, and will judge the quick and the dead! — That you take heed unto yourself and unto all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseer; and to your whole ministry, that you fulfil it, in the various branches of it, with all fidelity: as you will answer it to your Judge in the day of his appearing!

My Son, — Feed the flock of Christ: Feed them with wholesome, with substantial food. Feed the sheep! — Feed the lambs, as they can bear; carrying them gently in your arms. Feed all your flock with the *sincere milk of the word*, that they may be nourished, and grow thereby; till they are fat and flourishing in the courts of our God. Remember that you are a minister of the *word*, — and give them the *word of God* and not *your own*; his *revelation*, not your own *reveries* — his doctrines and commandments and not those of men.

And press men's duty by the motives of the gospel and not those of your own invention. In a word — Endeavour as much as possible, in all your preaching, to copy after the pat-

tern of Christ's Sermon on the Mount, and those of his inspired followers. Then, then, you cannot fail of preaching Christ aright; and may hope to see the *inheritance* of the Lord *fruitful*; and to build up his holy temple (i. e. the church) in the true faith and in all righteousness unto life eternal. And God forbid that you should cease to pray for them as well as shew them the good and the right way. Pray constantly and fervently for them, remembering that whoever *plants* or *waters*, the Lord *giveth the increase*. And *bless* the people with a sincere heart, full of fatherly affection, and fervent Christian love. While you bless with your mouth, let your heart wish them blessed indeed! Administer his *holy ordinances* to all meet subjects with gravity and devotion, — with *piety* towards God and love to men; — *Preside* in the house of God with all meekness and lowliness, not as a Lord over God's heritage, but as a Father among his Children, or an *elder Brother*, among *Brethren*. And in the government and discipline of the church, do nothing by partiality, nor use or countenance *rigor* or *severity*; but yet making a difference according to the difference of offenders; On some having peculiar compassion. And when you are called to separate others to the work of the ministry, see that you commit it, not to illiterate *novices*, not to *immoral* men, not to *weak* or *unsteady* men, not to *rash* and *imprudent* men: — but to *able* and *faithful* men, qualified according to the gospel; whom you may hope will be ornaments and blessings to the church, when you sleep in the dust.

Be a faithful *watchman* upon the walls, and give warning against the great adversary, and against all evil men, who like him go about seeking whom they may devour; Give warning against every *evil*, against every danger. Give warning — whether they will hear or whether they will forbear; and then thou hast delivered thine own soul.

And my dear Son — That all your labour may not be lost, or in great measure lost at last — shew thyself a pattern of good works: Be an example to believers, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity.

Live your own counsels; and go before your flock in all virtue and holiness, that you may be able to appeal to them (as the Apostle did) *how holily* and *unblameably* you have behaved yourself among all them that believe. And then go on your own way rejoicing.

Be not discouraged if you meet with opposition from evil

men, or even from good men; But endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ: *Looking to Jesus the author and finisher of our faith* (or rather the Captain, the leader, the prince, in this virtue, who carried it to perfection:) *Who for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame,* and is now set down on the right hand of the majesty in the heavens.

If therefore you are called thereto, even take up your cross and follow Christ. For it is a true saying, that if you *suffer* with him, you shall also reign with him: If you overcome with him, you shall sit down with him, who overcame, on a throne of glory in the Kingdom of your Father.

Dear Son, and now my Brother in the Lord, keep then that which is committed to thy trust until that day when the Son of man shall come in his own glory, and in the glory of his Father, and all the holy angels with him, to render to every man according as his work shall be. And then shalt thou have praise of God, and honour before the whole assembly: And shalt hear the voice of the judge saying — “Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.”

And if thou hast been eminently *wise* in thy day, thou shalt shine as the brightness of the firmament, and if thou hast turned many unto righteousness, thy lustre shall be as the stars forever and ever.

Which God, of his infinite mercy, grant may be your lot and portion with us, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

And now finally — We bless you, *in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.*

AND LET ALL THE PEOPLE SAY AMEN.”

Rabshakeh's Proposals

Considered,

In a

S E R M O N,

Delivered at Groton

FEBRUARY 21, 1775,

At the Desire of the Officers of the Companies of Minute
Men in that Town.

B Y

SAMUEL WEBSTER, A.M.

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH AT TEMPLE,

in NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Printed and Sold by EDES and GILL, in
Queen-Street. 1775.

A S E R M O N .

2. KINGS. XVIII. 30-32. *Neither let Hezekiah make you trust in the Lord, saying the Lord will surely deliver us, and this City shall not be delivered into the hand of the King of Assyria. Hearken not unto Hezekiah: For thus saith the King of Assyria, make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern: Until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of corn and wine, a land of bread and vineyards, a land of oil-olive, and of honey, that ye may live and not die: And hearken not unto Hezekiah, when he persuadeth you, saying the Lord will deliver us.*

Two ways, from the word of God, may we learn the mind of God and his counsel to us — either from what God enjoins or from what his people under such circumstances have practiced, or by what Satan and his instruments would dissuade us from or persuade us to, — and by the last, often, with the same evidence as by the first; as Satan and his instruments, according to their measure of power and craft, are always engaged in endeavors to keep us from the right ways of the Lord, and lead us into evil; and as, in proportion to the evil, they ever proportion their desires and endeavors to lead us into it. Satan is well pleased to throw Job into outward distresses; but he would be more pleased if, by this means, he may conquer his virtue, and induce him to blaspheme his Maker, as far the greater evil. — In a word, as God is ever doing good and persuading us to obey and follow him, as the greatest good, so is Satan, and so, according to their measure, are Satan's instruments, doing us evil, and, "like Lions seeking whom they may devour," studying to keep us from God, and lead us, under various guises, to sin the greatest evil, and to all other evil according as it is evil.

Thus, in the passage before us, does a servant of the King of Assyria, an eminent emblem of Lucifer, in obedience to his master, endeavor to lead the Jews to the greatest evil, even to cast off their trust in God and regard to his servants, and persuade them to a surrender of their *earthly all* to the mere will of his master. For this purpose he uses many sounding but unmeaning promises, and mixes with them the most imperious threatnings.

He tells them that he comes from the great King of Assyria — boasts of what his master had done — and would persuade them that it would be no loss to them to submit — and that it was in vain to trust in either God or man for help against such a power. Hezekiah, a servant of God, and they that were with him, would persuade the Jews not to submit that tho' their enemies were indeed strong, yet the Lord was mightier — and that agreeable to his wanted righteousness and mercy, they might in a humble obedient regard to him, yet hope in the Lord. Satan therefore puts Rabshakeh on urging the little disadvantage and absolute necessity of submission and dissuading them from a trust in God, which he most dreaded, as knowing that their safety must chiefly depend on this.

Let us consider,

I. The nature and importance of a true trust in God — from which Rabshakeh would dissuade the Jews.

II. The nature of the proposals which Rabshakeh makes to the Jews.

III. The motives, addressed to their hopes and fears, by which he enforces these proposals.

IV. The applicableness of this — to the temptations of Satan in general, or to the situation of this land in particular.

I. Let us attempt some view of the nature and importance of a true trust in God — from which Rabshakeh would dissuade the Jews.

“Trust in the Lord with all thy heart,” saith true wisdom — trust in the Lord at all times, saith a servant of God; “Trust not in the Lord,” saith an instrument of Satan. Both express its importance. God knows its entire suitableness, and therefore commends it. His servants know its worth, and therefore heartily recommend it. Satan is well apprised of the danger from it to his interest, and therefore does his utmost to prevent it. Its importance is sealed by the pains God takes to promote and secure this trust, in the display of divine power, wisdom, sufficiency and faithfulness, in the works, word, and providence of God; — and by all the wiles

of Satan, from his grand success with our first parents, through all the temptations he uses with the children of men — In all of which the success of his most dangerous attempts on mankind have ever depended on his keeping out of view, or leading the soul to distrust the divine power, wisdom, holiness, or sufficiency.

If in addition to this we remember the blessed advantages of *trusting in God* — that “they that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion,” and on the other hand, the awful doom of the fearful and unbelieving; it may well induce, even the careless mind to enquire something about its nature, and dispose all to look to the foundation of their confidence.

Let us employ a few thoughts on the general nature of trust — the distinguishing nature of trust in God — and the principal exercises of this trust.

I. Let us think a little of the general nature of trust.—’Tis then a quieting regard to the ability, love, wisdom, or faithfulness of any being; exercising which, the soul so far rests as a building on its foundation. Or it is the expectation of some particular, general, or supreme good from the object on which the soul leans, as suitable to afford the expected support. ’Tis then a reasonable and right confidence when only that is expected which the object, on which the soul, either partially or fully leans, is fitted to afford, by power, situation, or will, that which is expected. Thus, in animate things, we trust in a staff to support us. We trust in wholesome food to nourish us — we expect shelter from the rain in a sufficient house — a good crop from a fertile soil, and warmth, usually, from clothes.

So in things animate, we expect, usually, labour from the ox; swiftness from the horse.

So in rational beings — we trust in the wise for direction — the faithful that they will speak the truth — the holy and righteous that they will set us a good example.— And in a degree, we always trust in the good, the faithful, the rich, the wise, for help, support, comfort, or needful counsel.

Trust is thus allied to expectation; but ever distinguished from it, in that we expect evil as well as good, but we never trust in any object for apprehended evil. Trust is also nearly related to hope; but — ever distinguished from it, as seeing and travelling towards a firm rock are distinguished from leaning or standing, and depending upon the stability of that rock.

Hope is desiring and expecting some good viewed as at a

distance. Trust is delighting in, and leaning upon, and expecting the continuance of some good viewed as present. Expectation shall be swallowed up;—hope exchanged; but trust in the supreme good shall ever remain with the holy.

Trust may differ in degree, and in its objects; but it has still the same general nature, even when there is much uncertainty; as in our regard to the testimony of a person of a doubtful character, so long as there is any expectation of that for which we trust in the object.—Then only does it quite vanish, when all the apprehended grounds of trust vanish—when the staff breaks—the rock sinks—the house is broken up—the harvest is quite blasted;—or, in general, when that comes which quite removes the ground of our trust; a case which the disciples were ready to think had happened, when after the death of Christ they say, “we trusted that it was he that should have delivered Israel.”

Thus far the trust in general.—With regard to the distinguishing nature of trust in God, we observe—’Tis an entire persuasion of the sufficiency of his power, wisdom, holiness, and goodness, which quiets, animates and regulates the soul, and warms it into a serene calm, and healthy exercise of all powers for God;—or it is a regard to this glorious object according to its glorious nature.

Of consequence there is a two fold foundation of a right holy trust in God—the unchangeable glories of God—and a right relish in our hearts.

The foundation in God is what God is and has done. Here, assuredly, there is the most perfect foundation of trust.

Do we expect that a rock will support us. “The Lord is a rock.” His power formed and upholds the known and unknown worlds. Unshaken and secure in himself, though the weight of worlds lies on him, yet he supports them all with infinite ease, as the massy rock the little dust.

Do we place confidence in the counsels and directions of the wise? Behold,—“the only wise God,” compared with whom the knowledge and wisdom of men and angels is but folly. Does he counsel and direct us? He cannot be mistaken. Shall we not trust to his counsels and rely on his directions? Shall our hearts venture a single movement, as doubtful whether it is infinitely safest and best for us to depend, and absolutely rely on his determination of our end, business, path or happiness?

Do we trust that fellow creatures of approved fidelity will

not deceive us? Shall we not, without wavering, trust that holy "God who cannot lie?"

Do we often trust much to and build much upon the goodness of a fellow creature? Shall we not trust the goodness of the Father of the Universe; that he will do towards us all, that which is, on the whole best? Do we expect much from a spark of goodness? Shall we not trust in goodness itself.

Do we trust much to the steadfastness of some among our fellow creatures? Shall we not intirely depend upon it that the unchangeable God will conduct like himself?

But now of these, and all his infinite glories God has given, and we may find complete evidence. His power crowds on our view in all we see and know, small and great. "The heavens proclaim his glory," as their almighty builder. And earth has as many voices as inhabitants, or even as spires of grass, or particles of dust; to shout forth to every attentive ear "Lord God Almighty." His wisdom shines in all the harmony of creation.

His goodness mildly but brightly beams forth in all the avenues for the objects of our senses — in all the pleasing engagements and discoveries of reason and imagination — in all the evil prevented and good bestowed.

His Holiness shines in his law — is discovered by the awaken'd, and relish'd by the sanctified conscience.

His unchangeableness is the result of his other glories — and is strongly mark'd in the ordinances of heaven, and attested by the steady laws of nature.

His grace and promises are rich and large — in harmony with himself, and adopted to remove those dreadful bars that sin and guilt had thrown in the way.

Thus is there a foundation in God, large and firm enough to secure the trust of all those whose hearts are prepared to see and acknowledge God.

But tho' there is infinite reason in what God is and does, for entire trust in him; yet, plainly, many "trust not in the living God." Many forget God, or, thro' pride of countenance will not seek him." Many have no conformity to his image, concern about his favour, or regard to his Son; or feel sensible opposition and aversion, directly opposite to trust. There must then be a belief of the divine Being and Perfections.

We may be supported by we know not what: But we cannot trust in that of which we have no knowledge. We often

mistake indeed, and in our trust in creatures generally, or universally, rather; yet even here we trust in them as being sufficient; and can no otherwise trust in anything, than as thus apprehended by us.

Further,

There must be also a satisfaction in these perfections.

However grand and august our views of God's glories are; yet we shall trust in them no otherwise than as we delight in them, or are pleased with them, either in themselves, or in some relation to us. But if, as is often the case, we trust in, or expect the continued exercise of the divine power and wisdom in confined respects, or for foreign reasons, as—upholding and directing the sun, rain, and all those things which are agreeable to us: yet this is rather a secondary trust; since, with our regard to these inferior objects, our trust ceases;—as we cease to regard a particular instrument when its use is gone. Such a secondary trust in God we may have, and often have, while a large view of the divine power and wisdom in upholding and governing, directing and enforcing, is painful to us. We trust no further than we are pleased with these glories. Even he that vainly thinks that these perfections shall be to his eternal benefit; yet he trusts not in them so long as he does not relish the direction of the divine wisdom, and dictates of the divine authority in the law of God. This has to his view no perfect wisdom; and therefore he ever contrives some way to cast it aside. In order to this trust, an holy relish of soul is necessary.

As this relish is not universal or natural to mankind, it is necessary, in order to trust in God, that we be “born again”—renewed in the temper of our hearts, or have a “new heart.” We must be broken off from our vain confidence in the creature and ourselves—our own strength, wisdom, and righteousness. For as God *looketh to the humble*; so only the humble can look to God in the exercise of a holy trust. So far as the heart fails of just views and sense of its own littleness and loathsomeness, or of an holy relish for the divine glories; so far must it fail of a right trust.

As to the principal exercises and effects of this trust, we can hint but briefly.

In general,—we say

A true trust in God quiets the soul. “He that trusts in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion.” So again, says the Psalmist, “He shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed,

trusting in the Lord." Though winds of fears and troubles blow, yet he is fixed by an holy trust on the rock of ages. "I am," says the Psalmist, "like a green olive tree; for I trust in thy word." As some trees are green in winter, so this trust will cause the soul to flourish even in the cold blasts of outward distress. — It prevents murmurings as its direct opposite. — It keeps us from crooked paths, as opposed to the wise and holy directions of God; in which we trust as best.

This trust is *exercised*, principally and universally, in committing the soul and all its concerns to God for time and eternity — leaning on him as able and sufficient to uphold us.

This is actively expressed in various ways. 'Tis exercised in *prayer*. As saith the Psalmist, "Trust in the Lord at all times, pour out your hearts before him." It is directly expressed in praise; in which the soul looks over, delights in, and rests upon the fulness of God. It is exercised in remembering past support, and in seeking future favours. It has much place in reading and studying the works and word of God — that we may know more of the glory, and learn the mind and will of God.

Again. As we are sinners, this trust is exercised in gospel repentance and faith — in hating sin, loathing ourselves, and lying low before God; in all of which, so far as evangelical, the soul trusts in God, as being, directing, and doing all that which is right. In faith 'tis directly exercised in trusting to a crucified risen Saviour, as the image of the Father, the gift of his love, in whom are displayed, and by whom are established all the declarations of the divine authority, wisdom, holiness, and love, in the works and law of God. Thus does this trust imply, and furnish the soul for the exercise of true love to God and his creatures.

Of consequence *Lastly* — this trust shows forth in obedience to the commands of God. Why are any disobedient; when there is such infinite reason for obedience to God? God declares the universal cause in the case of Israel — "She obeyed not my voice; *She trusted not in the Lord.*" Do we trust in God? We just so far believe and feel the reality of his being, and the perfection and desirableness of his authority. Do we trust that God's directions are safe and best? We are, just so far, impelled to walk in the paths, and use the methods and means — his authority and wisdom point out.

This is, I think, some sketch of a true trust in God; — that trust, from which Rabshakeh would dissuade the Jews. — And

well he might. For so far as they trusted in God, they built on that which infinitely sunk his master. Did they trust in the divine power, as sufficient? Where are his proud questions, "Who is your God, that he should deliver you out of the hand of my master?" Did they trust in divine wisdom? Where are his and his master's crafty designs? Did they trust in the divine righteousness and mercy, to vindicate their cause against an unjust and cruel invader? It sinks his master and himself into monsters, mere beasts of prey. Well might he then desire to prevent this trust, which effectually barr'd all his proposals to them.

Let us briefly view

2. The nature of the proposals which Rabshakeh makes to the Jews.

As he eagerly dissuades them from trusting God; so he warmly presses them to trust him and his master.

He proposes then to the Jews to "make an agreement with him by a present." This is an easy way of ending a great difficulty — if the *present* be not too large. — What sort of a *present* must this needs be that would satisfy *him*? Assuredly, nothing short of an entire submission. Nothing short of *presenting* their estates to his will—to be used as he thought proper; — their bodies to his service, and their religion to this regulation—so far, at least, as to acknowledge that there was no God like the King of Assyria. A present indeed this! He is willing to compliment them so far, if they will make this entire submission, as to call it a present. — But have we not mistaken him? would he be contented with no present short of this? plainly, he would not. 'Tis ever included in entire unreserved submission — tho' called by the soft name of a present. And, as very decisive evidence, we are just before informed that Hezekiah had *given* his master "all the silver found in the house of the Lord, and in the treasures of the King's house." But this was not enough. Still the call is for a *present* — as long as there is anything left for a *present*. For no *present* — they could send would answer: But they must "come out," and present it, and themselves along with it; or else it would never satisfy this horse-leech, crying, "give, give."

Let us take notice,

3. Of the motives, addressed to their hopes and fears, by which he enforces these proposals.

There needed assuredly, some very important reasons to

enforce such proposals as these. Rabshakeh has the reasons ready to assign.

He tells them that if they will make an unreserved submission — presenting themselves and their all to him, — he will engage, and surely they may believe him, after he has prevailed on them to distrust God, — that he will present back again to them enough of their own for them to live comfortably upon, and ensure to them the quiet enjoyment of it. They shall “eat,” at least as long as his master in his wisdom thought best, “every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig tree, and drink every one the water of his cistern:” Which they were sensible, was the very manner in which their God used to speak of blessing them. — They should plant and sow, and have enough for their subsistence at harvest, and his word for their security from their enemies on all sides. They should enjoy all this in as great a degree, and as long, as the great King of Assyria thought best. And, surely, this must be safer for them, than to be left to their own strength in disposing of, and their own strength in defending themselves and substance. He engages that they shall be dressers of their own fields and vineyards — for a season; and that if the great King of Assyria thought best in his wisdom, after a time, to remove them to some other parts of his dominions, yet, he engages that they should be carried to a land as good as their own, and of the same kind; where they should enjoy all needful food, drink and cloathing in the cultivation of the country: And as this was all they could reasonably desire, their case must needs be far better to enjoy these under the security of such a wise, great, and good King as his master.

Thus far, he addresses their hopes. But, now, to fasten, and give force to, the reasons for the proposed submission, — he attacks their fears, — and tells them that, if they will not submit, die they must, and die they shall — that there was no way for them to preserve their lives — no way that they might “live and not die,” but accepting his offers; — for neither God or man would or could defend them. — He makes the proposals in mere compassion to them, before he strikes the fatal blow; — which in the name, and armed with the strength of his master, he shall immediately deal out to them, unless they immediately comply with his just and merciful proposals. And now what will they do, “that he may give answer to him that sent him?” Will they submit and live, and live comfortably, or die miserably?

Let us view a little,

4. The applicableness of this to the temptations of Satan, in general, — or the situation of this land in particular.

As to the applicableness of this to the temptations of Satan, in general, —

This is what Satan has always attempted, and that in which he has had dreadful success, to prevent trust in God.

Thus did he attack, and thus, to the ruin of themselves and the whole family of mankind, did he succeed with our first parents. — From the nature and strictness of the command, arguing against the reality of it — “yea God hath said ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden:” — And from the severity of the threatening, and the sensible, or imagined advantages of disobedience, pressing the conclusion, that the threatening was only a scarecrow; — “ye shall not surely die; for God doth know that in the day ye eat, your eyes shall be opened.” In both, urging a distrust of the truth, faithfulness, wisdom, and goodness of God. — As if, though God would not be much displeased with their disobedience, yet he begrutch’d them the advantage they would gain by it. Thus has Satan conducted ever since. So long as he can keep out of view the power, presence, authority, wisdom, goodness, and holiness of God, or darken the soul’s view and sense of them, so that they shall have on the mind only the force of doubtful conclusions; so long has he easy access to the soul — to unlinge it from all desires, and endeavours to obey God, and, on the contrary, lead it by hopes and fears addressed to all the common springs of the soul, to trample on the divine commands, and give the sinful heart flowing reins. A soul, uninfluenced by trust in God, Satan easily persuades that in the ways of sin it shall find earthly ease and pleasure, the only things of importance when, and so far as the soul distrusts God, — that in this way it may enjoy riches and honor, gratify the senses, and “fulfil the desires of the flesh and of the mind,” and all without any disturbance or fear: or, that if any set of pleasures fail, others shall come to supply their places — that if the imagin’d pleasures of godliness fail, the pleasures of sin shall abound — far more to our relish — that if we are taken away, we shall, at least, enjoy ease, and may expect such good as suits us, if we survive death, so as to be capable of pain or pleasure. On the other hand, Satan persuades the soul, void of trust in God, that if it will not hearken to the counsel of lusts, there is present death to all comforts, in pleasing ourselves, gratifying our lusts, and

enjoying the good our heart relishes — and that it were as well to die, as to be deprived of the pleasures of sin, and come under the restraints, and walk in the glooms of religion.

In this, Satan ever succeeds just so far as he can introduce distrust of the truth, holiness, or in general of the perfections of God.

So long as the soul firmly assents to the truth of God, and confides in his wisdom, and rests in his sufficiency, Satan finds no opening to introduce his temptations — here he must and does begin, and here, alas, he has melancholly success.

As to the applicableness of this to the situation of this land in particular — We observe

1. Here is a mighty claim of Rabshakeh, in the name of the King of Assyria, that they, the Jews, should agree with him, submit, and present their earthly all to him and his service. Whence is then his right to this? It should seem that one of these three involves the best title that we can make out for him. —

Either — that their father Abraham, from whom the Jews professed to descend, came from the land of Chaldea, and so was a subject of that empire; and of consequence they also, as descendants from him — or that not long before, under the reign of Ahaz, the Assyrian King had subdued the City of Damascus and Kingdom of Syria, a neighbouring power, which had long been a scourge to the Jews — or, if this evidence were not complete, that the King of Assyria had some hundred thousand men, ready to prove, at the point of the sword, the argument full and unanswerable.

Thus the Parliament of Britain claim a right to us and ours in America — to do with us and ours as they shall think best, — with respect to life and property — all that which can come under the jurisdiction of any earthly power. They desire that we would agree with them in this, — and make them a present of ourselves and our earthly all, to be disposed of as they shall judge proper. They desire that we should yield their right to this: Or, in their own language, they claim, and insist on our yielding it to them that, "of right, they have power to bind the people of these colonies by statutes *in all cases whatsoever*:" And accordingly they are now attempting to enforce this claim.

Whence now arises this right?

'T is urged, that our fathers came from Britain, a century or two ago, and that, being subjects of Britain, before they came

here, they, and their posterity, to all generations, must and ought to remain so. Though it is observable that if there is any force in this, it is either in a great measure lost by our fathers coming directly from another country, Holland, where they had long lived as subjects — or else the argument will recoil on themselves, and oblige them to this entire submission to the inhabitants of Asia, from whence assuredly their fathers came. But instead of this, they attempt to enslave them as well as us.

In addition to this, 'tis urged that Britain has defended and secured the Colonies — and lately conquered Canada, a neighbouring power, which has long been a scourge to us. For this service, without consulting us, they judge themselves entitled to the disposal of us, and our property. Although it might seem but fair, first to have stated *their* accounts, and desired *ours*, and proposed a fair reckoning, and then demanded the balance, if any due. Instead of which, they make the charge, prove their own accounts, and proceed to an attachment of us and our property, without allowing any appeal from their decision — although we, as well as the Jews, and all mankind, should be unwilling for a pretended creditor to be both judge and executioner; and although much of their charge against us appear to us, and many among themselves, either groundless or much too high; and although no credit be allowed us in balance of that part of their account which is reasonable. — If we ask, did Assyria conquer Canaan for Israel? The answer is no. Ask again; did Britain purchase or conquer America for our Fathers? The plain answer is no, they did not. The same God that conducted Israel into the land of Canaan, conducted, and in his providence, made way for our Fathers. — Enquire farther, did Britain defend these Colonies in their infancy? The answer must still be no. But we are told, perhaps Britain would have defended us, if we had been attacked. We hear of no attempts to defend us in the only capital instance of designs against us. We are then informed these designs would have been multiplied and surely succeeded, had not fear of the power of Britain prevented. 'Tis hard to prove or disapprove this article of charge against us — if allow'd — and Britain's claim in consequence; we are indebted — as a flock of sheep to wolves, that have secured them by their howlings, tho' without design, from foxes and small dogs, and then devour them for their pay — as, sure, no powers that would have attack'd us, would have aim'd at more than to do with us and ours as they should think

best? But however this be — we are desired to remember that, lately, Britain has conquered Canada. Tho' here, the argument of the Assyrian king seems to have the advantage; as he conquered Damascus on some particular desires and submissions of Ahaz, and without any aid from him: whereas Britain conquered — with the fully proportioned help of America, this Province in particular. Both agree in this — that both Assyria and Britain have retain'd the sovereignty and property to themselves. But, now, if from these two arguments, there is not a full conviction on our minds of our obligation to yield the point of right; Britain, as well as Assyria, has another argument at hand, which she supposes must produce conviction. She has and sends her fleets and armies to prove every part of the argument, which might seem otherwise to fail.

This leads us to observe

2. The correspondence in the motives, urged by each to enforce their claims.

The offers made by Rabshakeh are that, if the Jews will agree with him, and submit to him, and make him a present of their *earthly all*, themselves and substance, they shall, for a season at least, have a subsistence, with his security, by their labour on their own.

Thus does Britain promise that, if we will part with the right, and peaceably submit — we shall, under such limits as they think fit, labour on our own, and enjoy as much of the fruit and benefit of our labour, as they shall see and judge best for us. — If we will submit as dutiful servants, they mean not to starve us, but to allow us as much food and cloathing as they judge we need: And, sure, they can judge as well or better than we. As to what we can earn, over and above this, as to be sure we can make no good use of it, we may depend upon it that they will use it wisely, but we need not enquire how. Rabshakeh engages — till he sees fit, to come and remove them to some other part of the empire — as masters, we know, may wisely employ their servants, now in one, now in another part of their estates, as they judge proper.

Thus Britain begins to tell — of removing us from county to county, from province to province, or from America to Britain, as she sees best.

Further, to enforce his proposals, Rabshakeh threatens, and produces his forces; and so does Britain.

Rabshakeh winds off with — “trust not in the Lord:” And Britain affects to despise our expectations of *help* from God or from man.

In conclusion

We may see what is right for us to do in the present day.

The Jews submitted not — and, in his own time and way the Lord delivered them.

They trusted in God; and so may we — opposing the power of God to Britain’s force; his wisdom to their craft; his righteousness to their injustice. Thus may we trust in the Lord, and yet hope in his mercy.

We hear not, indeed, how the Jews agreed in their refusals to submit. If, however, there were some, as generally in similar cases since, who were disposed to submit; they were overruled in their false humility, or worse designs.

May we then, prizing the gifts of heaven, feeling our own unworthiness of them, and knowing whence our effectual help must come, study to preserve them — neither proudly trusting in our own strength and deserts, or, lazily and falsely, pretending trust in God; while we neglect the open paths his providence points out.

In the 2d Chronicles 32d Chap. — where we have an account of this same affair, we are told that “Hezekiah and the people took counsel, and stopped the fountains of water without the city, and the brook that ran through the midst of the land.” This was, doubtless, an inconvenience to themselves — to be obliged, for themselves and cattle, to depend on the walls within the city. But they chose to submit to it, as the lesser evil — willing for a season to deny themselves of things *convenient*, that they might preserve things *necessary* — willing to use *probable means*, while they depended on God to apply those which were effectual. Had they submitted, or neglected obvious means, under the pretence of trusting God; their trust would have contradicted itself.

Thus may we learn to do likewise. Many things are not *necessary* for us. But it is *necessary* for us to obey the voice of that God who hath said, “*if ye may be free use it rather.*”

Let us then hearken to the voice of God — the calls of justice — the sighs of our land — the example of the wise and good — and in our respective spheres, endeavor to stop the waters that would please and strengthen the enemies of our souls, and of our country — the waters of contention, ungodliness, unkindness, and selfishness; which provoke God, oppose

trust in him, and tend to our own ruin. Let us endeavor to do that faithfully, whatever self-denial it cost us, which demands our concurrence. Let us put ourselves under the protection of the universal King, and trust in him that Rabshakeh blasphemed, whose laws of justice, from the influence of designing men, Britain seems at present disposed to neglect.

Peaceable measures of opposition, if possible, humanity will dictate. Such measures, to the satisfaction of every benevolent mind, are proposed by the late grand council of America, with the most desirable union — Measures which require but only self-denial, or conquering ourselves — Measures, however, I add, which will effectually try the virtue and wisdom of America — which suppose a degree of both, that selfish minds can hardly believe any capable of. Our enemies know, that if these measures can't be defeated, they must and will defeat them. The various arts of selfish craft, to persuade us of the unlawfulness, or impracticability of them, and to sow dissensions and jealousies among us, we have seen exerted, and may further expect. But we are not sure they will stop here. We have seen some attempts to intimidate us; and hear many *sounding threatenings*. Troops, to the amount of thousands, stationed in the Capital of this Province; the general of the army appointed Governor of the Province; armed forces sent to stop a legal town meeting — and called off, obviously, only for want of strength to secure a retreat; a naval force in our principal Harbours; batteries erected at the entrance of our Capital; the loud noise of the enemies of their country, publishing for certain the speedy arrival of foreign troops, seconded by Canadians and Indians — in addition to the brutal threats of North that he would “lay America at his feet” — explain'd, by being taken out of the metaphor, to mean “obedience,” without reserve “to the mother country,” or, in plainer english, to himself the minister; — and this compared with the manifest readiness of the new Parliament to second, to the utmost of their power, the designs of the minister — scarce leave us even feeble hopes, but from the unsearchable ways of Providence, but that we must e'er long “hear the sound of the trumpet and the alarm of war, and of garments rolled in blood.” From the virtue of the minister we can hope for nothing. To the utmost of his power we have reason to fear. From the virtue of a nation, so large a part of which have again sold themselves to those that have heretofore manifested their resolu-

tion to sell their country and justice, we can expect but little. Luxury and selfishness, 'tis true, have their feelings. To those feelings, in our commercial plan, we mean to apply: But have little reason to think—the crafty minister will chuse to hazard the event, while master of the force of the nation. From *foreign alliances*, always precarious, and frequently mischievous, we have but little help to expect. Europe is, at length, again in peace. The sons of the north, the Russians, harden'd by frost and rugged living; experienced of late in a successful war; now at leisure;—we are threatened,—shall try further campaigns in the fields of America. Can the minister find means to pay them; no doubt they may be procured. Their sovereign is a tyrant—themselves slaves,—unacquainted with liberty, unless by distant rumours, or feelings of *humanity*—stifled in their birth by their slavish situation. Worthy executioners of ministerial justice.

Shall we then be idle; when, under God, we must depend only on ourselves? Duty to almighty God, who has commanded us “not to be the servants of men,” *forbids it*. Benevolence to mankind, who, in opposition to the laws of nature and of God, are almost divided into the ignoble characters of tyrants and slaves, *forbids it*. Gratitude to the nation, that once taught us how to prize freedom, *forbids it*. Justice to our Fathers, who so dearly purchased the blessings for us, *forbids it*. Justice to ourselves and unborn millions, *forbids it*.

No doubt much is to be suffered, rather than enter on the horrors of war. But though the issue of war be ever doubtful: equal horrors of slavery are not doubtful.

If just heaven should call us to the field; we know not yet all the enemies we shall have to encounter. We are told—they will be, mostly or all, regular troops.

If large bodies act—'tis plainly necessary that there should be *some method* in which they may act together. No doubt *in this* there may be and often is, as in clothing, mere finery distinct from use. But a steady series of facts prove, as well as the nature of the thing, that small comparative bodies of men, who know how to use their weapons, and act together, and support one another—have ever been, in a long contest, far superior to those who have rushed on, without anything but accidental support from one another.—Witness, among a multitude of other instances, the late success of a small part of the force of Britain, in the hands of the East India Company, against a people as numerous as the inhabitants of these Colonies. Thus, also, the Russians, who have

lately triumphed over the Turks, were, not long since in the largest numbers, the *sport* of the Swedes, their less numerous, but more expert neighbours.

Perhaps the time necessary to attain the essentials, may not be long: but some attention and pains are surely necessary.

I think then we have reason to be thankful that a spirit for *military discipline* prevails so far in this and the neighbouring Provinces. — 'Tis pity there have been heats in *any* towns about the choice of Officers — we *hear* of none in this. There can be no rule in *prudentials*, where many are concern'd, but that the minority acquiesce. At this day 'tis particularly necessary. But I think we may safely say, that great difficulties have arisen where Officers have been appointed in the old channel. Prudent faithful men will, however, be very cautious how they make a jarr, where so much depends on union.

Some, and we hear a large proportion in this town, have engaged, agreeable to the plan of the Provincial Council, to hold yourselves in particular readiness to act in the service of your Country. The friends and enemies of your Country are much interested in your conduct. 'Tis to be hoped and expected that you will keep the grand question in view——*are Americans the slaves of Britons?* *If they are*, your conduct with that of America, is Treason, Rebellion and all that sober men ought to avoid. *If they are not* — avoid this servitude, saith God — avoid it say justice, conscience and interest. Oppose it in the most effectual manner saith prudence. That we should be bound by them *in all cases whatsoever*, is the unbounded claim and steady pursuit of Briton. — They tell us of millions of masters — the single slave finds it difficult to serve one. — But they, and their assistants among us, who seem generally to expect to be *drivers*, or to be very much favour'd in their task, are all earnest to persuade us that we shall find the best of masters if we will submit. But this is but *cold comfort*, if true — I am told that the Negroes, when brought from Africa — have often, or generally greater promises.

My friends, I wish you, and your country wishes you calmness of judgment, and firmness in conduct.

The times call for particular industry in acquiring necessary military skill. — You have chosen your Officers; — we hope you will pay them a decent and necessary respect — silence and attention, are, I think essentials, without which no orders can be regarded.

If you endeavor to equal the regulars in the exactness of their motions — none, I hope will attempt to equal or compare with them in *prophaneness and tippling*. The courage they hereby gain to destroy costly furniture, and abuse those that are sober, will scarcely prove them quite invincible.

My friends, though I am not able to assure you of all the events of our present controversy — yet sure I am that you are called, in common with the rest of the world, to a contest in which you must conquer or die eternally — my highest warmest wish for you is, that you may put on the christian armour, “and fight the good fight of faith” — and then, if call’d to risk, or even lose your lives in the service of your country — you shall assuredly triumph — in death ye shall conquer — and, beyond the dark valley, in the service of that God whose *exclusive* prerogative it is to bind “in all cases whatsoever,” — in a world where universal love is the universal law, and vain ambition finds no admittance, — you shall enjoy the noblest freedom.

F I N I S.

A
S E R M O N

DELIVERED AT TEMPLE,

FEBRUARY 22, 1800,

ON THE DEATH OF

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

LATE PRESIDENT, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMIES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE

DECEMBER 14, 1799,

In the 68th year of his age.

By NOAH MILES, A.M.,

Pastor of the Church in Temple.

PUBLISHED AT THE DESIRE OF THE HEARERS.

To which is prefixed an account of the Proceedings of the town on the
Melancholy occasion.

PRINTED BY S. PRESTON, AMHERST.

1800.

AT TEMPLE, FEBRUARY 22, 1800 :

BEING the Day recommended by Congress, to deplore the loss of our departed friends : that great, good and patriotic man, General GEORGE WASHINGTON. The day being remarkably fine, the citizens universally assembled, with each an insignia of mourning, agreeably to the solemnities of the occasion ; and formed a procession in the following order :

All under 16 years of age, two deep, with their respective school masters at the head of each School, district, or Class.

General FRANCIS BLOOD, Marshall.

Music.

Militia.

Minister.

Deacons.

Representative.

Civil Officers.

Selectmen and Town Officers.

Citizens.

The Procession formed at Col. WHEELER'S Hall. The Music performed "Washington's March," and the Militia marched with supported arms to the dwelling-house of the Rev. NOAH MILES.

On their return to the Meeting-House, the Music performed the "Dead March," and the Militia marched with their arms reversed. A pertinent and ingenious Discourse was delivered by the Rev. NOAH MILES, pastor of the Church in said town. To this, succeeded a solemn Dirge, appropriate to the gloomy scene : which seemed to excite in the audience mingled emotions of gratitude and sorrow. After which, various evolutions and firings were performed by the Militia : all of which were performed with great decency, regularity and good order.

A S E R M O N .

DEUTERONOMY XXXIV. 8.

And the children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab, thirty days.

BEMOANING the loss of friends and benefactors — the loss of the deliverers and protectors of our nation and land, is both decent in itself, and warranted by scripture example.

It has ever been the practice, time immemorial, whenever a prince, princess, or persons who had been friends and benefactors to the nation, or society to which they belonged, were removed by death, for the survivors to consecrate some time to lament, and to put on tokens of mourning. This practice we find observed, not only by the heathen world, but also by the most pious and godly. For when *Sarah* was dead, whose name signifies a princess, or a high mother, *Abraham came to Hebron to mourn for her*. When Jacob yielded up the ghost the Egyptians had such a sense of their loss (and well they might, for Jacob was the father of him, who had been their salvation under God in the time of famine, and an intercessor with God for them) *they I say, made a mourning for him three score and ten days*. *Joseph made a mourning for his father seven days*. When Aaron was dead, *they mourned for him thirty days, even all the house of Israel*. *They wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days*. Though they were on a journey, and a toilsome one too, and had not arrived to their settled habitation; yet, they thought no time lost to pay some respect to those worthies. When David received the tidings of Jonathan's

death, who was a valiant and friendly man, he says, *I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan: very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women.* When Josiah, king of Judah, was slain, the good prophet *Jeremiah lamented him*; and all the singing men and singing women spake of *Josiah in their lamentations*; they felt the stroke; they were sensible of their great loss. When our blessed Lord came to the grave of Lazarus, *he wept*: a good man had fallen; the little flock of Christ, then in the world, was deprived of one of its precious members. He, who needed not the praises of angels, or of men, to add any thing to him, shed tears. *Devout men carried Stephen to his burial and made great lamentation over him.*

If pious and good men, heathen and saint, have lamented the loss of their friends and benefactors; and even the Lord from Heaven! Shall we be wanting? Shall we be backward? Shall we refuse to follow the example of the Lord of heaven and earth, the example of the pious and godly in all ages? Shall we demean ourselves below heathens and pagans? Yea, more brutish than the beasts which perish? *Be astonished, O ye heavens! at this and horribly afraid, O earth! God forbid.* Surely reason we have to lament, this day, the loss of him, who, under God, wrought our deliverance, and established our peace, in the happy enjoyment of our rights.

In pursuing our discourse, we shall notice two things.

I. The loss we sustain.

II. Such a loss calls for great lamentation.

I. The loss we sustain.

It is not my design, nor is it in my power, to give you a particular biographical history of the man, the loss of whom we are requested to deplore this day. A number of able men have handed to us some things respecting his excellent abilities and character: no doubt, but we shall have a more full and complete history of the man. But from what hath been said, and from experience of many of us, we must be

convinced, that a great and good man hath fallen. No two characters did ever more coincide than Moses' and WASHINGTON'S. To draw their coincidences in character and fortune, a worthy divine of late hath done it, and now in print; therefore, it is needless for me, in particular, to delineate, or to say all that might be said of the man. Yet, however, in order to know in some measure our loss, it is necessary that we have some acquaintance with his excellent abilities and qualifications.

Perhaps very few, if any, ever exceeded him in every point. He was favored with as great abilities, and with as good qualifications, as any that have been in the world: the meekness of Moses, the uprightness and patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, and the resolution of Nehemiah; all these centered in WASHINGTON. *When he was reviled, he reviled not again.* He was patient under fatigue and want, and made but few complaints. He was politic in his plans and wise in the execution of them. He was resolute in opposing the *Jannes and Jambres*, the *Sanballats*, the *Tobiahs* and *Geshems* of America, both foreign and domestic. He ever had the character of *faithful and true*: an Eminent General, *a man of war from his youth*; Yet, not delighting in human blood: but in justice and in defending the rights of mankind: a father to his country, and the deliverer of it from *the paw of the lion and the bear*, when as weak as the dove, and as feeble as the lamb: an able and wise statesman: the giver of the American Constitution: the establisher of his country's peace, in the full enjoyment of its rights: a friend to literature, virtue, peace and good order: a professor of the gospel of Christ, with a great sense of divine providence, which all his writings abundantly testify. He was one *who feared God and eschewed evil; given to hospitality*: a lover of all men: never elated in prosperity, nor depressed in adversity: ever ready to fly to his country's relief, and that in the most discouraging hour: ever steadfast, and immovable as a rock.

His character may be viewed as immaculate. No one, whether at home or abroad, was ever able to tarnish it. All their calumnies, had no more effect than the magicians' rods had with Moses'. The brightness of WASHINGTON was such they could not look steadfastly upon him. *His face was like the face of an angel.* His brightness would dispel all the darkness brought for his disadvantage, and cause it to flee away. *The gates of hell never could prevail against him: but were forced to acknowledge, like the magicians of old, the finger of God is in this: let the people go.*

His abilities as a General and as a statesman have been acknowledged, both by friends and foes, citizens and foreigners. I would take notice of an instance or two: The late king of Prussia sent him a medal with this inscription: "From the *oldest* General in Europe, to the *greatest* General in the world."

The honorable CHARLES J. FOX, one of the ablest statesmen in Europe in the British House of Commons ('94) delivered the following encomium upon General WASHINGTON: "Illustrious man! deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind: before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance. I cannot indeed," added Mr. Fox, "help admiring the wisdom and the fortune of this great man:—not that by the phrase *fortune*, I mean to derogate from his merit; but notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot, which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity: and have passed through such a variety of scenes, without stain and without reproach. It must indeed create astonishment, that, placed in circumstances so critical, and filling for a series of time a station so conspicuous, his character should never once have been called in question;—that he should in no one instance have been accused either of improper insolence, or of mean submission in his transactions with foreign nations.

It has been reserved for him to run the race of glory; without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career. The breath of censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct; nor the eye of envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtues. Such has been the transcendent merit and the unparalleled fate of this illustrious man." Thus he.

This we all must attest to, who have had a knowledge of the day of WASHINGTON. His enemies never were suffered, nor able to crown him with a crown of thorns, nor to array him in a purple robe, with a mock sceptre in his hand: No, but by the grace of God, a diadem of glory, a robe of virtue, and a sceptre of justice and humanity, ever attended him. Surely, to be deprived of such a patriot, father and friend, must be a loss great indeed, and ought to excite in each of our breasts great sorrow and mourning. Which brings me

II. Such a loss calls for great lamentation.

Here I shall give you the reasons why we should lament, when great and good men are removed from us by death.

When great and good men are taken away from us, so much of the holy nature of God, as resided in them when with us, is now taken from the world. Those precious abilities, those excellent qualifications, gifts and graces, which they were wont to exercise for the promotion of the honor and glory of God, the peace and prosperity of the nation, with their prayers, have ceased. The nation, where they inhabited, had the profit of their abilities, gifts and graces: but now no more! except only what is kept in remembrance, or upon record, of their holy and instructive words and examples.

The loss of great and good men in a nation — men who have been patriots, deliverers and protectors of their nation and country, demands great lamentation. *They mourned for Aaron the high priest, thirty days, even all the house of Israel. They wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days. And devout men carried Stephen to his burial and made great lamen-*

tution over him. And why are such to be lamented? Because, thereby, a gap is made to let in the judgments of God upon the remnant that remains. It is said of Moses: *Therefore he i. e. God, said, that he would destroy them, had not Moses, his chosen, stood before him in the breach lest he should destroy them.* Lot was another such: he shielded wicked Sodom from the judgments of God: for God says to him, *I cannot do any thing till thou art departed.* When the Lord removes such excellent men, he thereby lays open a way to his vengeance. Hence, the death of great and good men is ominous of heavy judgments at hand. Says the prophet, *The righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart; and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come.* Yet, let us hope better things of our nation. However, this is a very great and potent argument for our lamentation, this day, for the loss of him, who was our father and friend.

When the fathers and defenders of a nation are removed by death, the beauty of that nation is *fallen*; the nation looks not like itself. Wicked men are the blemishes of the people; but good men, upright men, men of ability and integrity, are the beauty and glory of a nation. How desolate and melancholy doth a family appear, when the kind husband, father and governor is removed. How much more so, a commonwealth, when a redeemer, father, protector and citizen is taken away. Take away good men from their country and nation, and what are they, but like a vineyard whose hedge is removed, and stone wall broken down?

The death of the fathers and defenders of our nation demands bitter lamentation; because their virtuous walk, pious and wholesome words and examples are no more; and thus a way for fraud and deceit, sin and iniquity, and every evil work, to spring forth.

The time in which great and good men die, aggravates the loss. The day in which we live, is a day of dreadful war and trouble in *Europe*; and all means have been prosecuted to in-

volve us in the same; and we may feel that storm before it be over-blown. Thus, to have our General and defender taken from us at such a crisis, greatly augments the sorrow of those who remain; and, that upon the following accounts: Great and good men are often taken away, when virtue and religion, when the spirit and power of godliness are upon the decline, when the love of many has become cold. Oft-times they are removed when virtuous and religious men are very few, when men of integrity and uprightness are hardly to be found, when men are full of intrigue and deceit, watching every opportunity to entrap. But we hope and trust that there are some crying with the Psalmist, Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the righteous fail from among the children of men.

But that which most aggravates the loss, is this: when it comes in a time wherein the succession is in any measure hindered. In this case, the death of our political fathers and defenders is very painful.

Lastly. The removal of great and good men is a just ground for lamentation. For, when we consider what influence our sins and iniquities have had upon the judgments of God, our unworthiness of great and good men, our unthankfulness for them, and non-improvement of the same, have provoked the Lord to remove them. Thus we see upon what reasons our sorrows are a debt due to the death of great and good men.

APPLICATION.

Here is reproof for three kinds of people: To those who are so impious that they are inwardly glad, when great and good men are taken away. They took no delight in them when living, and secretly rejoice when they are dead. But oh, that such men would consider their loss, and how exposed they are to the judgments of God. Says the prophet, *Except the Lord of hosts had left unto us a very small remnant, we should have been as Sodom and we should have been like unto Gomorrha.*

Let the world think as they will of such men; such men are the *salt* of the earth; a wall between nations and destruction.

Here is reproof for good men, who are too senseless, and too apt slightly to pass over such awful strokes of God. For this it was God reprov'd his ancient people, the Jews. *The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come.* Such tremendous strokes of God's providence, certainly call for a greater sense and mourning than is generally to be found in men.

Such a stroke of God's providence as we have experienced, reprov's even the very best of people. It is true, they lament, yet they do not lament it as they ought. They say such a worthy has *fallen*, the defender of our country and the establisher of its peace; but they do not lament as they ought, in prayer to the Lord God; they do not cry as the Psalmist did, *Help, Lord! for the Godly man ceaseth; help, Lord! the remnant that is left; help, Lord! to repair the Breach made by death.* Alas! it is to be feared that the lamentations of the best of men are not as they should be. We may cry with the people of old, *My father, my father, the chariot of Israel*, and the horse-man thereof! WASHINGTON—the GREAT—the GOOD—IS DEAD! HE who erected the chariot for the American Israel, and formed the harness for the government thereof—is no more! All his personal services are now at an end! *How is the mighty fallen!* *Ye daughters of America, weep ye over WASHINGTON, who clothed you in scarlet, with other delights; who put on ornaments of gold upon your apparel.* And, while we drop a tear, or a sigh, for him, let us not forget other worthies who have gone before him; worthies who were able generals and statesmen, and who were instrumental in bringing about a glorious peace to these United States.

DIRECTION.

Let us be humble before God, this day, for our sins, which are the procuring cause of all the calamities and unhappy

breaches brought and made upon us. Let us renounce the ways of sin, and embrace the ways of virtue and religion. Let us imitate those worthies, who have gone before us, and especially him, the loss of whom we are requested to deplore. Let us follow such so far as they followed Christ. Let us be humble for our ingratitude to God, for all his mercies, and our non-improvement and hearty acknowledgment of the same, when we had them in possession.

Let us render praise to God for all the helps and favors which we have had and still enjoy. Particularly that he was pleased to raise up unto us such an able General and Statesman, and to continue him till the rights of America were secured, and all things settled in peace, regularity and order; that he was pleased to preserve his character inviolate. Let us rejoice in the goodness and grace of God, that there are some wrestling Jacobs and prevailing ISRAELS yet left in the land.

Let us be earnest in prayer to Almighty God, for a sanctified use and improvement of the dispensations of his providence and grace. That he would guide our rulers, counsel our counsellors, and grant our Senators wisdom; that he would raise up, qualify and send forth unto us, faithful men; men, who shall rule in the fear of God; that Elishas may be found on whom the *mantle* of Elijah may fall; that he would take of the *spirit* that was in Moses, and give unto Joshua. Let us cry earnestly unto God to save us from war and desolating judgments; that the blessings of his throne and of his footstool may come upon us; that human and divine instruction may increase; that peace and good order among all denominations of men may prevail; that he would take under his fatherly protection our nation and country, the constitution and several governments of the same; that he would cause justice and judgment to run down as a river, and righteousness as an overflowing flood; that he would bless us by sea and land, in our basket and store; that he would prosper our

ministers in foreign courts, and grant us favor in the eyes of all nations; that he would put an end to war, and bring on the peaceable kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Once more. *Moses, my servant, is dead!* WASHINGTON, my servant, is dead! It becomes us to encourage Joshua. How? By a strict observance of the constitution and laws of the land. In so doing we shall give life and vigor to the supreme magistrate and court, and likewise to the several branches of the same. This is not all; but it will serve to keep out of sight such as would be our ruin.

CONCLUSION.

Let us remember that we are all mortal; that no one is exempted from the stroke of death. High stations and relations, riches and honor, power, wisdom and goodness cannot *discharge* from that *war*, or give *unto God a ransom*. *The fathers, where are they? And do the people live forerer?* No. All must bow to the king of terrors. Let it become our chief concern, that we be ready to meet our God and Judge; that we be ready *to enter in through the gates into the city New Jerusalem*, where sickness and sorrow, death and sin, war and trouble, can never come; and where *tears shall be wiped from all eyes, and God shall be all in all*. AMEN.

MISCELLANY.



MISCELLANY.

MR. MILES AND THE DEACON. Mr. Miles was regarded, on all hands, as a peace-maker: Dea. ———, on the other hand, was very sensitive in certain directions, and rather intolerant of what he had any aversion to.

The Deacon thought folks dressed too much, as a general thing, even on "week days," but especially on Sunday, when they came to church. "*What are we coming to?*" he exclaimed to Mr. Miles, in the porch, one Sabbath morning, — "*what are we coming to?* what extravagance in dress; what right, what Christian right have people to make such needless expenditures!"

Mr. Miles looked down a moment and then good humoredly said to the Deacon, "Pray, turn round, Deacon, I want to see your coat." The Deacon did as requested. — "Why, Deacon, the tail is much too long; pray, cut off that extra flap; — then here are two, — yes, *four buttons* on here; what good do they? Extravagance! Deacon, rash and most unpardonable extravagance!" The diaconal shrewdness saw the point of the joke and wisely forbore to pursue the subject of the conversation any farther.

MR. MILES AND THE HEATHEN. Mr. Miles preached a sermon one afternoon, on the subject of missions. At the close, he said, "My brethren, I must go away from you; I feel it my duty, — I must carry these glad news of salvation to the distant heathen. I hope again, indeed, to revisit these scenes, once more to dispense to you, my beloved brethren, the blessed consolations of the Gospel. Pray for me, my friends, that my mission may be successful, and that having well accomplished what I have proposed to myself to do, I may return to you bringing the sheaves with me. Be not surprised, — I shall start on my mission, if Providence permits, *to-morrow morning.*"

His congregation were overwhelmed with astonishment and regret, and more than all by the solemnity of his manner.

Tears started in many eyes, and when he walked out into the porch, the deacons and elderly men crowded around him. As soon as he could make out to be heard through the shower of desponding questions and exclamations that was poured upon him, he addressed his reply to one of the deacons, but loudly enough to be heard by all: "Do not be troubled, Deacon ———, I am only going on a mission *to the ——— part of Temple!*"

MR. MILES AND "SLEEP." Sleeping in church is doubtless coeval with church architecture and the first sermons. The Rev. Sydney Smith ascribes it all to dull preaching, and goes so far as to call certain English edifices, with chimes of bells on them, by the name of "public dormitories." It is unfair to lay all this to the preaching. Country people, — farmers, who worked out of doors all the week, could hardly be expected to sit through a sermon of the ancient length, however eloquent, without experiencing these somnific effects, which, every where else, would be sure to follow the physiological law.

Mr. Miles bore his part of the common tribulation with great meekness. When his people slept, he mildly remonstrated; commonly stopping short in the midst of his sermon and distinctly pronouncing these words, "Brethren, the subject is of great importance! I desire your prayerful and wakeful attention!" This had the desired effect.

It is appropriate enough to observe in this connection, that ever since the first landing, sleep has been victimized in America. Indians, Witches, Frenchmen and English red-coats have all, in their turn, been sleep-wakers to the people of the country, and, other things being equal, sleep has undoubtedly been a great deal sounder, for the last two centuries, in England than America. If we apply this fact to sleeping in church, we find that Sydney Smith's Englishmen outdo us, — *somnolently*.

DR. CROMBIE AS SURGEON OF THE REGIMENT. When Dr. Crombie was appointed Surgeon of the Regiment, (see p. 157,) he resolved that he would neither impose upon the public and the military by granting certificates of illness, incapacity, &c., to undeserving applicants, or himself be imposed upon by the false statements of such applicants. He was the more to be praised for this resolution, inasmuch as most of those who had preceded him in the office, preferred rather to

accommodate applicants with certificates on the slightest pretext, than to incur their odium. At one time, indeed, the surgeon received a certain fee for his certificate; then it was that the greatest abuse followed, for now and then a doctor would be found, who, to receive the fee, was by no means slow in making out every body sick who wanted to be. Dr. Crombie improved on his predecessors.

One muster day, the Doctor was sitting at his open door, when he observed a man at some distance, running with great rapidity, toward his house. Having got within a stone's throw of the dwelling, the man suddenly checked his gait and commenced limping. He arrived in this condition at the door, where the Doctor sat in his ordinary citizen's dress. The man was a stranger, a Mason man; the Doctor had never seen him nor he the Doctor before. Expecting to find the Surgeon in military dress, the man had no idea who was before him, and asked Mr. Crombie if the Surgeon lived there, and if he was in the house? "Yes," was the answer. "What sort of a man is he? Can I get a certificate of him? I don't like the Captain and thought I'd run up here before the roll was called, to see if I couldn't get one!" "You *ran* up here, you're not lame then, eh?" jocosely said the Doctor. "Oh, no, that'll do for an excuse, you know, as well as anything." "Well, I'll call him, but I advise you to stick to whatever you tell him first." "Yes I will," replied the man.

Mr. Crombie stepped out and soon returned covered with his military badges. "What would you have, sir, a certificate?" Sly fox now turned silly sheep on recognizing the veritable man he had just been making his confidant and drawled out in agony, "Well, Doctor, will you give me one?" "Yes, I'll certify that I verily believe you are the fastest runner in the whole Regiment!" [Exeunt, the Doctor in smiles, the limper suddenly made whole.]

An individual professing to have a very lame back, applied to him. On examination it appeared to Mr. Crombie that if the man was lame at all, it was morally and not physically; but nevertheless the Doctor must have his ruse, his *experimentum crucis*. Seth Blood and others were at work on a building near by. Mr. Crombie asking permission to leave the room a moment, slipped over to the workmen, preconcerted one of his choice little arrangements, and shortly returned.

No sooner settled down upon his chair, than in rushed "uncle Seth," exclaiming, "Come quick, help, we can't hold the

timber." The perfectly Kangaroo leap which Mr. Weak-back gave toward the door, the whirling speed wherewith he crossed the road, and, above all, that superior dorsal power which he displayed in heaving up the timber, possessed a charm which was all their own, — save, only, what belonged to the workmen and the Doctor, who were nearly convulsed with laughter.

DR. CROMBIE AND DEACON ——. Dea. — brought in his bill to Dr. Crombie for so many days' work with ox team, etc., *also for "four ox-shoes,"* at so much apiece. "Why, I never had any ox-shoes of you, Dea. —, you must be mistaken!" "No, certainly, but my oxen lost four while working for you!" "Oh, that's it, is it? well, here's your money!" By and by it came Mr. Crombie's turn to present *his* bill. His last item was "*One sleigh-pole,*" so much. "I never had a sleigh-pole of you!" "No, certainly, but my horse fell over your wood-pile and broke the sleigh-pole when I visited your family! Ox-shoes, Deacon, ox-shoes!"

In his intellectual pocket the good deacon put the joke, but drew the money from the pocket in his corduroy.

ENSIGN JONAS BROWN AS A "REVOLUTIONER." When Ensign Brown fought at Concord Bridge (p. 207) he received a severe wound in his shoulder from a musket-ball. On showing the wound to his mother, "Ah, Jonas," said she, "if it had gone a little more towards your neck, it would have killed you!" "Oh yes, mother, but if it had gone a little further t'other way, *it wouldn't touched me!*"

Ensign used to tell his boys, by way of summary of his revolutionary experience, "I had hot chocolate for breakfast, cold lead for dinner, and sore feet for supper!"

GEN. FRANCIS BLOOD AND THE HORSE THIEVES. Two fellows had stolen horses from Temple, and Gen. Blood pursued them to Keene. Under some disguise, he managed to put up at the same hotel where they did, without their suspecting anything. So far, very good. He proposed to get up in the night, go down to the barn, identify the horses, and early in the morning arrest the culprits. All went on happily, till, on being shown to his room, he found it was the identical one which the thieves occupied, being furnished with three or four different beds. It was too late to expostulate with the land-

lord after having once got into the room; accordingly, he resolved to make the best of it. The question was, how to get down to the barn without awakening their suspicion, for a thief must always sleep with one eye open.

The season of the year favored the ruse he resolved upon. About midnight Mr. B. began to toss restlessly about upon his bed, and exhibit by sighs and groans all the symptoms of "cholera morbus." Having pursued this feint with most praiseworthy zeal until his fearful groans became so constant as to alarm the fellows for him, and extort from them expressions of sympathy, (which showed the imposition successful) he gathered himself up, gasping that he "*must go down stairs and get some brandy.*" Avoiding, by this means, all suspicion, he succeeded in identifying the horses and arresting the criminals. Stripped of its euphemisms, this story is a trifle richer than we here present it.

DEA. JOHN CRAGIN IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION. According to Esq. Stiles, Dea. John Cragin was a delegate to the New Hampshire Convention that was called to accept or reject the United States Constitution in 1788. Mr. Cragin was opposed to the Constitution on the ground that it included no religious test; so were many other members, but most of them, Mr. Cragin among the rest, finally voted in favor of accepting it, his objections having been overcome by the liberal arguments of the other side.

ESQ. EDWARDS AND LIEUT. CUMMINGS. These two gentlemen kept up a pleasant controversy, for some time, as to which should have the best-looking farm, the most hay, the greatest crops of corn, &c. This was merely an anticipation of the agricultural fairs and prizes, and all that, which we have to-day. Quite refreshing is it to know that emulation had some edge to it then as well as now; quite refreshing to find so far back the seed of our present agricultural celebrations.

Mr. Edwards had a barn full of hay, and a stack besides. Lieut. C., on learning the fact while absent from home, hastened back and rallied his son in this wise, "Yoke the oxen, my son! Edwards has got a *stack*, and I'll have one! Back into the barn, load it on, and let's have a stack *as soon as you can, conveniently!*" "*Stack it is, then,*" responded the

dutiful, and in due time he had the hay out and stacked with elegance.

Sad sequel, — as most always happens at the height of our joys and haystacks in this world. Mistress Misfortune, that most cruel, haggard and despicable old crone, stalked miserably by. All graminivorous animals vied with each other in cropping off the foundation of both stacks and social equality in stacks, until, no more being requisite to complete a cause for the last terrible effect, down toppled the once glorious old stack of emulation, covering up, to her own and all her sisters' dismay, the queenliest cow that walked the pasture. The cow was lost, maybe not the lesson. We suppose this is but one of many like stories in the text-books of our agricultural societies.

STOWELL AND HIS WELL. Among those who located near the old glass-house was a man by the name of Stowell, who was rather eccentric. There is a story told of his digging a well near the manufactory, and I suppose it must be the identical well which is now visible (though filled with stones and rubbish of all sorts) about one rod south-west of the ruins. There were springs gushing out all over the surface of the ground where he began to dig, and the prospect was that he should find a copious supply, not over ten feet below surface, at the most. But he was doomed to failure and disappointment. Ten feet, *twenty* feet, THIRTY feet he dug; the earth was dryer than at the surface where he started. "*Now,*" he said, "*after all this work,* cost what it may, *I will* dig till I find water!" This he said, and other words, interjectional. In fact he went down with it eighty feet, but found no spring, no water. Having got so far, he came early in the morning to his "help," and discharged them to a man, "for," said he, "I have just descended to the bottom; all was still above, but I thought I heard something underneath; then I put my ear down and listened; I could hear people talking down there distinctly! No, I have dug as far as I am a-going to! If you want to go down there and break through, you can; I won't, and I won't pay you for going!" And so he sent them all off and abandoned the undertaking. Whether he thought this the best way to get out of his dilemma, or was really impressed in this manner, must be left to conjecture. Certain it is, that if this was the well south-west of the glass-house, two other gentlemen, as recently as July, 1859, were exercised with a

tribulation akin to Stowell's, in their vain attempts to find the bottom of it: for, if we must confess it, we will assert, that, animated only by a laudable desire to secure for the good of history whatever relics might be lodged in that Artesian, Dr. G. and the author, on an afternoon of July, 1859, haled, hauled, and dragged from its "insatiable maw" a small but perfect chaos of water, mud, boulders, and crockery. The work was commenced at noon, precisely, and in high feather: our descent toward the bowels of the earth was continued unintermittingly "from noon till dewy eve," and we desisted only on hearing strange reverberations underneath, and a mystic voice, "If you want to go down there and break through, you can, *but it won't pay!*"

MR. MILES ON TYTHINGMEN. Mr. G—— of Boston, heard Mr. Miles preach about forty-five years ago. He was discoursing on the remissness of tythingmen. "It used to be the case," he continued, "that Justices of the Peace were *bonded* and *did* take notice of the drunkard and profane swearer, and prosecute them, but not so now. Our Justices can hear and see such things and pass by: and *I am very much mistaken if they don't swear themselves.*" As there were several Justices present, I feared lest such direct and personal attack would disturb them, but on looking round I saw no one was disturbed. These observations, made in such a plain manner, probably had a stronger and more lasting impression on my mind than the same ideas dressed in the most careful and polished manner or style."

MAJ. EPHRAIM HEALD AND THE INDIANS.¹ "Just before the city of Quebec was taken by the English, Ephraim Heald, being then about 22 years of age, in company with two other young men, one named Whitney, the other Reed, went from Danstable to Saco River, and thence to the Androscoggin, for the purpose of obtaining Indian scalps, for every one of which a prize or bounty of \$1000 had been offered by the government. Just at nightfall they discovered a birch-bark canoe and a fire on the bank of the river. There were no Indians to be seen, but on the supposition they would return in the morning, they thought best to withdraw to the other side of the hill, and there remain until early the next day, when they

¹ MS. of Wm. H. Howard.

might be able to take them by surprise. Before day broke they made for the river, but by wrong calculations on their point of compass, they chanced to stumble on the river much sooner than they expected to, and instead of their discovering the Indians, the Indians discovered them, and fired. Whitney dropped dead, and Reed was wounded in the thigh. Heald fired and killed one Indian, when the other two took after him with their tomahawks. He ran down the river, and was gaining on them, when his farther progress was arrested by a deep rivulet which flowed into the river. Not being able to swim, he was obliged to turn back, and run the gauntlet of them both, so to speak. When he came in range between them, he struck his toe against a snag and fell, the Indians throwing their tomahawks just over his head.

The Major sprang to his feet and ran around a hill while the Indians were picking up their tomahawks. He had time to load his piece and get behind a tree for protection. The Red-skins, on perceiving that he was sure to kill one of them if they followed up any closer, gave over the chase.

Heald then started for Saco, which was two days' travel. The Amonoosac, a small stream, about forty rods in width, intervened. Here, again, not being able to swim, and there being no ford-way for several miles in either direction, he cut poles and withes and constructed a raft. But he had gotten only half way across when a sudden gale drove him back to land, his raft having come to pieces meantime, so that he was obliged to hold it together by dint of lying flat down upon it, thus making his *hands* and *fist* serve for *withes*. So he had to travel round after all; for he dared not trust himself again to the treachery of withes and poles. He then returned to Danstable, in order to get assistance in his search for Reed.

Fifteen men volunteered, and started off immediately. In a few days they came across his wigwam; the noise of their footsteps in the leaves awoke him from the sleep he was in, and starting up, under the impression that Indians were upon him, he seized his gun. One of the company, also, under a false impression as to the character of *Reed*, supposing *him*, indeed, to be an Indian, fired at first sight, and mortally wounded him. He lived about two hours. The party also found the body of Whitney, and were thus afforded the melancholy satisfaction of being enabled to bury them both in one grave.

Several years afterward, in 1791, Major Heald left Temple

on a merchant's and trapper's expedition to a place (now Concord,) on the Kennebec. He carried with him, rum, molasses, calico, &c., &c., to sell to the Indians. We have heretofore written of the Penobscots, a comparatively good and well-meaning tribe,—but we have now to relate what befell the Major from one Susup, who, with his brother John Hart and his father Sabbie, was a cold-country Indian, from far north, and very savage. This Susup came to the Major, one day, for some rum; Mr. Heald refused him, as he had had some not long before. A gill was the Indian's dram, but Susup would have more. Becoming more and more angered, he at last seized his drinking-cup and threw it across the camp. He then caught the Major by the hair of his head and twisting it one way and the other, hoarsely whispered, 'Me machiney you, good time;' (i. e., I will kill you when I have an opportunity.) By help of the other Indians, Mr. Heald released himself, and Susup went sulky away.

Not long after, Susup's good squaw came to the Major, and whispered, confidentially, 'Susup machiney you to-night; don't you let Susup know me tell you!'

The Indians being advised of his intention, hid all the guns, tomahawks, &c., in order that he might not be enabled to carry out his threat against the Major. But Susup was not to be diverted from his object. Betaking himself to the brook, he chose out a smoth round pebble,¹ about the size of a man's fist, and then returned to the camp. The camp was built of logs; the door of 2-inch plank. Part way up the door, and on each side, was a hollow log; in the hollows of the two logs, a stake was made to run and serve for a fastener.

Through this door Susup endeavored to force himself. The Major went to the door and told him, calmly, that if he persisted in his attempts to break in, he would shoot him dead upon the threshold. But Susup kept at work, having more 'occupy,' or rum, on board, probably, than he had caution. He was very strong, and finally succeeded in loosening one end of the stake so it came out of the hollow log, and allowed him just room enough to squeeze in sidewise. The Major now fired. The charge took effect in his shoulder, but the wound was not very serious, and accordingly Susup pressed on. The Major then attacked him with the breech of his gun. This he soon shivered in pieces, and now having only the barrel left,

¹ S. C. Heald, of Lynn, Mass., has this identical pebble in his possession.

he so pounded and pommelled poor Susup that he cried out, 'You have killed me, Major!' and Mr. Heald believing that he really had killed him, or at any rate disenabled him to carry out any of his '*machiney-ing*' propensities, dragged him out and replaced the fastener in the hollow logs. Susup crawled off to his companions, and the Major retired to his bear-skin couch, to dream of Temple and his happy home.

Next day Mr. Heald and others visited the Indian camp, where they found Susup alive, though hardly able to speak for the pommeling he had received. Sabbie said to the Major, 'John Hart and I will drink your heart's blood within six months!' Mr. Heald leveled his piece at him, on the instant, but concluded, almost as soon, that he would not fire upon him, and so lowered his gun. Sabbie laughing in his face, said, 'Me got very great heart, Major!' but, no doubt, secretly felt great respect for him.

Susup survived, but never recovered his former health and elasticity. He was resolved to have revenge upon Mr. Heald. At one time he followed Ephraim, a son of the Major's, for three consecutive days, on a line of sable traps which he was tending for his father; but in consequence of snow coming on, Ephraim went directly in, so that Susup could not execute his design of killing him. Three or four years subsequent, Susup set out for Eldtown, the Indian settlement on Penobscot river. On arriving at Bangor, he went on board a vessel and entreated them to give him some '*occupy*.' They turned out a common dram, and one asked him if *he wouldn't have some good stuff in it*. 'Yes, me take some,' he said, and drank it hurriedly. He also took another dram which was poured out for his companion, on the latter's refusal to drink it. In a few hours he fell sick and died. Most of the Indians appeared to be very angry about it, and called on the captain to give up the man who had poisoned Susup, to be tried by their laws. The captain said to them, 'Has he not been a bad Indian?' 'Yes,' they replied, 'he been very bad Indian; he kill good many Indians, and good many white men; he be very bad Indian, but we must take some notice of it.' 'Well,' said the captain, 'how much occupy shall I give you to say nothing about it?' 'Four gallons,' was the answer, 'and we will bury him, have a good pow-wow, and say nothing about it.'"

DISTRICT SCHOOL IN 1798. Nathaniel D. Gould, the venerable master of Music and Chirography, (who still carries a

steady hand with the youngest in Boston, the city of his residence) writes us the following:

“ In the fall of the year 1798, I was invited to teach a school in what was called the *Hole* District, in the north part of the town. As I was but a little more than 16 years of age, the undertaking was not a trifling one. I not only had fears in regard to my qualifications, but the matter of governing a school looked rather dubious. I engaged, and must try. Some of the incidents of the term may not be unprofitable at the present day. When I look back and call to mind the trifling superficial qualifications then required, to be recommended as competent to teach, it seems like a dream. I have of late years attended the examination of some public schools, and found that classes, not the first, had more knowledge of education in general, than was required of teachers in that day. But I believe the foundation of an education whereon was to be built practical usefulness, was as thoroughly laid in those days, as at present, so that those among scholars, who were disposed to improve by their own exertion, made thorough men. I entered the school, and found several of both sexes, older than myself. I, however, put on as much dignity as I could command, and determined that I would keep order or run, and succeeded in this respect better than fear expected, so that when the committee visited the school at the close, they *talked* satisfaction, which was sufficient for my purpose.

I was not satisfied with my own competency to teach as I ought, particularly English Grammar; not that any one questioned my directions and explanations, but was not always satisfied myself; in fact, found afterward, that I was not correct. It is comparatively easy to take an arithmetic, such as was used in those days, with questions and answers written, and by yourself find the answers prescribed; but when a scholar comes to you and wishes you to show him the *whys* and *wherefores*, in the midst of a confused school, I presume others have resorted to the same method that I did,—to put them off for a time, and perhaps, like me, ponder and dream out the problem, and with apparent independence, explain readily to the pupil. The many incidents attending these ten weeks' labor, are of little consequence any farther than some lesson for after life may be learned, particularly by those who teach. One was, not to be hasty in attributing wrong motives, or intended disobedience. A young lady, older than myself, stood

up, as usual, in a class to spell. I saw she had a slate in her hand, and was intent in thought. Her word in turn to spell, was *finger*, (that finger I shall always remember.) She hesitated, and said, 'I don't know how to spell it.' I gave it to her again, and the same answer. I was disturbed, thinking it a wilful disobedience, and talked to her severely, and was inclined to punish her; but seeing her look sorrowful, I desisted. I was afterwards satisfied by her declaration, many years afterwards, that at the moment, she was so absorbed in the question in arithmetic, that when I gave her the word to spell, she could not think of a letter. She was the oldest of a family of children that attended school. Some of their number are now living, and when I mention their Christian names, many will recognize them. They were Esther, Stephen, Leonard, Joseph, Isaiah, and Samuel, all of whom attended school. (I mention this as being rather a remarkable number from one family.) I well recollect one scholar that I feared more than any other, in grammar and arithmetic, because he followed me close, and asked me some close questions, and that was Nathaniel Howard, afterwards doctor and apothecary in Boston. The school closed in peace, and in it I learned many important lessons for after life."

JOSHUA TODD. The following "*Bacchanalian*" was written (at our solicitation,) by William Arthur Preston, Esq., of New Ipswich, N. H., in prospect of a levee to be held in Temple, the proceeds whereof were to go toward engraving a likeness of Sir John Temple, for insertion in the history. Meantime the requisite funds were kindly furnished by Rev. Leonard Jewett, now of Hollis, N. H., and the levee consequently was not had.

The *name* of Mr. Todd, and *not any known habits* of his, suggested the general character of the piece.

I.

Old Joshua Todd was a man of might,
When he girt himself for an Indian fight:
And he scathless dashed through the midst of his foes,
With his battle-axe red as the tip of his nose.

CHORUS:

Then hail to Joshua Todd!
He rode o'er his foes rough-shod:
We'll add to his wreath our maiden posey,
For his brawny arm and his nose so rosy.

II.

He conquered the oak and the lordly pine,
And trained in their place the clambering vine,
While his rifle guarded the lovely plain,
With its waving wealth of golden grain.
A bumper to Joshua Todd!
He bowed to none but God!
His sinewy arm, in the ages olden,
Would have bravely fought for the Grail so golden.

III.

His drinking horn was of giant size,
And the contents sparkled like basilisk's eyes,
And round its rim with his knife he dug
The mystic inscription, "I. Todd, hys mugge."
Nine cheers for that aged plug!
One more for his jolly mug!
The nectar of old was a mixture weaker
Than the juice that flowed from Joshua's beaker.

IV.

The savage knew the source of the power
That nerved Todd's arm in the battle-hour,
And stretched on the sand, when pierced to the quick,
"I die," would he mutter, "of Todd—his Stick." (Toddy-stick.)
Then pass once again the bowl;
We'll drink to that good old soul,
Whose dauntless blood would ne'er dash quicker,
Than after a draught of his famous liquor.

V.

Todd and the savage have passed away,—
And over their graves the school-boys play,—
But his glorious liquor still remains,
To heighten our joys, and to soothe our pains.
Then drink to Joshua Todd!
His ashes lie 'neath the sod;
But we'll ne'er forget that good old body,
Whose name still lives in his famous Toddy.

*Extracts from a Biographical Letter of David Fisk, a native of
Temple, now residing in Oxford, N.Y.*

Temple was first settled by men of strong constitutions, many of whom possessed cultivated minds. Most prominent of those who died before my remembrance were Rev. Samuel Webster, Dr. S. Durkee, two Searses, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Felt, and some others. It was probably owing to the temperate habits of the early settlers that most of them lived to advanced ages. There was little or no aristocracy among them, they being on a very equal footing as regarded property. Gen. Blood, Lt. Whiting and Lt. Cummings, were the richest men. They were very precise in the duties of the sanctuary; those living at the base of the northern mountains were constantly at meeting. The widow of Eldad Spofford told me

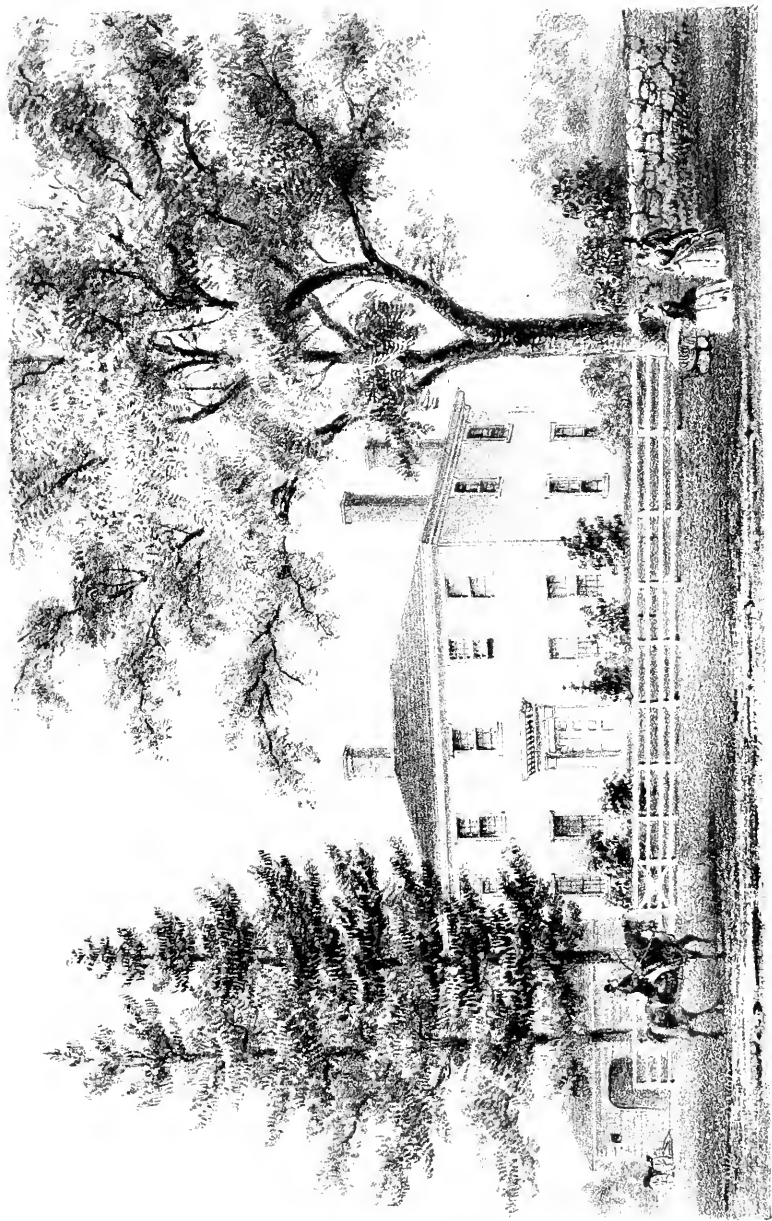
that she took more comfort in the old church than she did in the new one, as the people grew proud and laid aside their clean linen and leather aprons, and put on more costly apparel. Some of the men wore the same fashioned costume as their fathers. Methinks I can see old Mr. Pearsons wending his way with feeble tread to church, with his three-cornered hat, small clothes, silver shoe and knee buckles, wig, &c.

No one was ever hung in Temple for witchcraft, but some were very credulous in regard to witches, haunted houses, and the like. I visited an old man the last time I was there, who had suffered much on account of his wife's being a witch: he was a man I highly esteemed. The first bass-viol that was carried into Temple meeting-house threw the congregation into utter confusion, and Gen. Blood had to call loudly to order.

Dea. Samuel Howard was a fine specimen of the Puritans: he was able and wise in council, a beautiful penman, and for many years town clerk and first selectman. Gen. Blood possessed more legal knowledge: he was very shrewd, and seldom failed of carrying his points. To him Temple was indebted for her enlarged boundaries, and much of her former prosperity. Though possessed of much wealth, he spent his last days in a very abject manner, denying himself most of the comforts of life. Esq. Edwards was a man who possessed fine business capacities, and was more acquainted with men than any other man in town. He was one of the most fluent and dignified chairmen at a town-meeting that I ever saw: he represented Temple in the State Legislature many years. His house was the resort of strangers of distinction, and he exerted more influence than any of his neighbors. He became involved, lost his beautiful home, and had little of the things of this world to cheer him in his old age. Capt. Elias Boynton was very passionately fond of reading, had a strong memory, and was a good historian.

As far back as I can remember the houses in Temple were pretty well filled with young men and women. Many of the latter were called handsome: they were exceedingly fond of fun and frolic, and perhaps no community of young people ever enjoyed more uninterrupted earthly pleasure than did they. I can well remember the singing schools, dancing schools and balls that brought these familiar faces together. The young men of Temple were generous even to a fault, and their amusements innocent: the young ladies were social and

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DANIEL SULLIVAN ESQ



virtuous, and of sensitive and tender feelings. I well remember the death of John Patterson, a youth of much promise: there was a general wail for the dead. The funeral took place on a very inclement day in winter, and was attended by the young people from all parts of the town. Circumstances lead me to believe that many never forgot that sad bereavement.

Of those who obtained a liberal education, Sol. P. Miles was very prominent. As a classical scholar he had but few equals. He was becoming one of the first literary men in Boston, and, had he lived, it is not too much to say, he would now have been classed among them. Addison Searle was a man of a noble aspect, an eloquent and popular preacher: he has long since gone to his reward. Daniel Searle, his father, was one of the oldest of the second generation of men in Temple. He was a practical surveyor and a school teacher; the scholars stood in much fear of him, knowing their destiny if they disobeyed. He was equally master in his own household; his children loved while they stood in awe of him. I never saw him idle away a moment in places of public resort. In all his business relations he was prompt, honorable, and successful. He was a man of an ardent temperament, and possessed a highly cultivated mind. He was more liberal in his religious views than in anything else. His large capacity enabled him to fill the various offices he sustained with dignity and honor. But at his own fireside his talents shone brightest; he gave much instruction to his family, which was a very interesting one, and some of them afterward occupied high positions in society.

Dr. James Crombie was tall and prepossessing in appearance, highly intellectual, ingenious, and of a "go-a-head" disposition. He won the respect of all who knew him. I often think him the best horseman I ever saw; he was an elegant penman and a fine limner. In 1820, Dr. Crombie moved to Francestown. I have every reason to believe that he afterward deeply regretted that he did not remain in Temple.

LETTERS OF MR. MILES AND MR. WM. HALL. — The two letters which we give below were directed to the "Selectmen of Temple." After a sleep of more than seventy years, in the "Town Trunk," they at length saw light in November, 1858.

"DRESDEN, Dec. 21, 1781.

Gentlemen: I received your kind letter by Mr. Wheeler, and was very sorry to hear that my letters had failed. I acknowledge that I expected to have seen you before now, but the circumstances of my family have been such that it has been rendered difficult to perform the desires and intentions of my heart.

I propose by the leave of Providence, to visit Temple week after next. I wish you grace, mercy and peace, through God the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ, and the sweet communion of the Holy Ghost.

From Your Very Humble Servant,

N. MILES."

"Gentlemen: I suppose you remember that I preached with you two Sabbaths a year ago last March, for which service I have received no pay as yet. The same sum which you give to others for the like service, will fully satisfy me; which, if you will send to my house at Salem, in this State, or to Mr. James Woodberry, Inholder in Amherst, you will greatly oblige

Yours,

WM. HALL."

Dated, Amherst, Sept. 24, 1782.

We here print the "Table of Prices" referred to on p. 83, of this book, with the exception of what is there quoted.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

HILLSBOROUGH Co., }
Temple, July 2d, 1777. }

We, the subscribers, (Being chosen a comm^{ee} By the Town of Temple afores^d, to affix Prices to y^e following articles agreeable to an Act of this State) do agree that y^e following articles shall not exceed the price Set Down against them, viz:

Good merchantable Wheat 7s 6 p^r Bushel.

Good merchantable Indian Corn at 3s 8 p^r Bushel.

Good Pease 6s p^r Bushel. Good Beans at 6s p^r Bushel.

Good merchantable Rye at 4s 8 p^r Bushel.

Good Potatoes in y^e fall of y^e year, at 1s 4 & in y^e Spring, 1s 8 p^r Bushel.

Good Cheese at 6^d p^r lb. Good Butter at 10^d p^r lb.

Pork under 7 score at 4^d p^r lb. Pork from 7 score to 10 at 4^d $\frac{1}{4}$ p^r lb. Pork from 10 to 12 score, 4^d $\frac{1}{2}$. Pork above 12 score at 4^d $\frac{3}{4}$ p^r lb. Salt Pork of y^e Best quality, 9^d p^r lb.

Beef Grass-fed of y^e best quality at 3^d p^r lb. And so in proportion for Stall-fed Beef. Likewise for Beef of an inferior quality. Good Tried Tallow at 7^d p^r lb. Good Mutton in Proportion to Beef. Veal at 3^d p^r lb. Raw Hides at 3^d p^r lb. Live Shoats in ye fall of ye year at 3^d p^r lb.

Good merchantable Oats at 2s p^r Bushel.

* * * * *

A Horse keeping one night on Hay 1s.: for a night By Grass in good feed, 10^d.

And 4^d for two quarts of oats. For Lodging a man one night 4^d.

Oxen. For keeping a pair of oxen one night on Hay at 1s 4, and by Grass at Ten pence. Brandy mixt or clear, 1s p^r pint.

Flax. Good Flax well Dress'd at 1s 2 p^r lb.

Wool. Good Sheep's wool 2s 2 p^r lb. Good English Hay 2s p^r Hundred.

Labour. A man for mowing or Reeping a Day in ye Seas'n thereof at 3s 4, and finding Scythe when a Scythe is wanting. And after ye Season of hay and Reeping is over till ye Last of Sept., 2s 8 p^r Day.

And from ye first of October till ye Last of Nov^r, 2s 2 p^r Day. The three Winter months at 1s 8 p^r Day. March & April 2s 2 p^r Day. And from ye first of May to hay time at 2s 8 p^r Day. For A Pair of oxen to work in y^e winter 1s 6 p^r Day. In the Spring at 2s. The rest of y^e year at 1s 8 p^r Day.

Women's work. A maid for one week's work at 2s 8. And for Nursing, as much more as usual. For Weaving tow Cloth yard wide at 4^d p^r yard. And other Wooling Cloths in y^r Proportion according to weadths & qualities.

Horse. For a horse 2^d p^r mile when lent.

For shoeing a Horse Round, without Steeling, at 6s. And for setting one pair of shoes on a horse 8^d.

Pasturing. For Pasturing a pair of Oxen in a good Pasture, 2s 8 p^r week.

For Pasturing a Cow a week, 10^d p^r week; and other Creatures in proportion.

For Pasturing a Horse 1s 8 p^r week. For an old Sheep at 2^d p^r week, and for a Lamb 1^d $\frac{1}{4}$. A Pair is Three pence one farthing in good feed p^r week.

Carpenters & joyners at 3s 8 p^r Day, from y^e first Day of April six months,—The rest of y^e year at 3s p^r Day.

For making men's or women's shoes, the owner finding Leather & Thread at 3s 5 p^r pair; and other Shoes in Proportion. Men's Shoes of y^e Common sort at 8s pr Pair. And other Shoes in that Proportion.

For Sawing Boards 10s p^r Thousand. Good Merchantable White Pine Boards at y^e Mill 27s p^r Thousand, & other Boards accordingly as usual. Good Cyder 5^d p^r Mug till new comes. New Cyder till Jan'y at 3^d p^r quart & after that 4^d y^e rest of y^e year.

NATH ^L BALL,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
ZECH ^H EMERY,		
AARON FELT,		
EPHR ^M BROWN,		
BENJ ^A CRAGIN,		
FRANCIS BLOOD,		
CAP ^T GERSHOM DRURY,	}	

CENSUS OF 1850.

This census was copied from the one deposited in the Court House at Amherst. The orthography as we give it, however poor, is by no means so bad as that of the original document. The families are recorded in the order of visitation, and the name of every person whose usual place of abode, on the first day of June, 1850, was in a particular family, is included therein.

Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.
Hiram Chapman.....	50.	Mass.	Mahitable Farrar.....	77.	N.H.
Azubah Chapman.....	48.	N.H.	Betsy Blood.....	67.	N.H.
James H. Walton.....	31.	N.H.	Oris Hale.....	12.	N.H.
James Walton.....	99.	Mass.	Eli B. Heald.....	46.	N.H.
Sarah Walton.....	73.	Mass.	Susannah Heald.....	40.	Mass.
Elizabeth Walton.....	88.	Mass.	Alvah Heald.....	8.	N.H.
Hepzubah Walton.....	80.	N.H.	Viola Heald.....	6.	N.H.
Daniel Gould.....	12.	N.H.	Walter Heald.....	5.	N.H.
Jonathan Stone.....	59.	N.H.	Orren Heald.....	3.	N.H.
Lydia Stone.....	52.	Mass.	Lois Heald.....	2.	N.H.
Samuel E. Stone.....	10.	N.H.	Sarah Heald.....	$\frac{1}{12}$.	N.H.
Dorcas L. Stone.....	12.	N.H.	Jonathan Spaulding.....	54.	N.H.
John B. Wood.....	39.	N.H.	Lydia Spaulding.....	51.	N.H.
Mary Wood.....	39.	N.H.	Alfred Heald.....	9.	N.H.
Sarah A. Wood.....	15.	N.H.	Sarah Upham.....	81.	Mass.
John A. Wood.....	13.	N.H.	Lucy Heald.....	48.	N.H.
George W. Wood.....	13.	N.H.	Joshua F. ster.....	39.	N.H.
Laura H. Wood.....	11.	Mass.	Mary Foster.....	49.	N.H.
Mary J. Wood.....	9.	Mass.	Emily Foster.....	13.	N.H.
Samuel A. Wood.....	6.	N.H.	Hannah Foster.....	9.	N.H.
James M. Wood.....	4.	N.H.	Oliver Foster.....	8.	N.H.
Emily F. Wood.....	1.	N.H.	Eugene Foster.....	7.	N.H.
Elisha Childs.....	82.	Mass.	Nathan Fisk.....	55.	N.H.
Martha Childs.....	77.	N.H.	Sally Fisk.....	41.	N.H.
Patty Childs.....	52.	N.H.	Rhoda Fisk.....	15.	N.H.
James Childs.....	47.	N.H.	Augustus Fisk.....	12.	N.H.
Mary Childs.....	51.	N.H.	Joseph Fisk.....	8.	N.H.
Nathan A. Childs.....	21.	N.H.	George Fisk.....	2.	N.H.
Josiah F. Wilson.....	15.	N.H.	Nathan Avery.....	44.	N.H.
Daniel Farrar.....	39.	N.H.	Sarah Avery.....	33.	N.H.
Mary Farrar.....	39.	N.H.	Sarah A. Avery.....	17.	N.H.
Caroline Farrar.....	10.	N.H.	Nathan A. Avery.....	13.	N.H.
Sarah J. Farrar.....	7.	N.H.	Frances Avery.....	11.	N.H.
Ellen C. Farrar.....	1.	N.H.	Mary C. Avery.....	8.	N.H.
Gideon Silver.....	25.	N.H.	Susan Avery.....	3.	N.H.

Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.
Joseph F. Avery.....	1.	N.H.	Benjamin J. Swinen.....	22.	N.H.
George Derbyshire.....	65.	Eng.	Thomas Hodkins.....	24.	Eng.
Mary Hodkins.....	36.	Eng.	James Gould.....	19.	N.H.
George H. Hodkins.....	7.	Mass.	Elisha Carking.....	15.	Mass.
George Derbyshire.....	10.	Eng.	Emily Blood.....	17.	N.H.
Thomas Earn.....	18.	Ire.	George Whiting.....	34.	N.H.
Isaac Giddings.....	46.	N.H.	Ruth D. Whiting.....	33.	N.H.
Esther Giddings.....	34.	Mass.	Jesse P. Searl.....	15.	N.H.
Isaac Giddings.....	18.	N.H.	James Heald.....	51.	N.H.
Mary A. Giddings.....	16.	N.H.	Maria Heald.....	46.	N.H.
Putnam Giddings.....	13.	N.H.	Lavina M. Heald.....	24.	N.H.
Joseph Killam.....	86.	Mass.	Angeline Heald.....	22.	N.H.
Sarah Killam.....	66.	Mass.	James D. Heald.....	20.	N.H.
Augustus Cragin.....	48.	N.H.	Brooks M. Heald.....	17.	N.H.
Almira Cragin.....	44.	N.H.	Sarah E. Heald.....	14.	N.H.
Almira Cragin.....	18.	N.H.	Almira S. Heald.....	11.	N.H.
Julia A. Cragin.....	15.	N.H.	Frances E. Heald.....	6.	N.H.
Daniel Cragin.....	13.	N.H.	Sarah Heald.....	75.	N.H.
Esther Cragin.....	11.	N.H.	Josiah Heald.....	36.	N.H.
Mary Cragin.....	9.	N.H.	Sarah M. Heald.....	32.	N.H.
Sarah Cragin.....	7.	N.H.	Bradley Heald.....	14.	N.H.
Joseph Cragin.....	4.	N.H.	William E. Heald.....	11.	N.H.
Nathan Cragin.....	3.	N.H.	Mary J. Hinds.....	25.	N.H.
George Cragin.....	$\frac{6}{12}$.	N.H.	Abigail Heald.....	50.	Me.
Francis Cragin.....	73.	N.H.	Joseph Kendall.....	43.	N.H.
Sarah Cragin.....	74.	N.H.	Mahetable Kendall.....	43.	N.H.
Theodore Barker.....	41.	N.H.	Jacob Kendall.....	4.	N.H.
Rachel Barker.....	42.	N.H.	Joseph Kendall.....	2.	N.H.
Theodore Barker.....	15.	N.H.	Hannah M. Kendall.....	$\frac{3}{12}$.	N.H.
George F. Barker.....	10.	N.H.	John W. Keyes.....	16.	N.H.
Artimas O. Barker.....	6.	N.H.	Sarah L. Keyes.....	13.	N.H.
Elizabeth Barker.....	79.	N.H.	Hannah Kendall.....	71.	N.H.
Joseph Horton.....	46.	N.H.	Elias Boynton.....	68.	N.H.
Dorothy Horton.....	46.	Mass.	Mary Boynton.....	68.	Mass.
Wallace Horton.....	9.	N.H.	Julia Cragin.....	15.	N.H.
Rosanna Horton.....	8.	N.H.	Mark Hadley.....	56.	N.H.
John Giddings.....	48.	N.H.	Francis D. Johnson.....	56.	Mass.
Eliza Giddings.....	48.	Mass.	James Killam.....	51.	N.H.
John H. Giddings.....	18.	Mass.	Sarah H. Killam.....	51.	N.H.
Mary A. Giddings.....	15.	Mass.	Rodney A. Killam.....	21.	N.H.
Caroline L. Giddings.....	13.	Mass.	Elizabeth M. Killam.....	8.	N.H.
Hannah M. Giddings.....	10.	N.H.	James O. Killam.....	19.	N.H.
Mary Giddings.....	74.	N.H.	Oliver W. Boynton.....	43.	N.H.
Joseph Fields.....	60.	N.H.	Olive Boynton.....	39.	N.H.
Lucinda Fields.....	51.	N.H.	George W. Boynton.....	18.	N.H.
Mary Whiting.....	28.	N.H.	Charles W. Boynton.....	14.	N.H.
Hepzibah Farrar.....	53.	N.H.	William W. Boynton.....	9.	N.H.
Simon B. Farrar.....	26.	N.H.	John G. Boynton.....	6.	N.H.
Emeline Farrar.....	25.	N.H.	Mariana Boynton.....	1.	N.H.
Moses Cram.....	11.	N.H.	Betsey Boynton.....	89.	Mass.
Benjamin Whiting.....	61.	N.H.	Louisa Holt.....	15.	N.H.
Rebecca Whiting.....	58.	N.H.	Harvey C. Hadley.....	23.	N.H.
Francis Whiting.....	38.	N.H.	William E. Rockwood.....	70.	N.H.
Eliza B. Whiting.....	29.	N.H.	Abigail Rockwood.....	69.	N.H.

Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.
Elizabeth Rockwood.....	31.	N.H.	Elizabeth T. Felt.....	3.	N.H.
Samuel Lovejoy.....	44.	N.H.	Nancy Valentine.....	16.	Ire.
Sally Lovejoy.....	48.	N.H.	Josiah Taylor.....	72.	Mass.
Charles Lovejoy.....	16.	N.H.	Doreas Taylor.....	63.	N.H.
David Lovejoy.....	9.	N.H.	Lorenzo Kemp (?).....	20.	N.H.
Joseph Holt.....	36.	N.H.	Andrew Hanniford.....	18.	N.Y.
Eveline Holt.....	33.	N.H.	Supply W. Edwards.....	33.	N.H.
Freeman Holt.....	14.	N.H.	Elizabeth Edwards.....	31.	N.H.
Lewis Holt.....	11.	N.H.	John W. Edwards.....	6.	N.H.
Adaline Flint.....	19.	Mass.	Charles W. Edwards.....	4.	N.H.
Sarah Holt.....	98.	Mass.	George W. Edwards.....	2.	N.H.
Daniel Pratt.....	36.	N.H.	Asenath Wilson.....	48.	Mass.
Dinah Pratt.....	66.	Mass.	Ellen M. Wilson.....	20.	Mass.
Mary D. Holt.....	17.	N.H.	Cornelia F. Wilson.....	17.	N.H.
Horace Sheldon.....	35.	N.H.	Harriot A. Wilson.....	11.	N.H.
Lucy Sheldon.....	34.	N.H.	Alvah J. Wilson.....	9.	Vt.
Mary E. Sheldon.....	8.	N.H.	Alma J. Wilson.....	9.	Vt.
Seth Blood.....	75.	N.H.	Jeremiah Fisk.....	60.	N.H.
Elvira W. Kendall.....	35.	N.H.	Sarah Fisk.....	52.	N.H.
Maria A. Kendall.....	4.	N.H.	Josiah Fisk.....	30.	N.H.
Lucy E. Kendall.....	6.	N.H.	James H. Fisk.....	34.	N.H.
Lucy Jewett.....	54.	N.H.	Alvah O. Fisk.....	25.	N.H.
Nathan Colburn.....	71.	N.H.	Charles F. Fisk.....	18.	N.H.
Betsey Colburn.....	67.	N.H.	Rebecca Fisk.....	23.	Mass.
Nathan Colburn, Jr.....	47.	N.H.	Orlow Fisk.....	1.	N.H.
Jane Colburn.....	43.	Mass.	Emily Fisk.....	22.	N.H.
Mary J. Colburn.....	17.	N.H.	Rebecca Davis.....	20.	N.H.
Charles N. Colburn.....	14.	N.H.	James Lyons.....	20.	Ire.
Susan P. Colburn.....	8.	N.H.	Phineas Heald.....	52.	N.H.
Lucy M. Colburn.....	5.	N.H.	Nancy Heald.....	45.	Mass.
Lydia B. Colburn.....	2.	N.H.	Martha A. Heald.....	13.	N.H.
Elias Colburn.....	42.	N.H.	William Heald.....	10.	Vt.
Amanda Colburn.....	41.	N.H.	Mary E. Heald.....	7.	N.H.
Nathan J. Colburn.....	18.	N.H.	Lavinia Heald.....	5.	N.H.
Nancy J. Colburn.....	13.	N.H.	Joshua Parker.....	76.	Mass.
George E. Colburn.....	10.	N.H.	Polly Parker.....	75.	Mass.
Elias E. Colburn.....	7.	N.H.	Joshua Parker, Jr.....	52.	Mass.
Mary A. Colburn.....	3.	N.H.	Eliza M. Parker.....	49.	N.H.
Addison Brown.....	22.	N.H.	Melvin Parker.....	14.	N.H.
Isaac H. Mansur.....	20.	N.H.	Daniel S. Buss.....	64.	N.H.
Wallace Chapman.....	22.	N.H.	Permelia Buss.....	50.	Mass.
Elizabeth Colburn.....	66.	N.H.	Mary S. Buss.....	32.	N.H.
Isaiah Wheeler.....	26.	N.H.	Abigail Buss.....	25.	N.H.
Elisabeth F. Wheeler.....	27.	N.H.	Harriot M. Buss.....	16.	N.H.
William Sexton.....	24.	Ire.	Charles H. Buss.....	12.	N.H.
Phebe Guttererson.....	67.	N.H.	Silas Keyes.....	64.	Mass.
Joseph Butterfield.....	8.	N.H.	Rebecca Keyes.....	47.	N.H.
Daniel Felt.....	50.	N.H.	Eliza A. Keyes.....	2.	N.H.
Eliza Felt.....	44.	Mass.	Isaac Kimball.....	61.	N.H.
Charles W. Felt.....	22.	N.H.	Lucinda Kimball.....	58.	N.H.
George D. Felt.....	14.	N.H.	John G. Kimball.....	23.	N.H.
Susan A. Felt.....	11.	N.H.	Charles F. Kimball.....	19.	N.H.
Edward Felt.....	8.	N.H.	Sarah F. Kimball.....	17.	N.H.
Lucius Felt.....	5.	N.H.	Henry H. Kimball.....	15.	N.H.

Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.
Harriot M. Kimball	12.	N.H.	Maria B. Follett	19.	Mass.
John Lyon	27.	Ire.	Walter G. Follett	17.	Mass.
Mary A. Kimball	9.	Mass.	Andrew L. Follett	15.	Mass.
William Kimball	6.	Mass.	Herbert E. Follett	13.	Mass.
Charles H. Clement	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Vt.	Harriot L. Follett	10.	Mass.
Nathan Wheeler	68.	N.H.	Abiel Holt	50.	N.H.
Olive Wheeler	62.	Mass.	Betsey Holt	46.	N.H.
Charles E. Eaton	13.	N.H.	Francina Holt	20.	N.H.
Ezekiel Chamberlain	56.	Mass.	Mary Holt	15.	N.H.
Abigail Chamberlain	50.	Mass.	Sarah E. Holt	13.	N.H.
Addison Chamberlain	14.	Mass.	Charles Holt	8.	N.H.
Maria Chamberlain	10.	Mass.	Martha Holt	3.	N.H.
Sarah Chamberlain	7.	N.H.	Sophia Haden	44.	N.H.
Louisa F. Chamberlain	5.	N.H.	Rufus F. Haden	13.	N.H.
Samner Blanchard	44.	N.H.	Rhoda Fitch	75.	Mass.
Eliza Blanchard	36.	N.H.	Solomon Laws	43.	N.H.
Adriel Jeffs	23.	N.H.	Olive Laws	38.	Vt.
Sarah A. Jeffs	22.	N.H.	Solomon Laws	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	N.H.
David Jeffs	74.	N.H.	Obadiah Goodale	57.	N.H.
Eda Jeffs	70.	N.H.	Martha H. Goodale	47.	Mass.
George Hall	16.	N.H.	Soland D. Goodale	17.	N.H.
William Miles	40.	N.H.	Roland W. Goodale	12.	N.H.
Nathaniel Edwards	66.	N.H.	George Goodale	10.	N.H.
Sally Edwards	66.	N.H.	Louisa Shedd	10.	Mass.
James Miller	74.	N.H.	Jonas Davis	57.	Mass.
Rebecca Miller	37.	Mass.	Hepzabah Davis	55.	N.H.
Angusta Miller	32.	Mass.	Abby A. Davis	16.	N.H.
Hepzibeth Wright	57.	Mass.	George Teel	52.	Mass.
Martha Smith	36.	Mass.	Elvira Teel	18.	N.H.
David B. Ladd	22.	Mass.	Reuben Wasson	80.	N.H.
James Holden	23.	Ire.	Mary Wasson	66.	N.H.
Thomas Gallaher	25.	Ire.	Charles H. Wasson	15.	N.H.
Nathaniel Kingsbury	51.	N.H.	Solon Mansfield	37.	N.H.
Ann Kingsbury	49.	Mass.	Percis K. Mansfield	38.	N.H.
Catharine Kingsbury	16.	N.H.	Harriot E. Mansfield	13.	N.H.
Benjamin B. Kingsbury	13.	N.H.	Sarah J. Mansfield	10.	N.H.
Timothy W. Smith	51.	N.H.	Solon W. Mansfield	7.	N.H.
Eliza Smith	49.	N.H.	Henry F. Mansfield	4.	N.H.
Sarah Smith	24.	N.H.	Lucy H. Brown	7.	N.H.
Mary H. Smith	17.	N.H.	Levi A. Pierce	32.	N.H.
Loami Spaulding	64.	N.H.	Rachel A. Pierce	27.	N.H.
Esther Spaulding	64.	N.H.	Emily F. Pierce	1.	N.H.
Jonathan M. Spaulding	29.	N.H.	Rhoda Pierce	65.	N.H.
Mary Barker	24.	N.Y.	Hannah A. Pierce	42.	N.H.
Thomas A. Redley	15.	Mass.	Joseph A. Spears	15.	N.H.
Phebe Hinds	41.	N.H.	Abiel Lovejoy	40.	N.H.
James Hutchinson	50.	N.H.	Lucy Lovejoy	30.	N.H.
Sarah Hutchinson	49.	N.H.	(Serena ?) Lovejoy	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	N.H.
Thomas Hutchinson	21.	N.H.	Perley Dutton	58.	N.H.
Daniel Hutchinson	20.	N.H.	Fanny Dutton	60.	N.H.
Martin Hutchinson	12.	N.H.	Maria Dutton	27.	N.H.
Charlotte Hutchinson	8.	N.H.	John Whitney	11.	Mass.
Walter Follett	51.	Mass.	Jonathan Searle	65.	N.H.
Maria D. B. Follett	49.	Vt.	Ruth Searle	50.	N.H.

Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.
Elizabeth Searle.....	19.	N.H.	Susan P. Goss.....	17.	Mass.
Ann Searle.....	17.	N.H.	Maria J. Goss.....	13.	Mass.
Charles B. Holt.....	10.	N.H.	Lucy M. Goss.....	10.	Mass.
Herman Buss.....	47.	N.H.	Daniel W. Goss.....	8.	N.H.
Eliza M. Buss.....	42.	N.H.	Adelia A. Goss.....	4.	N.H.
Charles H. Buss.....	19.	N.H.	Geruldian (?) French.....	2.	N.H.
Artimas A. Spofford.....	11.	Mass.	Charles E. Wheeler.....	$\frac{2}{12}$.	N.H.
Mary M. Berry.....	68.	N.H.	Jesse Spofford.....	78.	N.H.
Daniel Fish.....	50.	N.H.	Sarah Spofford.....	77.	N.H.
Martha Fish.....	47.	N.H.	Rachel J. Spofford.....	37.	N.H.
Daniel Fish.....	28.	N.H.	Jesse Spofford.....	53.	Vt.
Albert Fish.....	17.	N.H.	Anna Spofford.....	50.	N.H.
Horace Fish.....	8.	N.H.	Abby Spofford.....	19.	N.H.
Elbridge G. Cutter.....	38.	N.H.	Daniel H. Spofford.....	17.	N.H.
Harriot Cutter.....	30.	Mass.	Maria J. Spofford.....	9.	N.H.
James M. Cutter.....	8.	N.H.	Artimas Howard.....	50.	N.H.
Mary C. Cutter.....	6.	N.H.	Abigail Howard.....	51.	N.H.
Harriot M. Cutter.....	$\frac{8}{12}$.	N.H.	Eliza Howard.....	16.	N.H.
Dolly Cutter.....	71.	N.H.	Esther Howard.....	11.	N.H.
Abijah Sheldon.....	38.	N.H.	Anna Holt.....	69.	N.H.
Daniel Bird.....	65.	Mass.	Howard Sheldon.....	45.	N.H.
Mary Bird.....	58.	Mass.	Emily Sheldon.....	33.	N.H.
Reuben Houston.....	45.	N.H.	Nathan H. Sheldon.....	8.	N.H.
Angelina Houston.....	40.	N.H.	Emily M. Sheldon.....	6.	N.H.
Angelina N. Houston.....	17.	N.H.	Betsey Holt.....	61.	N.H.
Ann M. Houston.....	15.	N.H.	Thomas Perkins.....	60.	Mass.
George W. Houston.....	13.	N.H.	Hannah Perkins.....	49.	N.H.
Albert C. Houston.....	10.	N.H.	Elizabeth Perkins.....	17.	N.H.
Sarah J. Houston.....	9.	N.H.	Irena Perkins.....	9.	N.H.
Isaac E. Houston.....	5.	N.H.	Benjamin Eaton.....	86.	Mass.
Roswell D. Houston.....	3.	N.H.	Richard Perkins.....	57.	N.H.
Abby F. Houston.....	2.	N.H.	James Ball.....	34.	N.H.
Joanna Douglass.....	50.	N.H.	Naomi (?) Ball.....	31.	N.H.
Isaac Brown.....	55.	N.H.	Sarah N. Ball.....	2.	N.H.
Sarah Brown.....	52.	N.H.	Benjamin P. Ball.....	$\frac{6}{12}$.	N.H.
Susanna A. Brown.....	17.	N.H.	Benjamin Kendall.....	35.	N.H.
Nathan A. Brown.....	17.	N.H.	Franklin Merriam.....	41.	N.H.
Stephen Brown.....	81.	Mass.	Mary A. Merriam.....	45.	Mass.
Eunice Brown.....	77.	Mass.	George F. Merriam.....	13.	N.H.
John Buss.....	33.	N.H.	Abby R. Merriam.....	11.	N.H.
Phebe Buss.....	33.	N.H.	Daniel L. Merriam.....	9.	N.H.
Ann M. Buss.....	10.	N.H.	Joseph B. Merriam.....	6.	N.H.
Edmund P. Buss.....	8.	N.H.	John F. Ball.....	28.	N.H.
Sarah A. Buss.....	6.	N.H.	John Ball.....	71.	N.H.
Eliza C. Buss.....	3.	N.H.	Bridget Ball.....	65.	N.H.
Silas Buss.....	74.	N.H.	Mary A. Ball.....	41.	N.H.
Fanny Buss.....	71.	N.H.	Joel Jewett.....	46.	N.H.
William Parkhurst.....	68.	N.H.	Lydia Jewett.....	39.	N.H.
Sally Parkhurst.....	64.	N.H.	Leonard M. Jewett.....	17.	N.H.
Joanna Parkhurst.....	32.	N.H.	Sarah J. Jewett.....	15.	N.H.
Adna Spofford.....	30.	N.H.	Elbridge Jewett.....	13.	N.H.
Orrilla Spofford.....	31.	Vt.	Betsey A. Jewett.....	8.	N.H.
Artimus W. Spofford.....	4.	N.H.	Willard Searle.....	57.	N.H.
Henry Goss.....	47.	Mass.	Milla Searle.....	47.	N.H.
Sarah D. Goss.....	46.	Mass.	Allen Searle.....	3.	N.H.

Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.
Samuel Killam.....	83.	Mass.	Isaac N. Wilson.....	33.	N.H.
Betsy Killam.....	83.	N.H.	Mary Wilson.....	31.	N.H.
Sarah Killam.....	53.	N.H.	Mary F. Wilson.....	2.	N.H.
Lois Barker.....	50.	N.H.	Nathan Wilson.....	$\frac{1}{2}$.	N.H.
David Barker.....	30.	N.H.	Nathan J. Colburn.....	19.	N.H.
Lois Barker.....	26.	N.H.	William H. Howard.....	56.	N.H.
Mary Barker.....	24.	N.Y.	Lydia A. Howard.....	48.	Mass.
Joel Patten.....	68.	N.H.	James Howard.....	24.	N.H.
Emily Patten.....	64.	N.H.	Lydia Howard.....	20.	N.H.
Augusta Patten.....	24.	N.H.	Joseph Howard.....	18.	N.H.
George Hutchinson.....	17.	N.H.	Sarah A. Howard.....	10.	N.H.
William Jewett.....	52.	N.H.	James Cowdin.....	78.	Mass.
Hannah Jewett.....	45.	N.H.	Mary Howard.....	79.	N.H.
Hannah A. Jewett.....	22.	N.H.	Jane N. Miles.....	50.	N.H.
Sumner B. Heald.....	15.	N.H.	John Cragin, Jr.,.....	52.	N.H.
Louisa M. Heald.....	9.	N.H.	Elizabeth Cragin.....	42.	Mass.
Martin Heald.....	43.	N.H.	John W. Cragin.....	20.	N.H.
Mary R. Heald.....	26.	N.H.	Sarah F. Cragin.....	17.	N.H.
Mary S. Heald.....	6.	N.H.	Louisa Cragin.....	13.	N.H.
Hattie E. Heald.....	4.	N.H.	Abner P. Cragin.....	11.	N.H.
Amory Heald.....	1.	N.H.	Charlotte M. Cragin.....	7.	N.H.
Martin C. Heald.....	14.	Mass.	Arthur Cragin.....	4.	N.H.
Polly Searle.....	60.	N.H.	Edward Cragin.....	2.	N.H.
Adam R. Searle.....	24.	N.H.	John Cragin.....	82.	Mass.
Rebecca J. Searle.....	22.	N.H.	Julia Cragin.....	55.	Mass.
David S. Prescott.....	26.	N.H.	Timothy Lyon.....	22.	Ire.
John Tenny.....	43.	Mass.	Clement Heald.....	45.	N.H.
Arvilla Tenny.....	33.	N.H.	Milla Heald.....	42.	N.H.
Maria Tenny.....	10.	N.H.	Almina Heald.....	22.	N.H.
Ellen Tenny.....	8.	N.H.	Samuel O. Heald.....	20.	N.H.
Marion Tenny.....	2.	N.H.	Daniel Heald.....	16.	N.H.
Lucy J. Rodgers.....	35.	Mass.	Alfred Heald.....	9.	N.H.
Lucy Tenny.....	80.	Mass.	James B. Heald.....	5.	N.H.
Mary Ball.....	60.	N.H.	Harriot E. Heald.....	2.	N.H.
Isaac Wilson.....	61.	N.H.	Elizabeth Palmer.....	94.	Mass.
Ruth Wilson.....	60.	N.H.	Hannah Heald.....	83.	Mass.
Horace Wilson.....	29.	N.H.	Sally Heald.....	55.	N.H.
Emeline Wilson.....	25.	N.H.			

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